



BX 6 .F4 A75 1917

Federal Council of the
Churches of Christ in
Annual reports of the
Federal Council of the

LIBRARY OF PRINCETON
SEP 20 1918
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

ANNUAL REPORTS OF The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America



CONSTITUENT BODIES

Baptist Churches, North
National Baptist Convention
Free Baptist Churches
Christian Church
Congregational Churches
Disciples of Christ
Friends
German Evangelical Synod
Evangelical Association
Lutheran Church, General Synod
Methodist Episcopal Church
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
African M. E. Church
African M. E. Zion Church
Colored M. E. Church in America
Methodist Protestant Church

Moravian Church
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
(South)
Primitive Methodist Church
Protestant Episcopal Commissions on
Christian Unity and Social Service
Reformed Church in America
Reformed Church in the U. S.
Reformed Episcopal Church
Reformed Presbyterian Church
General Synod
Seventh Day Baptist Church
United Brethren Church
United Evangelical Church
United Presbyterian Church
Welsh Presbyterian Church

Published for
THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN AMERICA

by the
MISSIONARY EDUCATION MOVEMENT
of the United States and Canada
NEW YORK

-22
173r
917

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA AND CO- OPERATING BODIES

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTORY.

NATIONAL OFFICES: UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING, 105 EAST 22D STREET, N. Y.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary.
Rev. Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary for Special Service.
Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Associate Secretary.
Caroline W. Chase, Office Director.
Eddison Mosiman, Assistant to the General Secretary.
Dorothy A. Pickhardt, Private Secretary.

General War-Time Commission of the Churches:

Rev. William Adams Brown, Secretary.
Rev. Gaylord S. White, Associate Secretary.
Harold H. Tryon, Assistant Secretary.
Rev. Samuel M. Cavert, Assistant Secretary.
Eric M. North, Assistant Secretary.
Margaret Renton, Office Secretary.

Commission on Inter-Church Federations:

Fred B. Smith, Chairman.
Rev. Roy B. Guild, Executive Secretary.
Helen M. Roberts, Office Secretary.

Commission on Evangelism:

Rev. Asa J. Ferry, Acting Secretary.

Commission on the Church and Social Service:

Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Executive Secretary.
Grace W. Sims, Office Secretary.
Committee on Red Cross Work.

Commission on International Justice and Goodwill:

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary.

World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches (Cooperating with the Commission by means of a Joint Executive Committee):

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary.
Martha B. Hixson, Associate Secretary.
Dora B. Crawford, Office Director.

Commission on Relations with the Orient:

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Secretary.
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Advisory Secretary.

National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance:

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Executive Secretary.
Rev. Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary.
Annie E. Oldrey, Office Director.

United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy (Cooperating Body):

Rev. Arthur E. Whitney, Secretary.

Religious Publicity Service

Rev. Charles Stelzle, Secretary.
Eleanor Day Foster, Editorial Assistant.
Ruth Taylor, Office Secretary.

Printing and Publication Department:

Stanley T. Anderson, Director.

Treasurer's Office:

Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer.
Emma A. Dashiell, Assistant to the Treasurer.

Commission on Christian Education, Committees on Foreign Missions and Home Missions and Family Life and Religious Rest Day:

United Committee on Christian Service for Relief in France and Belgium:
Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Chairman.

American Huguenot Committee:

Rev. Henri Anet, Delegate.
Percy J. Clibborn, Organizer.

Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone.

Home Missions Council (Cooperating Body):

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Chairman, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Branch Office of the Commission on the Church and Country Life: 104 North 3d Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Rev. Charles O. Gill, Secretary.

WASHINGTON OFFICES: WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary.
Rev. Clyde F. Armitage, Assistant Secretary.

Volumes Supplementary to and Interpretative of These Reports

The Progress of Church Federation.

By Charles S. Macfarland. \$0.50.

The Churches of Christ in Time of War.

Edited by Charles S. Macfarland. \$0.50.

The Manual of Inter-Church Work.

Edited by Roy B. Guild. \$0.60.

The Churches of the Federal Council.

Edited by Charles S. Macfarland. \$1.00.

Origin and History of the Federal Council.

By E. B. Sanford. \$1.50.

Library of Christian Co-operation.

\$5.00 per set.

Volume I. The Churches of Christ in Council. Prepared by Charles S. Macfarland. \$1.00.

Volume II. The Church and International Relations. Prepared by Sidney L. Gulick and Charles S. Macfarland. \$1.00.

Volume III. The Church and International Relations. (Companion volume to Volume II.) Prepared by Sidney L. Gulick and Charles S. Macfarland. \$1.00.

Volume IV. The Church and International Relations. (Japan). Prepared by Charles S. Macfarland. \$1.00.

Volume V. Christian Cooperation and World Redemption. Prepared by Charles S. Macfarland. \$1.00.

Volume VI. Cooperation in Christian Education. Prepared by Henry H. Meyer. \$1.00.

The Year Book of the Churches.

Edited by Clyde F. Armitage. \$0.50.

The Year Book of the Church and Social Service.

Edited by Harry F. Ward. \$0.50.

America and the Orient.

By Sidney L. Gulick. \$0.25.

PERIODICALS

The National Advocate

(Monthly). \$1.00 a year.

The Worker

(Monthly.) \$0.25 a year.

The Federal Council Bulletin

(Monthly.) \$0.50 a year.

**THE BOOK DEPARTMENT
OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL**

Table of Contents

REPORTS

	PAGE
1. Annual Report of the General Secretary:	
a. The General Secretary.....	1
b. The Field Secretary.....	66
c. The Associate Secretary.....	77
d. The Assistant Secretary.....	81
2. Records of the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee, December 12-14, 1917, and Supplementary Meeting of the Administrative Committee.....	87
3. Reports of Permanent Commissions:	
a. Commission on Interchurch Federations.....	133
b. Commission on Evangelism.....	148
c. Commission on the Church and Social Service.....	151
d. Commission on Temperance.....	159
e. Commission on Church and Country Life.....	165
f. Commission on Christian Education.....	168
g. Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.....	176
h. Commission on Relations with the Orient.....	194
4. Report of Home Missions Council.....	214
5. Report of the Special Committee on the 400th Anniversary of the Protestant Reformation.....	219
6. Report of General War-Time Commission.....	223
7. Report of the Treasurer.....	263

OFFICERS, COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

8. Officers, Executive Committee, Administrative Committee, Washington Committee, and Executives.....	268
9. Permanent Commissions	276
10. Home Missions Council.....	288
11. Special Committees	288
12. General War-Time Commission	294
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 10px auto;"/>	
13. Bibliography—Volumes and Pamphlets.....	297

INTRODUCTION

For a full interpretation of these reports the following volumes and periodicals may be consulted:

- "The Progress of Church Federation."
- "The Churches of Christ in Time of War."
- "The Manual of Interchurch Work."
- "The Churches of the Federal Council."
- "Origin and History of the Federal Council."
- "Library of Christian Cooperation."
 - "Vol. I. The Churches of Christ in Council."
 - "Vol. II. The Church and International Relations."
 - "Vol. III. The Church and International Relations."
 - "Vol. IV. The Church and International Relations."
(Japan.)
 - "Vol. V. Christian Cooperation and World Redemption."
 - "Vol. VI. Cooperation in Christian Education."
- "The Year Book of the Churches."
- "The Year Book of the Church and Social Service."
- "America and the Orient."

Periodicals

- "The National Advocate."
- "The Worker."
- "The Federal Council Bulletin."

For a review of the work of the Home Missions Council the complete Annual Report should be consulted, of which the report in this volume is an abstract.

For the record of cooperation in Foreign Missions the Annual Report of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America should be secured.

The work here set forth appears in more detail in the pamphlet literature described on the closing pages of this volume.

The Report of the Special Meeting of the Federal Council held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1917, appears in a separate volume.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

of the

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

to the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1917

The report to which the thought of the Executive Committee will be given this year is that of the General War-Time Commission and that report will, in the nature of the case, bear largely upon not only the work of the central administration of the Council, but of several of the other commissions as well. At the same time the work of the War-Time Commission has in no way whatever lessened the normal operations of the Council, but, on the other hand, has increased the task of the central administration. It is inevitable, however, that various reports this year should, to a certain extent, cover the same ground. This is not an evidence of duplication but rather bears witness to the effective cooperation of the central administration, the General War-Time Commission, and the other commissions.

Perhaps the best summary of all these reports up to the first of October may be found in the volume prepared by the General Secretary, entitled *The Progress of Church Federation*, which may appropriately be conveyed as in the nature of a report from the General Secretary.

GENERAL MATTERS OF ESPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The usual messages to the constituent bodies and to the churches have been conveyed as follows:

National Day of Prayer

The following message to the churches was issued in February:

TO THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA:

In compliance with overtures from local church associations and in the belief that in such action the Council expresses the mind and spirit of its thirty constituent bodies and of all Christian people, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, earnestly recommends that

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1917

be observed as a

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

to make our united intercession to God, that His Spirit may guide and sustain the President of the United States and direct the steps of our representatives in the Congress of the United States, in all the momentous decisions of this solemn hour in the life of the nation.

In offering our heartfelt prayers for all the peoples engaged in war, moved by their sufferings to deepened sympathy and compassion, remembering that with some of these governments grave contentions have arisen, and in continuing our petitions for peace and righteousness among the nations, we shall be fulfilling the command of our common Lord and Master.

Above all, may we search our own hearts, letting all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and railing be put away from us, that the fruit of the spirit may abound, which is love, peace, long-suffering, faithfulness and self-control, and that as a nation we may ever be found speaking the truth, but ever speaking the truth in love.

By action of the Executive Committee and the Administrative Committee, Albert G. Lawson, Chairman, February 9, 1917.

Your servants in Christ,

FRANK MASON NORTH,
President.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

Easter Week of Prayer

The following message was issued for Easter week:

THE PRAYER OF THE MASTER

For the Easter Week of Prayer, April 1-8, 1917

TO THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA:

The Federal Council earnestly recommends that the week preceding Easter be given to united intercession. The subjects suggested follow the thought of our Lord's Prayer.

Never in the history of our nation has there been a more appropriate time for thus cultivating a spirit of devotion, never a time when we so need to humble ourselves before God, to rid ourselves of human selfishness, to look for guidance that we may do the will of God and seek the establishment of the Kingdom of our Lord.

Let us, in the spirit of surrender to God, and of sympathy and compassion for mankind, set apart these days of sacred memory, ever praying that the risen Christ may be enthroned over the life of a redeemed world.

FRANK MASON NORTH,
President.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1. Sermons on the Incarnation.

The entrance of God into human life and history, his welcome and rejection by men; the progress of his kingdom and the elements of resistance; the nations and their unconscious desire. That we may have

the faith of children and with joy prepare Christ's way. That we may believe in Christ's victory, even if darkness must intervene.
Matt. xxi. 1-17; Isaiah xl. 9-11; Haggai ii. 7.

MONDAY, APRIL 2. "Forgive us our debts as we forgive."

That truth and duty may be seen with singleness of eye and purity of heart. That loyalty to righteousness may dominate all life. That the shame of sin, and all hate and selfishness may be washed away from men's hearts. That the world may be a household filled with love and prayer. That the barren life of earth may bear the fruitage of the kingdom of heaven. That we may forgive and be forgiven.
Mark xi. 12-26; Isaiah lvi. 1-8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3. "Thy will be done."

That we may know and do the will of our Father. That we may love God and man, and that all love of man for man may be made sure and strong by the love of men for God. That we too may desire to see Jesus and may be willing to have banished from life all the sin and impurity which hides him from men. That we may see in all humanity the present Lord and so live as to be free from all amazement when we hear him say: "Ye did it unto me."
Matt. xxi. 23-32; Mark xii. 28-34; John xii. 20-36; Matt. xxv. 31-46.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4. "Thy Kingdom come."

That love and treachery which struggled about Christ may not longer struggle in us or in the world. That we may give ourselves and our all to Christ in complete surrender. That he may master our minds and hearts and make possible in us and for us the things of which we despair.
Matt. xxvi. 1-16.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5. "Lead us not into temptation."

That there may be peace in men's souls, and an untroubled faith in God. That there may be peace upon earth. That men and nations may love one another, even as Christ loved us. That being convinced of sin and of righteousness and of judgment, we may be fitted to receive the Comforter who is the Spirit of Truth. That we may lay aside all division and bitterness and rise into the oneness with all our brethren which is in Christ.
John xiv. 1-27; xvi. 1-16; xvii. 20-26.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6. "Hallowed be Thy name."

That men may be prepared unto death in the way of duty. That life may be less to us than the love of God and men. That we may see through death and darkness to life and light. That we may be saved from judgment of men and given a share of love and service in their suffering. That the cross may be the uttermost principle of our life and thought.
John xix. 4-16; Luke xxiii. 33-46.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7. "Deliver us from evil."

That we may hope and believe ever against the darkest night. That the buried possibilities in humanity may obey the creative touch of God and come forth now. That we may not despair of the world which lieth in darkness and the evil one, but believe that by the power of the Resurrection it may be redeemed.
Mark xv. 42-47; Matt. xxvii. 61-66.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8. Sermons on the Power of the Resurrection.

That the might which raised again our Lord from the dead may work to-day upon the world. That we may believe with a mightier faith in a risen Savior, with power over death and in his freedom to help us. That the risen Christ may live in us that the life we now live in the flesh may be lived by the faith of the Son of God. That Christ may rise over all the life and death of the world and reign.

Luke xxiv; Rom. i. 4; Eph. i. 17-23.

Call for Thanksgiving Services by the General War-Time Commission of the Churches

The following message was sent out in November by the General War-Time Commission:

A CALL TO PRAYER

The President and the governors of the several states have again appointed a day of thanksgiving and prayer. In behalf of the Christian churches and upon the request of their War Service Commissions, we desire to support this call and to ask the Christian people of the land to extend the observance from Thanksgiving day over the ensuing Sunday. We suggest that Thursday be devoted to our customary national Thanksgiving, Friday to penitence and humiliation, Saturday to supplication, and Sunday to intercession.

Our generation confronts the gravest and most solemn issues. Twice our fathers faced such issues, at the beginning of the nation and in the tragedy of the Civil War. And now our time of supreme need and trial has come. How can we meet it except in the guidance and strength of God? By our own necessities and by the distress and calamity of mankind we are summoned to prayer. In the name of the churches we voice this summons to all our people.

On Thursday in our homes and in our churches let us give thanks to God for his goodness and his infinite patience and pity, for freedom and prosperity, for our nation and our homes, for the past security of our shores, for peace within our own borders, for the sense of national unity and brotherhood, for the honor of self-sacrifice and the glory of service unto death, for God's gracious love, and for the salvation provided for us and for all mankind in Jesus Christ our Lord.

Be careful for nothing, but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.—*Phil. iv. 6, 7.*

On Friday let us implore the compassion and forgiveness of God and confess and repent of our sins, our selfishness and unbrotherliness, our acceptance of un-Christian conditions and ideals, our toleration of impurity and intemperance and the various forces of evil which prey upon the lives of our people and unnerve the nation, our race prejudice and our assent to any form of injustice among ourselves or in our relations to other peoples. In sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and errors, let us humble ourselves before God and pray for his mercy that we may be spared his just judgments.

If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.—1 *John* i. 8, 9.

On Saturday let us beseech God for his blessing upon our homes, our churches, our communities, all our agencies of service and benevolence, our country, for the overthrow of wrong and the triumph of righteousness, for the enlightenment of the mind of the nation to know and do his will, for courage to endure every sacrifice at the call of duty, for fortitude in the hour of adversity, and that we may offer unto God for his work the united body of the nation. Let us pray for our soldiers and sailors that they may assist by God's grace in the sure re-establishment of law and order and justice. Let us implore Him in his infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the conscience of all men, that courses of wrong may be relinquished, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, that the hurt of humanity may be healed, that friendship and good will may be restored, and that peace may be established throughout the earth.

Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice: and be ye kind one to another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.—*Eph.* iv. 31, 32.

On Sunday let us make intercession for all men, for the suffering and destitute, for our allies and for our enemies, for those who have gone forth from us, without anger or hate, at the call of duty, to serve our nation and mankind in this great struggle on land and sea, that God may enable them worthily to live or to die as the servants of his holy name and that, if it be his will, they shall both do all their duty and return to us again. Let us pray for the President and for Congress and for all who in this hour serve in any way the common weal, that they may be given courage and wisdom and consecration and that the cause of righteousness may triumph. Let us pray for all mankind and for the coming of its one hope and deliverance in the reign of Jesus Christ our Lord as the King of all the earth.

I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplication, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men; for kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior; who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. For there is one God and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.—1 *Tim.* ii. 1-6.

We ask that in our places of worship and in the secret prayers of our hearts, these days be solemnly observed, that the nation may seek after God and find him. And we suggest that not only during these four days should all the Christian people of our land join in this united prayer and supplication but also that in our homes and as far as possible in our churches there should be daily intercession that we may both know and do God's righteous will, that wrong may be overthrown among the peoples and in the hearts of men, and that the prayer

of the whole creation may be heard, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

ROBERT E. SPEER,
WILLIAM LAWRENCE,
FRANK MASON NORTH.

November 12, 1917.

Week of Prayer for 1918

The message for the coming Week of Prayer has just been conveyed as follows:

WEEK OF PRAYER FOR THE CHURCHES.

December 30, 1917-January 6, 1918.

TO THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA:

In the year now behind us, the whole civilized world has been solemnly called to learn in the school of God. The disciplines of life have been heavy upon us, but the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ has been upon the page as we scanned it. By that light we have learned much that may help us to face all that lies ahead.

We have been forced to distrust our feeble measures of the power, the wisdom, and the love of God. We have been driven to question both the adequacy and the finality of our interpretation to the world of our Lord Jesus Christ. Non-Christian writers in the East have boldly challenged Christianity. The Holy Spirit is leading us through our failures, not only to a deeper search, but also to an earnest expectation of what other nations, more lately come under the influence of the gospel, may realize in the risen, exalted, and omnipotent Son of God.

The things that are shaken are crumbling, and with them is being removed the veil that hides the "city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." In this way, the realities of life have proved the realities of faith: God and sin in eternal opposition; redemption and renewal the only way to peace; the Spirit of God upon the chaos our assurance that God is indeed "within the shadow."

We are called anew to exercise the unspeakable privilege of prayer. The magnitudes of the time are so great that nothing human can compass them. God has pressed back into our trembling hands the supreme instrument of approach to himself.

Did ever year open with a more clamant need for what is represented by the World's Evangelical Alliance? The Alliance mobilizes the faith of the world for common prayer, Christian unity, and cooperation. These are preludes to insight and vision, revival and new spiritual life, in preparation for the sure fulfillment of the promise of His coming, "whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and whose dominion is from generation to generation."

We are,

Yours in the fellowship of Christ,
The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

FRANK MASON NORTH,
President.

These subjects are issued with the approval of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States of America.

The Council has adopted the message and, with slight changes, the subjects issued in behalf of the World's Evangelical Alliance by the British Evangelical Alliance.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30—TOPIC FOR SERMONS AND ADDRESSES.

"The Eternal Things."—*Dan.* iv. 3; *2 Cor.* iv. 18; *Heb.* xi. 10; xii. 27.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31—THANKSGIVING AND CONFESSION.

Thanksgiving—For the unnumbered mercies of the year now closing. In spite of the awful antagonisms of war, for the ever-widening circle of brotherhood in Christ.

Confession—That Christian witness, even at its best, so little reflects the mind of Christ.

Prayer—That the followers of Christ, speaking the truth in love, may make no compromise with evil.

That the number of those who look for his glorious appearing may be increased.

Scripture Readings—*Acts* xvii. 24-28; *Matt.* xi. 28-30; *1 Peter* ii. 21-25; *1 John* ii. 3-6; *1 Thes.* v. 22.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1—THE CHURCH UNIVERSAL, THE "ONE BODY" OF WHICH CHRIST IS THE HEAD.

Thanksgiving—For the body of Christian witness throughout the ages. That a common purpose, with diversity of gifts, is drawing the various communions together.

For heart-searching in the churches concerning their inefficiency.

Confession—That when the church has failed, the cause is not in her Lord, but in herself.

Of the church's failure to reach the young manhood and young womanhood of the world.

Petitions—That 1918 may witness new advances towards Christian unity. That through sanctification of the spirit, love of the truth, and new gifts of wisdom and energy, the witness of the church may become the beacon of the world.

That the primary duty of the church to evangelize may be given its true place.

Scripture Readings—*Eph.* ii. 13-22; *Heb.* xi. 21-xii. 2; *Eph.* iv. 10-16; *Mat.* iii. 10; *Prov.* xxiii. 22-26; *2 Thes.* ii. 13-15; *Matt.* xxviii. 18-20.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2—NATIONS AND THEIR RULERS.

Prayer—That the purposes of God in Christ may be sought and known among the nations.

That in the development of their national ideals, the nations may find Christ.

That efforts for the establishment of lasting peace among the nations may be divinely guided.

That reconstructions may be considered and effected with due regard to the Word of God and the things which are eternal.

That the burdens of rulers, and of those who make and influence public opinion, may be laid upon the hearts of Christians everywhere.

For smaller nations sorely troubled and suffering through the war.

For all servants of the community.

Scripture Readings—*Prov.* xiv. 34; xxi. 1; *1 Peter* iv. 19; *2 Peter* iii. 9; *John* xii. 20-32; *Isaiah* ii. 2-4; *1 Cor.* iv. 1-5.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3—FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND THE YOUNG.

Thanksgiving—For the blessing attaching to family life.

For the comfort and assurance of a blessed immortality in bereavements.

Petitions—That the privileges and responsibilities of parenthood may be gladly accepted.

That in households, family worship and “the nurture and admonition of the Lord” may have first place.

That in their readings, amusements and companionship, the young may be kept unspotted from the world.

For blessing on all teachers.

That in all institutions of learning, the fear of the Lord may be the beginning of wisdom.

Scripture Readings—*Psa.* cxxvii; *2 Cor.* i. 4; *1 Cor.* xv. 54-57; *Matt.* xviii. 1-6; *Prov.* i. 7; ix. 10-12.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4—HOME MISSIONS.

Petition—That the needs of every class in the community may find an echo in the heart of the church.

That Christian sympathy, fair dealing, and mutual respect as between employers and employed, may bring men together in mutual regard.

Scripture Readings—*Matt.* xxii. 1-10; *Prov.* xxii. 1-2; *Jas.* ii. 1-9; *Mal.* ii. 10; *2 Cor.* iii. 12-18.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5—MISSIONS AMONG MOSLEMS AND HEATHEN.

Thanksgiving—That even a world-wide war cannot delay the wheels of His chariot.

That the churches in the mission field are frankly assuming their responsibilities.

That religious liberty is becoming universal.

Prayer—For churches and missions suffering through the war.

That the heritage of the church may be enriched by the faith and fresh experience of the young churches.

That amid the necessary modifications of form and method, the Lord's messengers may hold fast eternal truth.

Scripture Readings—*Dan.* ii. 34, 35, 45; iv. 1-3; *Isaiah* xl. 1-8; *Matt.* ii. 1-11; *Eph.* iv. 4-6.

Other Memorials

Among the more important memorials of which record should be made is the following, relative to the interests and service of the army chaplains:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in quadrennial session assembled, instructed its appropriate committees to give serious attention to the number and status of chaplains in the United States Army in the interest of the moral and religious welfare of our soldiers.

The action of the Council has been approved by its thirty constituent bodies as follows:

Baptist Church, North	Reformed Presbyterian Church,
Christian Church	General Synod
Congregational Churches	Seventh Day Baptist Church
National Baptist Convention	United Brethren Church
Free Baptist Churches	United Evangelical Church
Disciples of Christ	United Presbyterian Church
Friends	Welsh Presbyterian Church
German Evangelical Synod	Methodist Protestant Church
Evangelical Association	Moravian Church
Luthern Church, General Synod	Presbyterian Church in the
Mennonite Church	U. S. A.
Methodist Episcopal Church	Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Methodist Episcopal Church,	Protestant Episcopal Commissions
South	on Christian Unity and
African M. E. Church	Social Service
African M. E. Zion Church	Reformed Church in America
Colored M. E. Church in America	Reformed Church in the U. S.
Reformed Episcopal Church	

At a meeting of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches of the Federal Council on September 20, 1917, the action was approved by the representatives of the following War Service Commissions:

Protestant Episcopal	United Inner Mission of the Luther-
Presbyterian Church in the	an Church representing the Gener-
United States of America	al Council, General Synod,
Northern Baptist Convention	and the United Synod of the
Methodist Episcopal Church	South
Methodist Episcopal Church,	Evangelical Lutheran, Missouri
South	Synod
Congregational Churches	

The action of the General War-Time Commission was as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the increase of the size of the regiments, and the large bodies of troops and units of the service which under our recent law cannot have chaplains; in view also of the fact that chaplains should have the position of dignity and efficiency which belongs to the medical and paymaster corps, and which should be associated with religion:

The Commission places on record its conviction that there should be one chaplain for every twelve hundred men of the entire personnel of the army, and that in rank, pay, allowance, and promotion, chaplains should be placed on a par with the medical corps. Also

Resolved, That the General Committee on Chaplains be requested to take such steps as they deem wise to promote the purpose of these resolutions.

Upon this authority of the Federal Council, its constituent bodies, and other bodies, the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, composed of the official representatives of the denominations, in session at Washington, September 21, 1917, adopted the following proposals for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the churches:

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the churches request from the President, the Secretary of War, and Congress the appointment of one chaplain for every 1,200 men of the entire personnel of the United States Army.

(2) That these chaplains be provided as rapidly as possible for all forces now organized and those to be organized.

(3) That they be assigned so as to provide for the spiritual and moral welfare of the various units of the service, for base hospitals and other military hospitals, and for all camps in the United States and in Europe.

(4) That in rank, pay, and allowance, chaplains be placed on a par with the medical corps.

(5) That the churches consider that any discrimination in rank, pay, and allowance of chaplains, or in the appointment and assignment of chaplains, as compared with other branches of the service, becomes in effect a discrimination against religion in the army and against the church, which they are confident the government does not desire to make.

It is earnestly urged that these proposals, or such others as would meet the ends sought, be put into immediate effect, to the end that our soldiers may receive those moral and spiritual ministrations which are essential to their welfare as men and to their highest efficiency in the service of the nation.

In order to meet these ends the following resolutions are presented for your serious consideration:

Whereas, the law which was passed by Congress June 3, 1916, and amended May 12, 1917, provided for the appointment of one chaplain for each regiment, and at that time the regiment in the United States Army consisted of 1,200 men, and

Whereas, since the passage of the said law the army has been re-organized upon the basis of 3,600 men to the regiment, and

Whereas, Congress implied by the passage of the said law its opinion that there should be at least one chaplain for each 1,200 men, and

Whereas, the Committee on Chaplains of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, also its General War-Time Commission, and the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church having in charge the appointment of chaplains for that church, believe that the work of the chaplain would be seriously limited by putting him in charge of the spiritual interests of such a large number of men, and

Whereas, we believe that the great body of the citizens of our nation consider the conservation of the spiritual forces of the country a matter of supreme importance in this time that is putting to the utmost test the forces of Christian civilization,

Therefore, be it resolved that we the undersigned, acting for the Christian forces of America, numbering 40,000,000 members besides adherents, respectfully petition the Congress now in session to pass the following bill:

A BILL

To amend Section 15, of an Act, approved June 3, 1916, etc., as amended by the Act approved May 12, 1917, etc.,

Be it enacted, etc., That Section 15 of an Act, approved June 3, 1916, etc., as amended by an Act May 12, 1917, etc., be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Sec. 15. Chaplains.—The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the army at the rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in the service, one for each one thousand two hundred officers and men in all branches of the military establishment, with rank, pay, and allowance as now authorized

by law: *Provided*, That there shall be assigned at least one chaplain for each regiment of cavalry, infantry, field artillery, and engineers.

F. M. NORTH

President, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND

General Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

ROBERT E. SPEER

Chairman, General War-Time Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE

Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church.

ALFRED HARDING

Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church.

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN

Moderator, General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

W. H. ROBERTS

Stated Clerk, General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

JOHN F. CARSON

Chairman, National Service Commission, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

JOHN M. WELLS

Moderator, Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

WILLIAM F. McDOWELL

Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. COLEMAN

President, Northern Baptist Convention.

W. C. BITTING

Corresponding Secretary, Northern Baptist Convention.

V. G. TRESSLER

Moderator, Lutheran General Synod.

T. E. SCHMAUK

President, General Council Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.

HENRY M. BEARDSLEY

Moderator, Congregational National Council.

H. C. HERRING

General Secretary, Congregational National Council.

E. R. HENDRIX

Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, South

MARTYN SUMMERBELL

Of the Christian Church.

G. LIVINGSTON BAYARD (Prot.

Epis.)

WORTH M. TIPPY

Executive Secretary

CLYDE F. ARMITAGE

Assistant Secretary.

E. B. BAGBY (Disc.)

SAMUEL Z. BATTEN (Bap., North)

ANDREW R. BIRD (Pres., U. S.)

EDWIN M. BLISS (Cong.)

EARL CRANSTON (Meth. Epis.)

LYMAN E. DAVIS (Meth. Prot.)

B. D. GRAY (Bap., South)

W. A. HARPER (Christian)

CHARLES M. JACOBS (Luth., Gen. Coun.)

WALTER R. LAMBUTH (Meth. Epis., South)

WALLACE RADCLIFFE (Pres., U. S. A.)

CHARLES F. STECK (Luth., Gen. Synod)

J. F. WENCHEL (Luth. Syn. Conf.)

CHARLES WOOD (Pres., U. S. A.)

General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.

This petition was conveyed on September 27, 1917, to the President and to the Secretary of War by a delegation of about forty representatives, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. President Wilson received the delegation with immediate and earnest expressions of sympathy and it is believed that ar-

rangements now being made with the Secretary of War will bring the desired result.

The usual more or less incidental memorials have been sent out, most of which were ordered by the special Washington meeting of the Council itself. These actions, however, are contained in full in the printed report of the Washington Council.

Of the other similar documents, the following may be taken as an example:

June 29, 1917.

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in special session assembled at Washington, D. C., May 9, took the following action:

"We believe it to be just, whenever necessary, that income and profits should be taxed to the furthest possible point without checking production. We also believe it to be just and necessary to exempt that surplus income which is now dedicated to the maintenance of religious and social agencies, in order that the higher activities of civilization may not be impoverished."

We understand that the so-called Hollis (Senate) Amendment and the Meyers (House) Amendment are purposed to carry out the spirit of this action.

Thousands of the institutions associated with the Federal Council would be seriously crippled and in some cases put out of existence were not some such provision made.

On behalf of this constituency, I therefore urge your most thoughtful consideration of this action by a body representing so many of the institutions concerned, believing that I do so in the interest of strengthening the nation at this hour.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

This action was taken in response to the request of a conference of representatives of religious, educational, and social organizations and it is a source of gratification that the desired result was secured.

Most of the other petitions and memorials conveyed by the Council have been issued by the General War-Time Commission and the other commissions cooperating in war-time work.

THE WASHINGTON MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

During the early part of the war the administration was occupied with conferences of the Administrative Committee and other committees with cooperating bodies such as the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations and other related organizations, which finally resulted in the special Washington meeting of the Council at which a

thoroughly satisfactory conclusion was reached with regard to all the important problems under consideration. Out of a considerable experience, I desire to bear witness to the fact that this meeting, in its spirit, its particular actions, and its general significance, constitutes the most important that has ever been held.

It is not necessary to incorporate in this report any survey of this meeting, as the records have already been put in printed form and as the results will appear, not only in the report of the General War-Time Commission, but also of several of the other commissions.

CONSTITUENT BODIES

The General Secretary has attended the sessions of the following national bodies:

Northern Baptist Convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

National Council of Congregational Churches at Columbus, Ohio.

General Convention of the Disciples of Christ at Kansas City, Missouri.

Five Years Meeting of the Friends at Richmond, Indiana.

German Evangelical Synod at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Lutheran General Synod at Chicago, Illinois.

Reformed Church in America at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

Reformed Church in the United States at Dayton, Ohio.

The Seventh Day Baptist General Conference at Plainfield, New Jersey.

The General Conference of the United Brethren at Wichita, Kansas.

The United Presbyterian Assembly at Boston, Massachusetts.

The response of all these bodies indicated a deepening of their sense of relationship and their actions, not only upon the report presented to them in behalf of the Federal Council, but also appearing through the reports of their own several boards and commissions, indicated increasing cooperation in practical activities. The reports of the various departments of our constituent bodies indicate especially their growing relationship to the related commissions of the Federal Council.

In accordance with the instructions of the St. Louis Council and the subsequent action of the Executive Committee, Rev. Frederick D. Kershner and Rev. John F. Cannon were sent as a delegation to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States at Birmingham, Alabama, to con-

vey the action taken at St. Louis in response to the overture from that body. The reports from Dr. Kershner and Dr. Cannon, as well as the unanimous action of the General Assembly, not only constitute a satisfactory adjustment of the questions under consideration, but what is more significant, indicate the great value of frank and open discussion on the part of our constituent bodies concerning their relationship with one another and with the Federal Council. The case in question seems to corroborate the statement which the General Secretary has several times made in his reports, that such questions are almost always, if not always, the result of misapprehension or misunderstanding, and therefore the result of such overtures as that presented by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is almost sure to be a deepening of the relationship between the Council and its constituent bodies.

Attention should be called to the fact that three of the larger Lutheran bodies, including the General Synod, which is a constituent body of the Council, are now in process of unification.

It is with deep regret that I convey information of the withdrawal of one body from the Council, the Mennonite General Conference. This body, at its previous General Conference, appointed a committee to prepare a report with recommendations, upon the matter of relationship with the Council. This committee, it will be noted, reported almost unanimously in favor of a continuance of relationship. A minority report was presented, however, and the minority report prevailed with the Conference.

The following correspondence should be recorded:

FIRST MENNONITE CHURCH

A. S. SHELLY, PASTOR

UPLAND, CALIFORNIA.

October 11, 1917.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland,
New York.

DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

It devolves upon me as the President of our General Conference, to inform you and through you the Federal Council of which you are Secretary, of the action of the General Conference at its triennial meeting held last month at Reedley, California. That action was adverse to our further connection, as a denominational body, with the Federal Council.

The committee appointed at our meeting three years ago, brought two reports to the conference at Reedley, the one signed by a majority of the members, the other as a minority report. The former recom-

mended and the latter opposed our remaining longer in the affiliation thus far maintained. When it came to a vote the Conference adopted the minority report with its recommendation, thus severing our official connection with the Council.

The discussion that preceded the vote indicated that the following were points weighing heavily on the negative side:

1. The strongly marked variance between the attitude of our church and that of the great majority in the Federal Council on the question of war. Before the outbreak of the present world war our people had reason to be greatly encouraged in their historic attitude on this question by the emphasis given in the Federal Council to the application of the Golden Rule in the spirit of Christ, in international relations, aiming at a substituting of peaceful adjustment of disagreements for the barbarous arbitrament of war. But all this, it was argued, had been cast overboard when the Council tacitly approved the entrance of our government upon the extensive scheme of military preparedness, and later the entering of the nation into active participation in the war, thus dragging us into this world tragedy. How could we longer walk with those who were so far from being one with us in our convictions on so vital a question? It was contended that we must express our disapproval and our protest by withdrawing from the union.

Similarly the withdrawal was voted for by many as a protest against the tolerant attitude, to say the least, of most of the Federal Council bodies toward the multiplying secret societies with their Christless religious pretensions, secretly undermining the spiritual life of the church. On these protests our Conference is virtually unanimous, though many of us, who voted on the other side, would rather have had them registered on the floor of the Council while we continued in fellowship and cooperation along the lines of agreement.

2. The argument that our connection with the Federal Council had proved to be an offense in the eyes of other branches of the Mennonite church, and was therefore working as a hindrance to the hoped-for bringing about of a closer relation and cooperation between the different parts of our much divided denomination.

Personally I share the feeling of many among the leaders as well as among the lay members of the church—a feeling of regret over the severing of a connection that has proved to be a means of fellowship in the spirit of the Savior's prayer for his disciples. There are not a few among us who will seek, as far as it is practicable for individuals so to do, to keep in touch with the Council in order to derive such help and inspiration as we may from its federated thought and activities. Cherishing grateful remembrance of the Christian fellowship enjoyed during these years of our connection, we shall not cease to pray that the blessing of God may continue to rest upon the united efforts of the churches in the furtherance of the cause of our Lord and Master.

In the love of Christ, sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. S. SHELLY.

I think that in the interest of full knowledge of the situation

the following communications should also be made part of this record:

Perkasie, Pennsylvania,
October 2, 1917.

*Rev. Charles S. Macfarland,
General Secretary, Federal Council,
New York City.*

MY DEAR BROTHER MACFARLAND:

You may already have been advised of the action taken by our late Conference—the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, at its late sessions at Reedley, California, August 31-September 7—in accepting the minority report of the committee appointed three years ago to report at this year's meeting as to the advisability of continuing our mutual relations with the Federal Council. The majority report counseled a continued affiliation, but the minority report prevailed. Of course, our eastern delegates protested against such action and worked for a continuance.

At a meeting of our Eastern District Conference this day, the following resolution was presented and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the officers of this conference be instructed to appeal to our General Conference for a reconsideration of its attitude toward the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The appeal is made.

Immediately the following resolution of inquiry was presented and also thus adopted:

Resolved, To make inquiry of the Secretary of the Federal Council as to what relation we, as a district conference, may enjoy pending the decision of the General Conference in answer to our appeal for a reconsideration of its action at its late session withdrawing from said body.

Dear Brother, I think you understand the situation by the foregoing. I want to say personally that I have enjoyed great blessings, and I believe others and our church in general have, too, through our affiliation, and it cut hard when it became evident what the General Conference did.

We want to continue if possible in the affiliation we enjoyed in your body, if not as a General Conference, then as a district Conference. The district comprises the cities and counties of Southeastern Pennsylvania, and so we come with the inquiry.

I hope I may have some definite answer through you soon, so I can report to our district conference. I continue to be as ever,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) ALLEN M. FRETZ,
Secretary of Conference.

Woodlake, California,

October 15, 1917.

*Rev. Charles S. Macfarland,
New York City.*

MY DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

The General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, in session at Reedley, California, August 31 to September 7, 1917, declared by vote to sever its connection with the Federal Council. The reasons for discontinuation of our affiliation with the Federal Council are as follows:

The Council manifested too much of a war spirit in its last two sessions. This was especially the case in the meeting at Washington, D. C. We are noncombatants. Some of our delegates informed us that as noncombatants they felt quite out of place. As a church we cannot participate in war in any form.

The second reason for our severance is that the Federal Council affiliates itself too much with worldly things. We believe that church and state should be separate. When the church mingles too much with the affairs of the state, she becomes more or less worldly.

The third essential reason for our discontinuation as a member of the Federal Council is the attitude of the Council toward the lodges. We believe that church-members cannot conscientiously be supporters of any lodge. Believer and unbeliever cannot belong to one and the same organization, according to the word of God. Every person at the time of initiation as a member of a lodge must give an oath or swear. The Bible teaches: "Thou shalt not swear."

These are our principal reasons for declaring our secession from the Federal Council.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. A. BACHMANN,
Secretary.

In this connection, however, I am privileged to record the action of the General Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church which voted to resume its relationship with the Council, so that the number of constituent bodies remains the same.

Relationship With Other Denominations

It is interesting and gratifying to note that, owing to exceptional war conditions and duties, relationships of an informal nature are increasing with denominations other than those in the Council, but which are considered eligible to membership in it. These bodies include the Southern Baptist, the Lutheran General Council, the Lutheran Missouri Synod, the relationship consisting of membership upon, or cooperative relationships with, the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains at Washington, the General War-Time Commission, and other committees of the Council engaged in war-time work.

Report to Constituent Bodies

The General Secretary conveyed the following report to the constituent bodies:

TO THE CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA:

In behalf of the Federal Council and its Executive Committee, we hereby convey the six volumes constituting the quadrennial reports of the Council, designated "Library of Christian Cooperation," for the consideration of the constituent bodies. We also convey the *Federal Council Year Book* for 1917, containing full information regarding ecclesiastical bodies in the United States.

In order to facilitate the consideration of these voluminous reports, we deem it advisable to summarize the present activities of the Council, as authorized by the Third Quadrennial Meeting at St. Louis, in December, 1916.

The meeting in St. Louis was attended by duly elected members from all the constituent bodies, received a report of the Committee of Fifteen, making comprehensive recommendations as to matters of policy, received full reports of all the various commissions and committees, and after careful consideration by the Business Committee, took action determining the work of the Council for the coming quadrennium.

Acting under these directions, we report the work of the Council now in progress as follows:

1. At its national offices in New York, under the direction of the General Secretary, executive and field secretaries, and staff, the Council is engaged in the coordination of Christian forces in the interest of national and international Christian life. A publication and printing department of considerable magnitude is maintained with adequate machinery for reaching the churches, and for the publication of volumes and pamphlets.

A Religious Publicity Bureau is now being developed.

The Council has local correspondents in every city of the United States and has foreign correspondents connected with the Protestant churches of all the countries of the world.

In addition to the meetings of its own committees and commissions, the Council calls frequent representative conferences upon matters of common interest to all the churches.

The national offices maintain a staff of about forty persons engaged in this united work.

2. At the office in Washington, D. C., affairs of national religious concern are considered by a special committee and an associate secretary, the work including such matters as chaplains in the army and navy, the development of the religious welfare of the army and navy, the religious census, the special work in the interest of the colored churches, and missionary affairs of national and international concern.

3. The Commission on Inter-Church Federations is constantly engaged in the organization of local federations of churches and enlists the cooperation of the several denominational and interdenominational organizations in this interest. A most important congress on "The Purpose and Methods of Inter-Church Federations" will be held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1-4, 1917.

4. The Home Missions Council is a cooperating body and brings together the home mission boards of the denominations in the interest of the effective distribution of Christian forces in home mission fields.

The Commission on Church and Country Life is furthering this great interest by securing cooperation between rural churches. It is now making state surveys.

5. A Committee on Foreign Missions supplements the work of the foreign mission boards in encouraging cooperation in all the various phases of foreign mission work.

6. The Commission on Evangelism, uniting the evangelistic committees of the various denominations, is endeavoring to bring about an adjustment of this important work so as to serve more fully, effectively, and permanently the interests of the churches by stimulating pastoral evangelism and through simultaneous and continuous evangelistic movements.

7. The Commission on Church and Social Service expresses the Christian view of social questions, coordinates the social service agencies of the denominations, holds religious labor mass-meetings, is prosecuting a campaign for the conservation of human life, a temperance fellowship movement among workingmen, and a nation-wide campaign for one day's rest in seven for industrial workers. The Commission is undertaking work in the interest of the moral and spiritual welfare

of the army and navy, and is also giving appropriate cooperation in the humanitarian work of the American Red Cross.

8. The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill is conducting an educative campaign through text-books, lesson courses and other literature in churches, Sunday-schools, men's classes, and groups; and through cooperation with the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, it is in relations with the Protestant churches of the various countries in Europe.

A Commission on Relations with the Orient is engaged in furthering goodwill in this important part of the world, and is endeavoring to secure the adjustment of our relations upon the basis of justice and goodwill.

9. The Commission on Christian Education secures the cooperation of the Sunday-school boards and the boards of education of the denominations in a united program with common literature. Special attention is being given to the problem of religious education in connection with the public school curricula. A text-book and two series of lessons on international peace, and an important volume on the entire question of religious education are being circulated.

10. The Commission on Temperance has joined forces with the historic National Temperance Society, is publishing four temperance papers, one for adults, two for children, and one for workingmen, and is engaged in a nation-wide educational campaign, for which it is securing the cooperation of the church forces.

11. Committees have been appointed to survey, report, and present recommendations on such important matters of national concern as Family Life and Religious Rest-day.

12. The nation-wide War Relief Movement, in which several of the leading organizations have cooperated, is being continued among the churches and communities. Large sums of money are being secured, and the Council is carrying on this work without any cost for overhead administrative expenses.

13. The General Secretary is securing financial assistance for the stricken churches and missions in Europe and Asia, more especially for the Belgian missions and the Huguenot churches in France.

For particular needs as they appear, special movements are being promoted or carried on from time to time, such as the Committee on Ministerial Relief; the Quadricentennial of the Reformation; the American Huguenot Committee; the Committee on Christian Work in the Canal Zone; the Ministers' Institutes for Colored Ministers; the annual Week of Prayer; and many similar movements uniting all the churches in great causes and upon common tasks. A special day of prayer was announced for February 18, which was widely observed. A call to prayer for the week preceding Easter was also issued, in which appropriate subjects for the week were suggested.

In behalf of the Board of Finance, we should remind the constituent bodies that the work of the Council is in the interest of economy. Nearly all of these tasks would cost many times as much as they do if they were performed separately by the different denominations and would not be done so speedily, constantly, and effectively.

The Administrative Committee of the Executive Committee has been enlarged and is more fully representative of the constituent denominations. It increasingly endeavors to keep informed fully as to the attitude of these denominations through constant consultation with their officially elected representatives.

In conveying the six volumes of quadrennial reports, attention should be called to the action of the meeting at St. Louis distinguishing be-

tween informational matter in such reports and the actions approved specifically by the Council or its Executive Committee. It is upon these actions that the approval of the constituent bodies is requested, and it is only for these that the Council assumes responsibility.

The call for a broad conception of the mission of the church was never so appealing; the need of a practicable program never more clear. The light of the gospel is not dimmed in these vital days of the world's life, but the ways must be cleared for its radiation. Never again can the gospel which is for humanity be cloistered! The church must meditate, reflect, pray, believe. It must also courageously and powerfully work in the name of Him who said "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." It is the confident purpose of the Federal Council so to fill its place in the modern program as to conserve the best in every one of its constituent bodies, to express effectively the common convictions and aims of all, and, within the limitations of its constitution and authorization, to be in the highest sense a minister of the gospel in the name of the churches and of their one Master, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK MASON NORTH,
President.
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

January 9, 1917.

TO THE CORRESPONDING OFFICIALS OF THE CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA:

It is my pleasant duty to convey to you the following actions taken at the Third Quadrennial Council of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, held in St. Louis, Missouri, December 6 to 11, 1916.

It was voted:

That, at their stated meetings, the constituent bodies elect or appoint their delegates to the Council and the members to serve upon the Executive Committee of the Council, for periods which shall cover the interval between the quadrennial or biennial meetings of the Council, as the case may be.

It was voted:

That, for the purpose of intercommunication between the Council and its constituent bodies, the stated meetings of these bodies receive reports of their delegates to the Council and give them the fullest possible consideration; and that the members of the Executive Committee of the Council be charged with reporting to its meetings the actions of their several bodies concerning the Federal Council.

It was voted:

1. That in harmony with articles 5 and 6 of the Constitution, the members of this Council be called members, and that article 8 of the Constitution and articles 3 and 5 of the By-Laws be amended by changing the words "delegates" and "representatives" to the word "members."

2. That alternates be regarded as temporary substitutes for members, becoming members only upon the death, the resignation, or other permanent disqualification of the member.

3. That the Executive Committee, or its Administrative Committee, be requested to furnish to the constituent bodies of the Federal Council a suitable form of credentials for members and alternates.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, many of the constituent churches of the Federal Council now have in successful operation boards which are gathering and administering funds for the welfare of disabled and aged ministers and missionaries and other servants of the church; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the time has come for organized Protestant Christianity to present a more united and comprehensive appeal to Christian people in behalf of the disabled servants of the church;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that a committee of the Federal Council be constituted, consisting of one representative from each of the constituent churches of the Council, to be known as the Committee on Ministerial Relief and Sustentation. This committee shall give consideration to the whole relief and sustentation movement, and in particular to the forms of it which are at present operative in the several churches of the Council, and shall be authorized, in cooperation with all agencies already existing in the constituent bodies of the Federal Council, to prepare and to issue such united appeal for the whole work of ministerial sustentation as shall safeguard the integrity of each separate plan and at the same time enhance the claims of the whole movement; this committee to seek the unity and further efficiency of all such plans. The committee shall be a permanent committee of the Federal Council and shall report regularly to the Executive Committee and to the Council.

In connection with this matter, the Federal Council recognizes, with gratitude to God, that Mrs. D. Willis James, of New York City, has provided by bequest, a sum of \$2,250,000 to be equally divided between three of the Christian bodies of the Federal Council for their respective ministerial relief or sustentation funds.

It was voted:

That the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, composed of members appointed by Christian bodies with eighteen millions of communicants extends to the Christian brethren in countries now engaged in war its deepest sympathy, born of Christian faith and brotherhood. Our hearts have been touched as we have learned of the sufferings that war has brought, and have been stirred by the reports of the deepening of the Christian spirit through sorrow and self-devotion.

We pray that their tragic experiences may inspire us all to a deeper loyalty to the spiritual realities in which believers in Christ are one, and that the time may soon come when differences between nations shall be adjusted in the spirit of the gospel of Christ rather than by appeal to arms. Especially do we hope that the present war may come to a speedy end, and call upon all Christians throughout the world to cooperate in an effort to establish a peace that shall be lasting because based on justice and goodwill.

We, therefore, instruct our Executive Committee to extend this expression of our Christian sympathy and this appeal to the churches of Christ to the brethren beyond the seas, and authorize it to adopt such methods in so doing as may seem to it effective and expedient.

It was voted:

That the Council call the attention of the constituent bodies to the importance of securing as large an attendance of the lay members in the delegations as possible in the Council.

It was voted:

That the following resolution on the historical and informational parts of reports of commissions, be adopted:

Resolved: That the Council hereby declares that the historical

and informational portions of reports of committees and commissions approved by the Council are not the voice of the Council in the same sense as the recommendations and resolutions duly adopted.

Will you please see that these actions are given full consideration by your appropriate bodies.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

The reports of these commissions will be presented in full by their chairmen and secretaries, but in the interest of a general comprehensive review, attention should be called to matters of especial significance.

The commissions were appointed by the President of the Council almost at the very beginning of the year and were thus enabled to begin their work promptly.

The Commission on Inter-Church Federations had made arrangements for its remarkable Congress, held at Pittsburgh in October, long before war was declared, and it surely proved to be a providential arrangement, giving opportunity not only to shape up the work of the Commission to meet the new situation brought about by our entrance into the war, but also to send back to a large number of communities, many of which had strategic locations near camps, representatives to carry out the program so thoughtfully considered at Pittsburgh. This Commission adapted itself to the situation with remarkable facility and is now one of the most important factors in the work under the consideration of the General War-time Commission. The chairman, Fred B. Smith, has given a very large proportion of his time to the work of the Commission, and it is gratifying to report that in the future he will be prepared to give his almost undivided service to the important work which is so largely the result of his own creative genius and his spirit of consecration, although still retaining his business relation with the Johns-Manville Company.

The Commission on Evangelism is pursuing its normal work about as previously carried on, has voted to secure an executive secretary to give his entire time to its important work, and meanwhile Dr. Biederwolf, in his great unselfishness, has continued to serve as a voluntary secretary. Arrangements have just been made for the service of a temporary secretary, to be located at the offices in New York, until a permanent secretary is secured. It was gratifying to note the advanced action of the Congrega-

tional National Council relative to its Commission on Evangelism, and I think it is fair to say that the stimulation of this work of the churches among the denominational bodies is largely due to the initiative influence of this Commission.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service very early in the year had the rare good fortune to secure as its executive secretary, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, whose election, in the light of his splendid pastoral and community record in the field of social service, was obvious, immediate, and unanimous on the part of the Commission and in the subsequent approval of the Administrative Committee, which elected him also as Associate Secretary of the Council. This Commission and its secretary and assistant secretary made an immediate adjustment to war conditions, carrying on this work both from the New York office and the Washington office, undertaking with celerity the war tasks which would naturally fall to it, such as cooperation with the American Red Cross, the consideration of social conditions in connection with the camps, and the movement to conserve our social and industrial standards as set forth so effectively in the message which was issued for Labor Sunday.

It has been the privilege of the General Secretary to look over the advance sheets of the Rural Survey of the state of Ohio, now approaching completion by the secretary of the Commission on the Church and Country Life, Rev. Charles O. Gill. Not only this examination, but the testimony which has come from a large number of religious leaders in Ohio, makes it clear that Mr. Gill has beaten his own record in Vermont and New York by completing a survey which will set before us the conditions of the rural churches and the bearing of those conditions upon rural morals and rural life itself in so adequate and, it may be said, so startling a manner that we now approach the problem with the knowledge and interest which has long been needed.

The war situation has not hindered the work of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. This Commission, through its joint relationship with the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, has established its relationships not only with the churches of America, but with groups and bodies of Christians in practically all the nations of Europe. The World Alliance is international in its constitution, with an international committee which includes several members of the Federal Council Commission and in addition has an American Council. The American Council includes in its membership not only members of the constituent bodies of the Federal Council, but members of other denomina-

tions as well. While the existence of an American Council thus seemed necessary on two accounts: first, in order to include members of these other bodies, and second, in order to maintain relationships with similar bodies in Europe, it was equally obvious that it would be wasteful as well as confusing to have two independent bodies approaching the American churches. Therefore, by arrangements between the American Council of the World Alliance and the Federal Council Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, these two bodies, so far as this country is concerned, act as one, having a Joint Executive Committee and issuing practically all of the literature jointly, with the service of Dr. Gulick as the secretary of both the bodies. This is an illustration of the larger principles of co-operation for which the Federal Council primarily stands. Closely associated with this work is also the Commission on Relations with the Orient, of which Dr. Gulick and Fletcher S. Brockman are the advisory secretaries. So that we have here a fine example of an adjustment which meets all the interests concerned, without duplication or confusion.

The unification of the National Temperance Society and the Federal Council Commission on Temperance is a similar example.

Before the work of the Commission on Temperance was united with that of the National Temperance Society, these two bodies were operating independently but doing almost precisely the same work. Since uniting them, the combined work has been very much greater than that which the two were previously doing. It is, however, being carried on at even less administrative expense than was required by one body acting independently. There is, moreover, not only a saving of administrative expense, but also in all operations of the combined body through the use of the facilities of the national office of the Council, the entire saving by the union being probably about \$10,000 a year. This is a fair example of the waste of duplication and also of the economy of such cooperation as that for which the Federal Council stands. This method of cooperation is further evidenced by the relationship with the new United Committee on Temperance War Activities in the Army and Navy provided by the Commission on Temperance at Washington in May. The Federal Council Commission turned over to this United Committee its offices, its equipment, and all its facilities, so that the United Committee was ready to begin work the very day it was appointed.

The Commission on Christian Education, considering that the service given to it is entirely voluntary, is carrying on a work the result of which is of great significance, although

the influence of this Commission is not so apparent as that of the others, which have become more or less administrative bodies.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committee on Family Life and Religious Rest-day has met twice during the year and is preparing a message to the churches. The Committee on Home Missions is in consultation with the Home Missions Council relative to the problems under consideration. It has not been deemed advisable as yet to organize the committee appointed on Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, awaiting opportunity for further conference with a group of the denominational secretaries who had organized themselves into an informal body before the action of the Federal Council was taken.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS

The following report is hereby conveyed to the Executive Committee.

The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Ph.D.,
Gen. Sec'y, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America,
105 East 22nd St., City.

My dear Dr. Macfarland:

In the nature of a Report to the forthcoming meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council to be held at Cincinnati, Dec. 12-14, let me present the results of a conference with the Rev. Dr. J. H. Franklin, Chairman of the Sub-committee, "Interdenominational and Udenominational Agencies" of the Committee of Reference and Counsel representing the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Pursuant to the receipt of your letter of Sept. 19, 1917, enclosing a series of recommendations adopted by the Federal Council at the Quadrennial Council held at St. Louis, December, 1916, relative to the Commissions on Home and Foreign Missions, I entered into correspondence with Dr. Franklin with the result that we met in conference on Nov. 19, and entered into a consideration of the relations between the newly appointed Committee of Fifteen on Foreign Missions representing the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

We noted the recommendation in the Report of the Commission on Foreign Missions to the Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council held in St. Louis in December, 1916, proposing the substitution of a small Committee instead of the larger Commission to represent the Foreign Mission interests of the Churches and that this recommendation had been practically carried out by the recommendations of the Federal Council already referred to.

We took note also of the clear distinction between the Foreign Missions Conference and the Federal Council, namely, that the latter represented the Churches while the former represented the Foreign Missionary Boards and Societies. Furthermore the Federal Council represents Churches in the United States while the Foreign Missions Conference represents Missionary Societies both in Canada and the United States.

In view of these circumstances and the discussions which had taken place regarding the relations between these two bodies, especially at the 1914 meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference, it seemed to us that the Committee on Foreign Missions of the Federal Council should continue to function as in the past by the preparation of Quadrennial Reports upon progress in the tendency of missionaries and missions to closer cooperation and federation in the prosecution of their work and to record the results of the same. To this end it would be well that the Committee of the Federal Council establish relations of correspondence with the Committee of Reference and Counsel with a view to securing from that body such information as its relation to the administrative Boards of America would make more readily available to that body than to the Committee of the Federal Council.

Dr. Franklin undertook to report in behalf of his Sub-committee to the Committee of Reference and Counsel, recommending that the Committee of Reference and Counsel furnish full information growing out of its own activities to the Committee of the Federal Council in the direction of cooperation among Christian forces in the foreign missionary field.

In view of the nature of such a report it would seem practicable to continue to present only quadrennial statements to the meetings of the Council and confine Reports to the Annual Meetings of the Executive Committee to items of progress in relationships established as in this present instance. Obviously progress upon the great movements of the Christian Church in the Foreign Field can more advantageously be reported upon from an observation extending over a period of four years than only one year.

In view of these circumstances it has not seemed to the Chairman necessary to call a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Missions of the Council to assemble at the time of the meeting of the Executive Committee at Cincinnati in next December.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Missions.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The Executive Committee has appointed a special committee as a sort of guiding committee for the work of the Council and its various commissions in the interest of the negro churches and people. This committee, in cooperation with the General War-Time Commission, has brought about the appointment of a special committee for the special interests of the negro troops, the negro churches, especially in relation to the camps, and other particular interests of this nature.

The special committee appointed for the observance of the anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, through its effective relationship with the General Lutheran Committee and with the service of the secretary of that committee, Rev. Howard R. Gold, served with effectiveness in stimulating the observance of this important anniversary.

The committee authorized by the Administrative Committee for Religious Work in the Canal Zone succeeded in raising

about \$21,000 which has enabled the Union Church in the Canal Zone to provide measurably for its need of a building. The initiation of this project, just as we entered the war, of course, hindered the committee and yet I feel that if it had been possible for the pastor of the Union Church, Rev. Sidney S. Conger, to remain here a while longer, he would have ultimately secured a considerably larger amount and it is expected that this matter will be taken up again whenever the brethren in the Canal Zone may be ready to proceed with it.

The American Huguenot Committee, also authorized by the Council, has had what might be considered reasonable success in securing and transmitting funds for the French and Belgian home mission work.

An informal committee, of which the General Secretary is chairman, has been authorized by the Administrative Committee to bring into conference all of the religious bodies in this country doing evangelical work in France and Belgium, for the purpose of securing more adequate moral and financial assistance in America and also for the more effective prosecution of evangelical work in France and Belgium.

THE GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION

This Commission was authorized by the Federal Council at Washington and was subsequently appointed by the President of the Federal Council upon authorization by the Administrative Committee. It was constituted as are the regular commissions of the Council, first being made up of representatives of denominational commissions, to which qualified persons were added. It brings together the official representatives of the denominational war committees, thus uniting the denominations for such work as could not be done effectively by independent action. It is also constituted in such manner as to insure co-operation with the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Bible Society, and other bodies. It may thus serve as a federal clearing-house, an inspirational and stimulating influence, and so far as may be desired, as a directing agency for all the Christian work of the nation in relation to the war. By its relationship with such agencies as the National Commission on Training Camps, the other government departments, and other social agencies, it will help to unify all the moral agencies in their war work.

In order that there might be a clear understanding as to the nature and task of this Commission, the following statement was formulated, in conference, by the President and

General Secretary of the Council and the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission.

"The General War-Time Commission of the Churches is a body of one hundred persons chosen from the different religious agencies which are dealing in direct and responsible ways with the new problems which the war has raised.

It had its inception at a meeting of the Federal Council at Washington on May 8 and 9, 1917. The discussion at that meeting developed the fact that some representative national body would be needed to act on behalf of the churches in their effort to deal with the new problems raised by the war; and the Administrative Committee was authorized to take the necessary steps to bring this about. Acting under this authorization Dr. North, the President of the Council, invited and appointed a carefully selected group of persons from the different religious bodies whose co-operation was essential, to serve as members of a Commission of One Hundred.

Among the common interests affecting all the churches in which co-operation is both possible and desirable may be mentioned the following: the securing of an adequate supply of able and consecrated chaplains for the army and navy and their proper equipment; the provision of temporary chaplains recognized by the Government to serve in those camps and other military units where regular chaplains are not available; the securing of proper places for the orderly administration of the sacraments by duly ordained ministers of the several communions both in the camps and in the churches adjacent; the division of responsibility for religious ministry to our soldiers and sailors as between the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, and other lay organizations, and the ordained ministers of the churches; the wise and efficient use of the forces of the local churches in the works of necessity and mercy laid upon us by the war, especially in those communities adjacent to the great cantonments and the combined effort to make their service for the troops efficient and to safeguard their own moral interests; the reinforcing of the efforts of the Government to maintain a high moral standard for our men both here and across the sea; the provision of adequate means for keeping our soldiers at the front in touch with the home churches, and surrounding them with every possible safeguard in their new environment; the mobilizing of the resources of the churches for the duties of the war and for the tasks of reconstruction at home and abroad which the war has laid and will in increasing measure lay upon us; the deepening of the spirit of penitence and intercession among the people; above all, the interpretation to the world of the spirit of true Christianity, and the safeguarding against all attempts, both within and without, to undermine the ideals of brotherhood and sacrificial service to which Christ has committed His Church.

The War-Time Commission was created in order to provide an agency which could deal effectively with these and similar questions. Its purposes were defined at its first meeting as follows:

1. To co-ordinate existing and proposed activities and to bring them into intelligent and sympathetic relationship so as to avoid all waste and friction and to promote efficiency.
2. To suggest to the proper agency or agencies any further work called for and not being done.

3. To provide for or perform such work as can best be done in a cooperative way.

4. To furnish means of common and united expression when such is desired; and finally,

5. To provide a body which would be prepared to deal in a spirit of cooperation with the new problems of reconstruction which may have to be faced after the war.

The Commission is made up of members of the denominational war commissions and other denominational war service bodies, of interdenominational agencies like the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Sunday School War Council, the organization of Young People's Societies, and the American Bible Society, and the commissions and committees of the Federal Council. Its Executive Committee includes members of these various bodies and agencies, and its advisory council consists of the chairmen or secretaries of the larger denominational war commissions. It is cooperating with the War Commission of the Roman Catholic Church, and with the agencies of our Jewish fellow-citizens in matters of common concern such as securing the appointment of an adequate number of chaplains and improving moral conditions at home and abroad. With the permanent commissions of the Federal Council its relations are necessarily close and intimate and in all that concerns war work the officers and the commissions of the Council and the General War-Time Commission are working together.

The Commission is distinguished from the regular and permanent commissions of the Council, first, in its special and temporary nature; secondly, in its constitution as primarily composed of members of similar temporary denominational and other agencies; and in consequence, thirdly, in requiring freedom of action not necessary in the case of more permanent bodies. As a temporary and emergency body, brought into existence to help in meeting the needs of a national crisis, it is free to deal with each situation which may arise in such ways as best fulfill the purposes of its appointment. As the General Secretary of the Federal Council states in his volume *The Progress of Church Federation*; "By the exercise of a certain freedom of relationship called for under exceptional conditions, the Commission can as the case may arise unite its forces without ecclesiastical limitations with those of other religious bodies seeking the same ends, the service of the nation and of the world."

While cooperating with the Commission in all matters where cooperation is possible and mutually advantageous, those who serve on its committees remain directly responsible to the bodies to which they belong, and it is distinctly understood that this primary responsibility is in no way compromised by their membership on the Commission. This is true of all the members which are included in it, the denominational war commissions, the interdenominational agencies, and the permanent commissions of the Federal Council. The purpose of the War-Time Commission is not to replace or duplicate, still less to check any activity directed toward a task too great for our united forces. On the contrary, it will seek to serve all by furnishing a clearing house of information and an agency of sympathetic co-ordination, through which the efficiency of each may be increased, its aims advanced, and so the Church as a whole be enabled to render the largest service to

the nation and to the world in this great and critical time. When its work is done it will make final report to the Federal Council and to the bodies which cooperate in it and will be discontinued."

The Commission was very carefully chosen by Dr. North and has brought together as strong and representative a body as could be found in the nation. In appointing the chairman, it was decided to select the strongest available man in the religious life of the nation, and that when selected he should be prevailed upon for such release from his normal duties as would be necessary to fill this important position. The selection of Robert E. Speer fulfilled this intention and ideal and received the universal approval of the entire constituency of the Council. It immediately insured for the Commission, with its great, and at the same time, delicate task, the confidence, not only of the entire constituency of the Federal Council, but of all the religious bodies of the nation. Dr. Speer is performing his task with the faithfulness and exact attention which has become a commonplace with him in all his many duties.

This Commission has the somewhat unique distinction of splendid voluntary executive and administrative service in the persons of Professor William Adams Brown as Secretary, Rev. Gaylord S. White, Associate Secretary, Mr. H. H. Tryon and Rev. Samuel M. Cavert as Assistant Secretaries, and in addition it draws very largely for its service upon the denominational secretaries and other officials.

THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL

This office has during the year undergone a complete transformation and has experienced a very rapid development.

Near the beginning of the year, the Administrative Committee instructed the General Secretary to assume the administration of the Washington Office, and it was expected that the office would be carried on without necessitating the appointment of an associate secretary of that particular work.

Almost immediately after this, however, war was declared, and it was apparent that the interests of the army and navy in relation to the appointment of chaplains and a multitude of similar demands of the government and related agencies upon the churches necessitated the immediate development of this office. During the spring and summer the work was carried on jointly by Dr. Tippy, Mr. Armitage, and the General Secretary, Mr. Armitage being at that time the assistant secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. Since the summer the office has been under the care of Mr. Armitage, who has recently been elected Assistant Secretary of the Council.

The survey of the work of this office in the report of Mr. Armitage, as well as the reference to it in the report of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, in Dr. Tippy's report as Associate Secretary, and in the report of the General War-Time Commission, will, I am sure, relieve all doubts, if there have been any, as to the providential action of the Council in establishing the Federal Council offices at the national capital. Had there not been, ready at hand, an office with an administrative force and equipment and a staff at Washington, when the declaration of war was made, the churches and the army and navy would have been seriously hampered in their preparations for the moral and religious welfare of the army and navy. To go back a little, had it not been for the service of the Washington Committee and the tireless service of Dr. H. K. Carroll three years ago in securing legislation increasing the chaplains in the navy from twenty-four to about 160, a very serious condition would have prevailed. Had not the Chaplains' Bureau for the Army been set up two or three years ago we should have proceeded last spring with very great difficulty.

The Washington office has this year necessarily increased our expenses and the financial outlay of that office has been three- or fourfold more than its normal figure. But what if we have spent \$20,000 in Washington in this interest? It is a trivial figure in the light of the importance of the work carried on at that office by a staff which has had to work night and day, and, we have to confess it, sometimes seven days in the week, with scarcely any cessation whatever during the heat of the summer months. I hope that the members of the Executive Committee will go out of their way to take Dr. Tippy and Mr. Armitage by the hand in recognition of their unselfish service in Washington and on the trains between New York and Washington during the months of July and August.

THE WAR RELIEF MOVEMENT

During the earlier months of the year the war relief movement proceeded uninterruptedly, in cooperation with the leading organizations for war relief.

At Easter time the following message was issued:

"The people, whether they are conscious of it or not, always follow the lead of the churches. Every time a church takes an offering, or a pastor makes an appeal, it stimulates many individual givers and thus multiplies itself."—*Extract from letter from a local war relief worker.*

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA
AN EASTER MESSAGE

To the Pastors and Sunday School Superintendents of America:

DEAR BRETHREN:

"What is to become of the War Relief movement?" Many letters make this inquiry. The answer is that prayer, sympathy, and sacrifice are the duties of every hour. In the midst of the world's confusion our nation has been and undoubtedly will be spared the suffering that has been the lot of other nations. Our own distress, if it comes, will be speedily relieved. Meanwhile our duty to minister to the measureless hunger, destitution, and wounds of Europe and Western Asia will not diminish.

Herbert C. Hoover, now in this country, of whose work in behalf of Belgium every American is proud, has said that "America is only beginning to allow the awful burden of suffering and destitution to rest upon her conscience."

We have not yet risen to the height of sacrifice reached by the people of the warring countries. They have definitely adopted the principle of sacrificial giving to those who are in still greater distress. "We, then, that are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves."

The people of Canada have given vastly more than we in proportion to their numbers, in addition to raising an army of nearly a half million men and boys and ministering to their families at home.

While our country has given only nine cents per capita for relief in Belgium in response to incessant appeals and prodigious effort, New Zealand has given \$1.25 and Tasmania \$6.50, in addition to carrying the direct burdens of war themselves.

America has given \$2,750,000 to the Armenians and Syrians. Canada has given proportionately more.

Many of the rich and those in moderate circumstances in Poland have given their all in an almost vain effort to stay the hand of famine and death.

Shall we wait until we ourselves are called upon to suffer before we rise to the spirit of sacrifice?

The Needs are all the Time Growing

We are dealing with the needs of tens of millions of people, chiefly women, little children, and the aged.

The suffering in Poland is declared by those who have been there to be the greatest in the world. The little children are gone. Many cities have lived through the winter utterly without fuel. When there was food, there was no ability to buy. Ten million people utterly destitute. That is the story of Poland.

Belgium's need is greater to-day than it was when America, for a short time, responded with something like fair generosity in the late autumn of 1914.

In Serbia and in all the Balkan countries are hundreds of thousands of children who never know what it is to have the pangs of hunger entirely appeased.

The people in the Bible lands, Christians and innocent Moslems. Armenians, Syrians, Persians, are in the grip of suffering greater in extent than was ever known in the age of the martyrs. Over two millions of these poor people are in a state of starvation and are utterly dependent upon the charity of America.

The noble Protestant churches of France and Belgium, after three centuries of struggle and sacrifice, urgently need help in order to maintain their very existence.

While most of us have been living at ease, thousands of our fellow countrymen, brave young men and valiant young women, following conscience, on the battlefield, in ambulance service, in field hospitals and in hospitals at the base, physicians and nurses, Red Cross workers, volunteer helpers in lowly service, representatives of our American Young Men's Christian Association, are doing patiently their dangerous and incessant work, regardless of international complications, and are going bravely forward with it though it increases every day and often consumes their strength and resources. These are really our field missionaries representing American Christianity.

And at the same time, here at home, the thoughtful and consecrated men and women of the war relief organizations are night and day laboring to secure funds and clothing and food and hospital supplies to send across the sea. Nothing is allowed to diminish their efforts. These are missionary workers at the home base, to use the terms of our foreign boards.

Meanwhile the appalling need increases, while the response of America, out of its wealth of nearly two hundred billion dollars, is sadly incommensurate.

What Will Your Church Do?

What it will do, what it ought to do, we cannot know. An influential daily paper said recently that the churches evidently have not been greatly moved! If this were true it would be a calamity more terrible than war. The church of Christ unmoved while the world is almost overwhelmed by a flood of suffering and woe? Of some churches this is perhaps true. But we are constrained to believe that the church is awakening to the awful need and to her duty definitely to accept the principle of sacrificial love and compassion during the continuance of the war. Some churches, perhaps yours, have made noble records.

A little church at Owings, South Carolina, of forty members, half of them children, none even well-to-do, is giving \$40 per month.

A large church in Holyoke, Massachusetts, has given \$30,000, for the most part in small individual amounts, raised by personal solicitation and by weekly pledged offerings.

A little church in Pomfret, Connecticut, decided last June to give \$10 per week and is making good its pledge.

A church of working people in Pittsburgh gives \$50 per month.

A missionary in Korea has sent over \$1,000 collected from poor Christian Koreans.

Gifts remitted by individuals reveal this same spirit of sacrifice.

An Episcopal rector was given a legacy of \$1,000 by a relative. He wrote that he did not need it at that time, and in the face of the suffering on the other side, he could not use it. He asked that it be sent where need is greatest.

A chauffeur, in response to a Federal Council appeal for French churches, sent \$20.

A bride-to-be, after deciding to spend a certain amount for her trousseau, decided she could get along very well with \$100 less and this amount she gave for war relief.

A wealthy man in New York has given more than \$100,000 anonymously in monthly instalments.

A professor in a theological seminary gives \$10 per month.

We earnestly suggest a system of regularly pledged gifts in your

church and Sunday-school. Gifts will be stimulated by the use of special envelopes provided for the purpose.

If each church in the Federal Council had responded with an average of \$3 a week, or each church member had given two cents a week, since the war began, the amount would have been much more than the total that has been raised from all sources, and indeed we should thus have given as a nation double what we have given.

This is our peace message to the churches voicing this appeal. Why may we not make this the subject of our thought for Easter Sunday and Easter week? What gift to the crucified and risen Christ could be more appropriate? The Federal Council has prepared its call and subjects for an Easter Week of Prayer, which will be sent you on request. Pastors and Sunday-school superintendents are requested to read this message to the churches and Sunday-schools.



*The Federal Council of the Churches
of Christ in America*

FRANK MASON NORTH
President

The suggestions for the Easter season are understood to be subject to the plans of the denominations and boards for that season.

"The Federal Council has rendered a splendid and greatly needed service. Do not let it wane. It would not, if our American Christians only knew!"—*Herbert C. Hoover.*

The above Easter Message brought in considerable returns to the various organizations.

With the entrance of the nation into war, however, the whole situation was changed, and the special committee of the Federal Council earnestly recommended to its cooperating war relief organizations that their work be in some appropriate way related to that of the Red Cross so that, while not lessening their autonomy, the movement might be a common one as well as a diversified appeal.

Quite naturally at this moment the appeal of the American Red Cross took precedence over everything else, and the Washington meeting of the Council authorized the continuance of this work under the direction of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

The work of the Committee on War Relief was carried on under the faithful administration of Rev. E. W. Rankin until November 1, at which time the matter reverted to cooperative action between the General War-Time Commission and the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

Relief of European Churches

With the authorization of the Administrative Committee, the

General Secretary has been personally responsible for an appeal in behalf of the Belgian and French home missions, and in cooperation with Dr. Anet, a fair amount of money has been secured, as will appear in the report of the Treasurer.

The General Secretary has also served as the chairman of an advisory committee which is preparing, with the approval of the Central Evangelical Society of France, to send volunteer women to France.

As will be noted in the section of this report entitled "International Relations," this work has a bearing far beyond the mere giving of financial assistance to our brethren in France and is helping to deepen the relations of the evangelical forces of the two nations.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES

The General Secretary has, from year to year, called attention to the appropriate and normal relationship of the Federal Council with other bodies dealing with moral and social interests. It is a fundamental principle of the Federal Council never to undertake anything itself which can be done as well or better by any existing body. Its policy has been to cooperate, informally but as effectively as possible, with such bodies in relationship to particular interests which might be common to both of the bodies concerned.

During the past year not only has this natural relationship continued with these bodies, but it has been very greatly increased. Our workshops have been taxed to their limit almost constantly by the work which we have been doing for such organizations as the American Red Cross, the Committee on Public Information, the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the various government departments, the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, as well as the work done for those other organizations with which we have been in such cooperation for a number of years.

These cooperative relationships have multiplied during this year, especially with our commissions, such as the Commissions on Temperance, Social Service, International Justice and Goodwill, and more particularly, the General War-Time Commission.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

While the Federal Council is a Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and may thus be precluded from formal or official relationship with the churches abroad, and while any such official relationship would involve very great problems,

the war situation from the very beginning has brought about informal and fraternal relationships which were not only obvious, but were matters of practical necessity. These have been noted from time to time in the reports of the General Secretary, and they have not decreased during the year 1917. Constant correspondence is maintained with our foreign correspondents not only in Europe, but in other parts of the world. Hardly a day passes without the receipt of some communications of this nature.

Up to the present time these relationships have taken visible form in such committees as the Emergency Relief Committee for the Reformed Churches of France, the American Huguenot Committee, the Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone; more particularly, the Commission on Relations with Japan, the Commission on Relations with the Orient, and similar bodies which have been necessitated from time to time.

At the present moment, in addition to these, we have, first of all, the committee authorized by the Administrative Committee to take up the question of better cooperation between the religious organizations doing evangelical work in France and Belgium.

Relations with France

When the General Secretary was in France last year he conferred widely on this matter and found universal approval. He believes that the various organizations here in America will see the importance of such cooperation both in America and in France. Unquestionably the relations between the two republics will be deepened. The Protestant evangelical movements in France are influential far beyond their numerical proportions. Our American churches ought to know more about them than they do; ought to be more interested in them than they are. Our American religious scholars ought to visit France and learn more about its religious thought and its educational institutions. Just as we have been sending our theological students for graduate study to Germany, we ought to send them to the Sorbonne with their headquarters at one of the Protestant evangelical theological schools. Our preachers should visit the French churches during their European trips in the summer. I believe we have established the beginnings of some such movement.

This has been greatly furthered, first of all by the presence among our churches during the earlier part of the war of Rev. Stuart L. Roussel of the Union Nationale des Eglises Reformées Evangeliques de France, later of Rev. Henri Anet

of the Franco-Belgian Evangelization Committee, and of Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe, Superintendent of Methodist Missions in France, with whom many informing conferences have been held, and now, by the presence in our midst of two official delegates from the French Protestant Committee representing the Federation of Protestant Churches of France, and as well the other evangelical bodies.

Delegates from French Protestant Committee

This matter is of such importance that the correspondence and documents concerning it should become a matter of record.

FRENCH PROTESTANT COMMITTEE

Paris, June 15, 1917.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland
General Secretary
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
105 East 22d Street, N. Y.

MY DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

I beg to thank you for your letters of May 17 and May 23, and for your sending your volumes of proceedings and your *Year Book*, which were most welcome to us, and well deserve, in the present circumstances, the full reply we are preparing on the present issues, as set forth in yours and Rev. E. W. Rankin's letters and in your most thoughtful reports, of which I already gave our Committee a first account.

But I am just writing to-day to formally inform you, as I have been instructed by our Committee in its latest sitting, that the Federation of the Protestant Churches in France—for whom we are acting as Committee on Correspondence with Other Churches—is now ready to send over to the churches in America two representative delegates, whose duty it will be, not to ask for help, but to bring our thanks for the splendid help given, and above all to express and to promote the friendship so rapidly increasing between your and our churches.

The Federation and our Committee have decided that our delegates will be, on American soil, entrusted to your care and guidance, as being very definitely sent by the French Federation to the Federal Council.

We want to give expression, in the best possible way, to our appreciation of the Federal Council's having sent over their chief executive to hear of our position in the great conflict and to examine the present situation of our churches. We know your visit, a very friendly one—though objectivity on your side and the deep moral sentiment on our side of the justice of a cause you are now unreservedly supporting as a nation, put some restraint in the conference at which you were received in Paris—has been the means of your and the Federal Council's taking the lead of the Christian movement in the War Sufferers' Relief Campaign and of the important help given to our churches in the day of sorrow and distress.

Our times are marking an epoch in Christianity intimately connected with democratic ideals and institutions. We therefore are under the impression that our feelings and our desire to come into closer intercourse with your churches in council on the momentous problems of the day and the necessary preparations for the near future, are too much for a mere exchange of letters and documents.

I already alluded, in one of my previous letters, to our intention

of sending delegates to America, but many circumstances have delayed us in the carrying out of a plan we have kept for months in our minds and our hearts. But I am now authorized to state that no considerable difficulty is likely to prevent the sailing of our delegates, and to give you their names.

One is Pastor Georges Lauga, in charge of the Reformed Church in Rouen, and the other, Pastor Victor Monod, in charge of the Reformed Church in Enghien, in the Paris vicinity.

They are both of them among our most active and promising ministers, and are now serving as military chaplains. In that capacity they have done fine service, one in the army and one in the navy, and have seen much of the war in France and in the Orient. It is therefore by special permission that they will go. Other particulars and introductory correspondence will follow.

It is quite possible they leave early in July. They will have accordingly in view for effective work the first meetings to be held in September, such as the meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance in Pittsburgh, and will be prepared, so far as instructions will be given them in that regard, and circumstances permitting, to take part in the four-hundredth anniversary celebrations.

I am sending you separately a few documents, giving some idea of our present activities, especially in relief work and in our Assemblée Franco-Americaine, which has been quite a success and has deeply impressed our American friends in Paris. All our leading political papers have given accounts of the ceremony, some of them such as *Le Temps*, *Les Débats*, and *Le Figaro*, quite in full.

I enclose a paper by our President, whom you have met in Paris, and another one by Mr. Frank-Puau.

Believe me, dear Dr. Macfarland, with highest regards,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) A. MONOD.

Corresponding Secretary.

FRENCH PROTESTANT COMMITTEE

Bordeaux, October 6, 1917.

The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, D. D.

General Secretary,

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America,
105 East 22nd Street, New York.

MY DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

This letter will be, God helping, handed to you by our delegates, and they will tell open-heartedly what letters could not express.

Besides, we missed one of the boats with the mail, on account of the inaccurate report that the sailing was cancelled. This accounts also for the delay you have experienced in the arrival of our men, after my cable of September 20, stating they were leaving "next week."

I enclose (1) a copy of the English text of the special "Message" our delegates will convey fresh and new to you in the original wording, signed by Mr. Edouard Gruner, President of the Federation of the Protestant Churches of France, and by Professor André Weiss, President of the French Protestant Committee. We hope you will give the English text of the Message a large circulation, as being the Message of the Protestant churches of France to the churches in America.

(2) A short biographical record of each of our delegates, for the press, or as a supplement to letters of introduction. Our delegates will be glad to be supplied with a number of copies of their records, through the kind help of your offices.

(3) Under a separate cover the number of our leading religious paper intimating, in the very place of the "editorial," the sending of our delegates. Twenty other papers have received and will issue the same news.

I know our delegates will be accorded a hearty reception, and am sure you have already planned and provided for them. Just a word to say they would be grateful to be given the use of a room or a corner in your premises for their correspondence and for the sorting of their books, papers, and other commodities, when they are on their journeys. Their permanent address when in the United States will be, I think, the address of your New York offices.

Thanking you for all your cares and your fraternal welcome, and praying God that this opportunity may be a momentous and blessed one for our countries and our churches,

I remain, my dear Dr. Macfarland,

Yours faithfully,
(signed) A. MONOD

COMITÉ PROTESTANT FRANÇAIS

102 Boulevard Arago

Paris (XIV^e)

Paris, Le 1^{er} Octobre 1917.

MESSAGE AUX CHRÉTIENS D'AMÉRIQUE

Le Fédération des Eglises Protestantes de France, le Comité Protestant Français, qui représentent toutes nos églises et toutes nos œuvres religieuses, recommandent au cordial accueil et à l'appui des Chrétiens d'Amérique nos deux délégués, M. le pasteur Georges Lauga, aumônier militaire, et M. le pasteur Victor Monod, aumônier de la marine.

Leur mission, qui est purement fraternelle, a pourtant des buts précis.

Nous désirons communier avec vous dans la foi et dans les grands souvenirs historiques où se retrempe nos énergies lorsqu'il faut combattre pour conserver l'héritage de nos pères.

Nous voudrions établir entre vos églises et les nôtres des liens intimes, une alliance indissoluble, se manifestant par des visites régulières, par des envois d'étudiants, par des échanges de publications; tout cela devant nous permettre de suivre le mouvement religieux, théologique, et social de nos milieux respectifs, et de donner des bases à une organisation d'entraide, en vue de coopérer à la solution des problèmes de demain.

Nous voulons aussi exprimer notre reconnaissance pour vos secours de guerre, notre joie à vous sentir avec nous pleinement et jusqu'au bout dans la lutte pour le droit, et notre fierté lorsque nous voyons prendre rang, parmi les glorieux défenseurs du sol de notre patrie, vos nobles et bien-aimés enfants, le meilleur de vous-mêmes.

Pouvons-nous mieux faire que de vous envoyer à travers l'océan deux de nos fils, deux de nos pasteurs? Ils ont servi nos églises fidèlement dans le ministère pastoral; ils ont été les témoins de l'évangile auprès de nos soldats dans les tranchées et auprès de nos marins en

haute mer. Dieu veuille que leur activité au milieu de vous soit utile et bienfaisante!

Fortifions-nous mutuellement dans nos combats, dans nos sacrifices, pour que les opprimés reçoivent réparation, pour que la liberté leur soit rendue, pour que la bonne volonté et la justice triomphent dans un monde pacifié; nous voulons que l'amour chrétien soit le ciment d'une société nouvelle des nations, où les disciples du Christ seront, selon la parole du prophète, les "réparateurs des brèches, ceux qui restaurent les chemins, et qui rendent la terre bonne à habiter."

(signé) E. GRUNER
*Le Président du Conseil de la
Fédération Protestante de
France, Ingénieur Civil des
Mines, Officier de le Légion
d'Honneur*

(signé) ANDRÉ WEISS
*Le Président du Comité Pro-
testant Français, Membre de
l'Institut, Officier de la Légion
d'Honneur, Professeur de Droit
International à l'Université de
Paris*

(Translation)

Paris, October 1, 1917.

MESSAGE TO THE CHRISTIANS IN AMERICA.

The Federation of the French Protestant Churches and the French Protestant Committee, which represent all our churches and all our religious works, recommend to the hearty welcome and help of the Christians in America our two delegates, Pastor Georges Lauga, chaplain in the army, and Pastor Victor Monod, chaplain in the navy.

They are coming on a purely fraternal mission, with definite aims.

We desire to enter in fellowship with you in the faith, in the great historical memories in which our energies find a new spirit when we have to fight for the maintenance of our fathers' heritage.

We should like to establish, between your churches and ours, intimate links, an indissoluble covenant, by means of regular visits, mutual sending of students, exchanging of publications, which would allow us to follow the religious, theological and social movements in our respective circles, and to give bases to an organization of mutual help, with a view of cooperating in the solving of the problems of tomorrow.

We want also to express our gratitude for your war relief, our joy in feeling you are with us fully and to the end in the struggle for the right, and our pride when we behold your noble and beloved sons, the best part of yourselves, taking their ranks among the glorious defenders of our native soil.

Could we do any better than to send you, across the ocean, two of our sons, two of our pastors? They have been faithful servants of our churches in the pastoral ministry; they have been witnesses to the gospel among our soldiers in the trench line and among our sailors on the high sea. We pray God that their visit among you may be useful and full of blessing.

Let us mutually strengthen ourselves in our struggles and in our sacrifices, that the oppressed ones may receive reparation, that liberty may be restored to them, that good-will and justice may be triumphant in a pacified world. We want Christian love to be the cement of a new society of the nations, in which the disciples of Christ will be,

according to the words of the prophet, "The repairers of the breach, the restorers of paths, and those who make the land goodly to dwell in."

(Signed) EDOUARD GRUNER,
President of the Council of the
Protestant Federation of France;
Civil Engineer of the Mines; Of-
ficer of the Legion of Honor.

(Signed) ANDRÉ WEISS,
President of the French Protest-
ant Committee; Member of the
Institute of France; Professor of
International Law in the Univers-
ity of Paris; Officer of the Legion
of Honor.

MESSAGE FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Paris, 1e 23 Septembre 1917
41, Boulevard, Raspail.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT ET HONORÉ FRÈRE:

Au jour où les églises d'Amérique célébreront l'anniversaire quatre fois séculaire de la Réformation, nous nous unirons à vous en pensées et en prières dans un sentiment de profonde reconnaissance envers Dieu. Comme nos grands ancêtres, nous dirons: "à lui seul soit la gloire," *Deo soli gloria* mais nous le bénirons d'avoir suscité, dans des temps de ténèbres, des témoins qui ont fait resplendir la lumière de son évangile. Ne regardant qu'au Christ leur seul chef, par la noblesse du caractère, la droiture de la conscience, l'ardeur de la piété, le zèle de la vérité, l'inflexible courage, ils furent des ouvriers de la grande oeuvre de la Réformation au XVIe siècle.

Depuis quatre siècles se sont écoulés et la plus sainte des victoires a récompensé leur vie consacrée à la plus sainte des causes celle que proclamait la première confession de foi de nos pères "maintenir l'honneur de Dieu en son entier" et par la même les droits sacrés de la conscience religieuse indépendante des puissances humaines.

Fidèles de cette église réformée de France dont on a pu dire que par ses souffrances, elle a été la mater dolorosa des églises de la Réformation, dans cette communion de pensées, nous ne pouvons oublier, surtout en des circonstances si mémorables, que nombreux parmi nos ancêtres, furent ceux, qui fuyant la persécution, vintrent demander à l'Amérique la liberté de leur conscience.

Les Huguenots de France ne pouvaient être que les frères des Puri-
tains des États-Unis. Cette fraternité a uni nos églises et elle se révélera plus puissante que jamais, dans ces jours solennels où nos soldats étroitement unis sur les champs de bataille, combattront fidèles à l'esprit de la Réformation, pour vaincre le despotisme en assurant la liberté et l'indépendance des nations.

Veuillez, Monsieur le Président, en souvenir de la célébration du quatrième centenaire de la Réformation, accepter un ouvrage consacré à l'activité religieuse du Protestantisme français au XIXe siècle et le recevoir aussi comme un témoignage de nos sentiments aussi fraternels que distingués.

(Signé) FRANK-PUAUX,

Président de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français.

(Free Translation)

THE MESSAGE OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCHES AT THE
CELEBRATION OF THE

FOUR-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REFORMATION.

At the time when the churches of America are observing the Four-
hundredth Anniversary of the Reformation, we unite with them in

thought and prayer, with a feeling of profound recognition of God. As our great ancestors have said to us, "To him alone be the glory," who through them reflected the light of his gospel. Looking to Christ as their only leader, by the nobility of their character, the rule of conscience, the ardor of their piety, devotion to truth, and unyielding courage, they wrought the great work of the Reformation in the sixteenth century.

For four centuries the most sacred of triumphs have rewarded their life, consecrated to the most holy causes, the safeguarding of God's majesty and the inviolability of the religious conscience above all human powers.

The Reformed church of France, of whom it is true to say that by her sufferings she is the *mater dolorosa* of the Reformation, cannot forget, at this momentous hour, that many of those who bore persecution in that day, sought and found in America the freedom of their consciences.

The Huguenots of France were the spiritual brothers of the Puritans of America. This brotherhood still unites the churches of France with the churches of America and this union is, at this moment, deepened and sanctified, as the defenders of our two nations, side by side, in the struggle for righteousness, are perpetuating the spirit of the reformation, in the overthrow of despotism and in securing freedom for all the nations.

I am sure that our Executive Committee will also desire that I should introduce these brethren by brief biographical statements and that such statements should be made a matter of historical record.

Lauga (Georges), born in Montcaret (Dordogne), December 18, 1879; grandson of Eugene Casalis, missionary in Basutoland (South Africa), son of the late Henri Lauga, pastor in Rheims, delegate of the Protestant churches to the Churches of Madagascar (1896). College studies in Rheims. B. L., Paris University, 1896. Student in Montauban, Faculty of Theology, 1897-1902. B. D., Toulouse University, 1902. Student of Laws (eight terms), Bordeaux University.

Pastor of the French Church, Edinburgh (Scotland), 1902-1903. Ordained in the Reformed Church of France, June 8, 1903. Pastor of the Reformed Church of Port Ste. Foy (Dordogne) 1903-1909. Pastor of the Reformed Church of Rouen since 1909 and president of the Presbytery of that city. Member of Rouen Auxiliary Committee of the Paris Board of Foreign Missions.

During the war: Field ambulance attendant in the 8th D. I. Military Chaplain in the 130th D. I. Lorraine. Verdun, (twice), slightly wounded and cited at the Order of the Brigade, awarded the Croix de Guerre; Argonne, Hauts-de-Meuse, Woivre, Chemin-des-Dames.

Author: *Psychology of Religious Revivals; The Workman of Christ and his Visions; The Enemies of Youth*; "Dost Thou Know the Peace the Gospel Gives?"; "Toward the Light," (sermons); "How to Come out of the Necropoles, or how to Evangelize"; "In Time of War," (ten sermons delivered in St. Eloi Church, Rouen, 1914-1915); Contributor to *Revue du Christianisme Social, Foi et Vie, Journal des Missions*, etc.

Married Mlle. Paule Thénau, of Port Ste. Foy. Three Children.

Citation: General Toulorge, Commanding the 130 D. I., has cited at the Order of the Brigade: Lauga, Georges, Chaplain of the Division. Being present in 1916 at three different times in a conspicuously active

sector of Verdun, has gone every day to the first line, that he might bring the men moral comfort, and has not wavered in exposing his life, giving thus in the midst of danger a fine example of coolness and courage.

Monod (Alfred Ernest Victor), of fourfold pastoral descent in the Reformed Church. The first of his pastor ascendants, Gaspard Joel Monod, ordained in Geneva, 1742, was a minister in the Guadeloupe (Antilles), 1759-1762. Grandnephew of the well-known French preacher, Adolphe Monod.

Born in Algiers (French North Africa), March 27, 1882. B. L., 1899, Lic. phil., 1901, B. D., 1905, Lic. D., 1910. Has studied in the Universities of Toulouse and Montauban, Marburg in Hesse (Germany), Aberdeen (Scotland), where he was assistant French lecturer. Has been assistant pastor in the Reformed Churches of Pau, Rouen, Paris. Ordained in Paris, Sept. 23, 1906. Pastor of the Reformed Evangelical Church of Pontarlier, near the Swiss frontier, 1906-1911, and of the church of the same connection of Enghien-les-Bains, near Paris, since 1911. Appointed lecturer of systematic theology in the Seminary of the Paris Board of Foreign Missions (1912).

During the war: On the 5th of August, 1914, called as hospital attendant in a surgery ward in Paris. Chaplain in the navy on the hospital ship *Tchad*, August, 1915. In the Dardanelles, Salonica, Albania (during Serbian retreat), Mytilene, Lemnos, Corfu, Tunis, and Algeria. Chaplain in the army since June, 1917, with a division of troops from North Africa.

Author: *The Persecutors and the Martyrs*, an essay of religious psychology, 1905; *The Problem of God*, an historical essay, 1910; "De titulo Epistolae vulgo ad Hebraeos inscriptae," 1910; Contributor to *Revue de Theologie, Foi et Vie, Christianisme au XXe Siecle*, etc.

Married Mlle. Germaine Bouvier, 1906. Four children.

Upon the arrival of Captains Monod and Lauga, an office was established for them in the offices of the Federal Council Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, and a home was arranged for them at the Yale Club in New York City.

They were accompanied to Washington, for conference with the French Ambassador and the French High Commissioner and were also introduced to the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Phillips, the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, and to other government officials, by the General Secretary. Captain Lauga also accompanied the General Secretary to the General Convention of the Disciples of Christ at Kansas City, where his messages and addresses were very effective and where he was received with great enthusiasm.

The message relative to the Protestant Reformation was presented by Chaplain Lauga at Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Sunday morning, October 28, and was also presented to American Christians through other pulpits in or near New York.

On November 4 they started, under arrangements made through the Commission on Inter-Church Federations with the various local federations of churches and local correspondents,

on a tour of visitation through the North, South, and West, the program being arranged as far as the Pacific Coast. I deeply regret to record that at Denver Chaplain Lauga was obliged to undergo a serious operation, causing disarrangement of their plans, but taken as a whole, they have succeeded in covering the country to a remarkable degree, and they end their tour with their presentation to the Executive Committee at Cincinnati.

I should not have dreamed, when I made my visit to Paris last year, that so many things would have eventuated from it, and I do not believe that we can record the visit of these brethren as having anything less than a real historic significance. Great things and movements are likely to come out of it in the future and their presence with us has greatly blessed us.

In consulting with our Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State and with the Committee on Public Information, as well as with the French Ambassador, I was assured that the visit of these brethren was of great importance to our government and our nation. They bring, as Secretary Lansing said, "an atmosphere which we need. They approach the war with a motive and put it in the light of an ideal which our own people have not yet fully expressed or felt."

The Netherlands

The difficulty in maintaining correspondence with Holland has prevented any further procedure in response to the communication from the Evangelical Alliance of Holland, except the continuance of preliminary correspondence with the secretary, Professor J. W. Pont.

Foreign Correspondence

I believe the Executive Committee will be interested in noting the nature of our foreign correspondence, especially some of the multitude of responses received from the message conveyed by the Quadrennial meeting at St. Louis.

Message of the Council

This message, which was sent widely by cable, wireless, telegram, and then followed by letter, was as follows:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, composed of members appointed by thirty Christian bodies with 18,000,000 communicants, extends to the Christian brethren in countries now engaged in war its deepest sympathy, born of Christian faith and brotherhood. Our hearts have been touched as we have learned of the sufferings that war has brought, and have been stirred by the reports of the deepening of the Christian spirit through sorrow and self-devotion.

We pray that their tragic experiences may inspire us all to a deeper loyalty to the spiritual realities in which believers in Christ

are one, and that the time will soon come when differences between nations may be adjusted in the spirit of the gospel of Christ rather than by appeal to arms. Especially do we hope that the present war may come to a speedy end, and call upon all Christians throughout the world to cooperate in an effort to establish a peace that shall be lasting because based on justice and good-will.

We, therefore, instruct our Executive Committee to extend this expression of our Christian sympathy and this appeal to the churches of Christ to the brethren beyond the seas, and authorize it to adopt such methods in so doing as may seem to it effective and expedient.

FRANK MASON NORTH, *President.*

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, *General Secretary.*

JOHN M. GLENN

HOWARD B. GROSE

WILLIAM I. HAVEN

FINIS S. IDLEMAN

ALFRED R. KIMBALL

ALBERT G. LAWSON

RIVINGTON D. LORD

SHAILER MATHEWS

RUFUS W. MILLER

E. E. OLCOTT

WILLIAM H. ROBERTS

ALEXANDER WALTERS

Administrative Committee.

Replies to the Message

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES

London, E. C.

8 January, 1917.

DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the noble answer which the Federal Council has returned to my message of good-will.

We are publishing it in the religious papers this week, and it will have a very fine effect throughout the country.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) F. B. MEYER.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland,
612 United Charities Building,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York, U. S. A.

NEW COLLEGE

London, January 26, 1917.

DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

I most cordially and sincerely thank you for sending me the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council. There are many in Great Britain praying and hoping that this dark shadow over the world will be scattered and that the Christian churches will be more earnest and persistent than ever so to preach the gospel of Christ, as to make the recurrence of such a calamity impossible.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ALFRED E. GARVIE.

FEDERATION OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF FRANCE

Paris—60, Rue Des Saints-Peres,
February 1, 1917.

SIR AND DEAR BROTHER:

I have taken note of your letter of the 9th of January, which brought to my attention the resolution adopted by the Third Convention, held in St. Louis last December.

I desire to express my gratitude to you for the deep sympathy which has been extended us by our brethren—all the American churches.

In this war which we have done all to avoid despite the repeated provocations of those who sought to bring us to the declaration of war, we have the deep consciousness that we are fighting for justice and for the liberation of oppressed peoples, and we can admit only a peace which shall be the triumph of justice.

To ask the end of the war without making sure of the victory of truth, justice and honor—that would not be seeking peace but sowing disaster.

As Christians, we believe that truth and justice should be maintained inviolate, though at the price of the lives which are to us most dear.

As soon as our country is freed in all its parts and Alsace-Lorraine shall have again entered the circle of the French family, as soon as the independence of Belgium, Serbia, and united Poland is completely and definitely assured, as soon as future liberty and peace are assured to the Armenians and other Christian peoples oppressed by the Turks, we can unite with those who ask for peace, for we desire a lasting peace—peace brought by justice and right. Until those happy days when this peace shall be possible, we must continue the struggle against those who have attacked and who each day push on the war with the most complete contempt for all laws, human and divine, and who take the name of God upon their lips while committing all their crimes.

We love to think that such are also the sentiments of our American brethren who have given us, on two memorable occasions, the example of a struggle continued until the day of complete triumph of justice and of liberty. We draw inspiration from the example of Washington and Lincoln.

May you believe in my affectionate and devoted sentiments,

(Signed) E. GRUNER,
President.

EGLISE REFORMÉE DE FRANCE

UNION NATIONALE DES EGLISES REFORMÉES EVANGELIQUES DE FRANCE

Paris, 1e 9 February, 1917.

Commission Permanente:

JULES PFENDER, *Pasteur*, President

Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland,

General Secretary of the Federal Council of the
Churches of Christ in America.

MY DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

The generosity of the United States of America is incommensurable. We, with the whole country of France, bless it. Those of our countrymen who are in the departments occupied by the enemy, and the unfortunate population of Belgium would die of hunger without the help they get from the New World.

Our evangelical churches owe special gratitude to the Christians of your immense, powerful, and rich country, I never tire of reading again

the "Christmas Message" of your Federal Council to the Christian fathers, mothers, and children of America in favor of the fathers, mothers, and little children of the countries on this side of the Atlantic. I imparted it to my Sunday-school.

Our children are not so unfortunate as to have been unable to celebrate with the joyousness of their age the Savior's birth. They had their tree, except in a good number of schools where they voluntarily renounced it to give what it would have cost to the soldiers and wounded. But the presents were reduced, and the Christmas festivities since we are in war have been tempered with gravity, often with sadness, on account of our death losses and because our thoughts were always going to those of ours who are fighting, are in pain, or are dying for our country, for the sake of right, for the rescue of small nations shamefully oppressed.

The sympathy of the children of free America was a great boon to us; we give glory to God for it and we thank you.

The Quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has been good enough to send me by cable for the *Eglises Réformées Evangéliques de France*, over whose Permanent Commission I have the honor of presiding, a message which we received gratefully. I know that this same message has been sent to others, in Germany as well as in France, but you will not be astonished if we do not put ourselves on the same footing as our enemies. With you and the Christians of your Council, we wish with our whole heart and we ask God earnestly for the return of peace, of a peace not only lasting but final. That is why we appreciate more particularly the end of your address, where it is understood that such peace is possible only if based on "justice and good-will." It is justice for every one and consideration for the weak that our churches, our country, and its allies claim. Our desire for redress goes much beyond self-interest and national honor.

Luther and Calvin were both geniuses and prophets belonging to all humanity, but Luther was above all a German reformer; Calvin, the Frenchman, was a whole world reformer. History shows that France was nearly always moved by a universal thought. She hastened to America on the eve of her own Revolution to help her to conquer liberty. Again to-day, though she is anxious to free her territories and the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine which were brutally taken away from her against their own will, she fights above all and with what painful sacrifices, for the equilibrium of races against the unlimited ambitions of a single one; for the rights of the weak which, in the name of the "law of the strongest," our enemies mean to absorb, and for the rule of peace and arbitrage against the imperialistic and military organizations.

"Justice and good-will," justice and love: is it not the law of God revealed to us progressively in the Old and the New Testament by Moses, the prophets, and the Christ. It is for justice and fraternity in Jesus Christ, through liberty and mutual regard that our *églises réformées évangéliques* of France are fighting.

As I have already written to you, dear sir, though Protestantism, cruelly persecuted in France during two centuries and a half, is reduced in this country to the small number of one to forty, though it counts amid its flocks unhappily many non-values and even many bad elements, still it is like the leaven in the meal and exercises an undeniable action on the soul of the nation. Our Protestantism is, as in other countries, divided under many denominations, Reformed, Methodist, Baptist, etc., and it has at the same time two tendencies, one "orthodox" or evangelical, the other "liberal," unitarist, "*symbolo-fidéiste*." The *Union Nationale des Eglises Réformées Evangéliques*

flatters herself that she follows in her creed and organization the tradition of our great ancestors, Calvinists and Huguenots, from Farel, Calvin, and Theodore de Bese to Antoine Court and Paul Rabaut. She involves half the French Protestantism. She sustains for the most part our biblical missionaries and charitable works. She humbles herself for her weakness and her infidelities, but nourishes the ambition to be as the "city set on the hill" or as the "salt of the earth," at least of the earth of France.

But this war has made her singularly poor, both in money and in men.

How are the mighty fallen! (2 Sam. 1. 19) and how will they be replaced? After the war all careers will be largely open to young men, and many of the best will hesitate to consecrate themselves to the pastoral ministry in which their families risk suffering from hunger.

A young Hollander clergyman who performed with zeal in one of our mountain churches would like with all his heart to come back to it. He writes: "I do not shut my ears and I hear all those voices. They are as many calls. I love that reformed church of France. Long, long have we spoken of it, my future wife and myself, and weighed the pro and con. But what can one do? The con has won. We cannot live on 2,000 francs. It is an entire impossibility."

The salary of our clergymen is 1,800 frs., 2,000 frs., and 2,200 frs., Paris excepted. We add to it the lodging, often indifferent, an allocation of 200 francs for every married clergyman and for each child under age, and 50 francs for each period of 6 years of ministry.

The *Commission Permanente des Eglise Reformees Evangeliques*, assisted by the *Commission des Finances*, has decided to increase the three classes of salaries and put them, immediately after the war, to the unique number of 2,400 francs.

How are we to meet this increase in our expenses, when already our accounts nearly always solve with a deficit? We shall be obliged to reduce the number of our clergymen. The same clergymen will have to perform for two or three parishes. These are often very much dispersed, and I could give you the names of some where there are under the direction of a single clergyman Christians from ten, twenty, even forty villages or hamlets, and of others which extend over twenty or thirty square kilometers of land.

Not satisfied with preparing this increase, we have just sent to all our clergymen of the third class, with a salary of 1,800 francs, a "war allocation" of 200 francs. It is little compared to the rise in daily expenses, the rise reaching to forty or fifty per cent., but we would not even have been able to give that slight relief without the generous help of your churches of Christ in America. Here more particularly, dear sir and brother, must I express the deep gratefulness of our Commission directors. The chairman of the *Commission des Finances*, Comte A. de Powtales, was to write it to you in November, but he fell ill and is still so.

Only the important help that the Savior inspired you to give us and to make us hope for still, enables us, as far as human views can, to make a slight amelioration in the material life of our clergymen's families, and I beg you to acquaint your churches with this important result of their liberality. Thanks to you, we shall perhaps not see the clergyman's calling diminish on too great a scale. It is true the lay Christians, men and women, take their part of the Christian ministry; true also, the pastor's calling can be found among the wealthy of the world, notwithstanding it would be a mortal danger for French Protestantism, drowned in the Roman Catholic and non-believing throng, if the regular ministry of the clergyman was to perish.

But our ambitions are far from being limited to preoccupation for our daily bread. We should like, immediately the war is over, to mobilize for Christ's service all the brave men who will come back to us from the furnace. We should like to begin a wakening-up mission in the midst of our churches and put the gospel before our people prepared as they will be by sorrows to receive the calling of the divine grace. We should like our church to put in her word with more authority in this other war, longer and more difficult, that we are fighting against alcoholism, dissoluteness, depopulation, unhealthiness of lodging, and bad literature. We should like to make the voice of Protestantism be heard in the press, in the popular assemblies, in the electoral meetings. We should also like to have uninterrupted relations with the sister churches of friendly countries, and similarly to Calvin's influence and to the genius of France, have the light of our piety, of our thoughts, and of our Christian activity irradiate far and wide around us.

But what are we for such great things? Nothing or next to nothing, and we humble ourselves of our spiritual weakness more than of our small number. But we remember that "God chose the weak things of the world, that he might put to shame the things that are strong." (1 Cor. 1. 27).

Still he uses also the strong to encourage the weak. Your Federal Council, with its 100,000 congregations and its 18,000,000 communicants, is a strong, very strong thing, and it has pleased the Savior to use it to relieve our weakness.

May you go from strength to strength (Ps. 84. 7), and the faith, the union, the activity, the sacrifices of your church be all over the world as a hymn of glory to our God and Savior.

The *Union Nationale des Eglises Reformées Evangeliques de France* publishes a modest almanac. We have had a copy sent to all the subscribers of our brother Stuart Roussel, and you shall receive yourself, even before this letter, 2,000 of them. Will you be kind enough to have them distributed to the churches of Christ taking an interest in us?

Please accept, dear Dr. Macfarland, with these disclosures of our views for the future, our best thanks, especially for your warm sympathy and your enduring efforts. Will you kindly be the interpreter of our grateful and brotherly affection to the members of your committees, and more particularly to Rev. Frank Mason North, chairman of the Executive Committee, to Mr. Alfred R. Kimball, treasurer, and to Mr. Robert J. Rendall, our obliging correspondent.

With best regards,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) JULES PFENDER.

THE CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE
OF THE

NATIONAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE, SHANGHAI, 1913.

Shanghai,
February 14, 1917.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland,
612 United Charities Building,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York, U. S. A.

DEAR MR. MACFARLAND:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 9, conveying to the China Continuation Committee the resolution adopted by the

Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at its Third Quadrennial Meeting, held in St. Louis, Missouri, December 6 to 11.

It will give me great pleasure to lay this resolution before the Executive Committee of the China Continuation Committee, which meets here in March.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. C. LOBENSTINE.

Stockholm,
March 7, 1917.

*Rev. Charles S. Macfarland,
612 United Charities Building,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I have received your letter from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and thank you very much. I can assure you that we as a nation have no higher desire in this horrible and devastating war than to be truly and absolutely neutral. All we wish is to be let alone as long as we continue to be neutral. But you scarcely can understand our situation, how extremely difficult and delicate it is, with the war raging so near that we can almost hear the roar of the battle. To be absolutely neutral under such circumstances demands almost divine wisdom. But as long as there is any possibility we are determined to be neutral indeed.

What a horrible thing the war is! But I have foreseen this many years. I knew that it would come. It is a punishment for national sins. It is the reaping after years of sowing.

I should be exceedingly thankful for any printed matter you can send me which gives information with regard to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) K. A. JANSSON.

*To the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary,
105 East 22d Street, New York.*

DEAR SIR:

The kind Christian message of sympathy which the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has sent to "brethren beyond the seas" in the countries engaged in this terrible war—a copy of which has been sent to me—touches me deeply, and I beg you to accept my warm thanks. It is such a proof of Christian unity. When one member suffers, the others suffer with it.

With all my heart I second your prayer, that in future, differences between nations shall be adjusted in the spirit of the gospel of Christ rather than by appeal to arms.

God grant that, as you say, "a peace may be established that shall be lasting, because based on justice and good-will."

Great changes have been brought about in Russia during these last days, and although the outlook is still very stormy, so much is certain, that all restrictions to the spreading of the gospel are swept away.

"This is the Lord's doing: it is marvelous in our eyes." (Ps. 118. 23).

Wishing you, dear sir, God's richest blessing on your work of Christian mediation and peacemaking, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) AARON P. NICOLAY.

Petrograd, March 22, 1917.

Correspondence Relative to Our Participation in the War

The following are selected from the multitude of communications received since we entered the war:

(CABLE MESSAGE)

The President, Federal Council of Protestant Churches:

I have received the following message for transmission to the Protestant denominations in the United States from Dr. Selbie, President of the Free Church Council: "Warmest greetings to Protestant churches of America on entry of their country into the great struggle for righteousness. May fellowship in service and suffering lead us to yet closer union."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES

London, E. C., April 10, 1917.

DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

We are profoundly moved by the magnificent contributions to the cause of Christ and of humanity of your Federal Council. Through all these weary months your organized help has been of untold value, and will be a standing evidence of the universal service of united and organized effort on the part of the churches. But the crowning joy of the present hour is our consciousness of that common passion for high ideals which has brought your noble President, your churches, and your great nation to line up with us in this epoch-making war. The whole future of mankind has been affected by your President's historic utterance and the decision of your people. May the end soon arrive and a righteous peace be secured.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) F. B. MEYER.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF FRANCE

NATIONAL UNION OF PROTESTANT REFORMED CHURCHES OF FRANCE

Brest, May 24, 1917.

Permanent Commission,

JULES PFENDER, *Pastor, President.*

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, New York.

DEAR SIR:

It seems to me, dear sir, that a barrier has been removed between you

and us. Most grateful for the inexhaustible generosity which the Americans have showed in favor of our invaded and oppressed populations, of our wounded, of our prisoners; particularly grateful, these evangelical Christians toward your churches which you have been so successful in interesting in the distress of our people,—we were nevertheless pained and wounded to see that you placed upon the same footing aggressive Germany and France which is not only defending its existence and its territory but also the law and the liberty of nations. The barrier has fallen. The starry flag floats beside ours as it did 130 years ago.

The thing which causes me to rejoice is that after England, the country of the Bible, the great republic of Huguenot origin is allying itself in turn to the Catholic republic. The latter has an unreserved admiration for President Wilson, whose message has been posted on all our walls by our government itself. Now President Wilson and his message are the manifestation and the declaration of a conscience genuinely Christian and Huguenot, and in response to the clerical and Jesuit enemies of the Protestant cause in France who wish to see in this war a war of Protestant Germany against Catholic France, we point without reply to the United States and their President.

In addition to this satisfaction I am experiencing also in my heart a hope. The English and Americans rightly admire the sentiments of justice and generous humanity which animate the French people as well as the marvelous dash and endurance of our soldiers. Upon their part the English are showing to my country, and the Americans will also do so, what strength resides in a personal religion. It is not only masses and sacraments which are necessary to the French. It is piety of heart and gospel of conscience; and I keenly hope from this point of view that the influence of our weak French Protestant churches will be increased by a powerful spiritual and moral contribution of the Anglo-Americans.

The presence among the peoples and armies of the Entente of a majority of Protestant Christians and of a great number of servants of God and faith and courageous witnesses of Jesus Christ might indeed by the grace of God bring about a little new Reformation. What a happiness that would be! That is my wish and my prayer.

In the meantime the churches of our National Evangelical Union of France are sorely tried. Many of their best children are among the best soldiers, and consequently among the most numerous victims of this frightful slaughter. We have also lost by illness several of our most active pastors. The war, which in the beginning perceptibly raised the moral level, is lasting too long; people are becoming accustomed to it and are falling back into routine and indifference. The absence of the pastors, thirty-five to forty per cent. of whom are mobilized, is fatal to many churches; for the religious activity of the laity is not so extensive among us as in the English-speaking countries. We have to pray the Lord—and you will join us in this prayer—to communicate his spirit in a new Pentecost so as to lead to a powerful and extended religious awakening which may play the part of a spiritual victory of the Marne.

Financial anxiety complicates our situation. Thanks to your cooperation, we are going a second time to give to our pastors—and not even to all of them—a “war grant” of 200 francs. That is very little in view of the increase in the cost of living, an increase of 15 to 75 per cent. At the same time our resources are dwindling. Do not forget us, dear sir, and receive again the expression of our gratitude.

Last month I had the honor to preside in an American church on

Berry Street in Paris over a meeting which was kindly participated in by the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. Sharp, who delivered a beautiful and touching address. June 3 a similar assemblage will be held, if God permits, in the Reformed Church (de l'Oratoire), arranged by the Council of the Protestant Federation of France. It will constitute a solemn religious manifestation in honor of Franco-American friendship. The Ambassador will be present and the orators who will speak in English are Pastors Watson and Goodrich; in French, the president of the Federation, Mr. Gruner, a layman of the Free Church; a Unitarian pastor, Charles Wagner, author of excellent books; and a pastor of our Protestant Reformed churches, my friend, S. Gout. A Lutheran and a Baptist will offer the prayers. May God bless all these manifestations and may the noble emotions there aroused be sanctified by the breath of the Holy Spirit.

Perhaps you will think it advisable to communicate certain parts of this letter to your Executive Committee. Be so kind as to present my grateful and fraternal compliments to all its members and particularly to your most honored President, to your Treasurer, Mr. Alfred R. Kimball, and to our amiable financial correspondent, Mr. Rendall. Be assured yourself, dear sir and brother, of my most devoted sentiments in the service of our adorable Savior and Master.

(Signed) JULES PFENDER.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES

London, E. C., 17 May, 1917.

DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

I beg to enclose you a copy of the resolution which was unanimously passed at the recent meeting of the committee of our Council, and which has the endorsement of all our Free Churches throughout the country.

It may be that our Council and yours will play a great part in the maintenance of high ideals in the preparation for that era of reconstruction out of which the new age will emerge.

On behalf of our president, Dr. Selbie, my co-secretary, Dr. Scott Lidgett, and the members of our committee, please accept our most cordial greetings.

Yours most truly,
(Signed) F. B. MEYER.

*Rev. Dr. Macfarland,
New York.*

RESOLUTION

The committee of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, at the first meeting after the receipt of the welcome news of the decision of the government and people of the United States to cooperate with the Allies in securing the deliverance of the world from the menace and dominance of military despotism, desire to assure their brethren of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America of their profound thankfulness at the decision which has been arrived at, and to express the fervent prayer that the united efforts of the churches on both sides of the Atlantic may help to maintain in

unimpaired force those high ideals which have caused a hallowing radiance on the sacrifices and terrors of this war.

We desire also to place on record our high appreciation of the magnificent and heroic service which the churches of Christ in America have performed to the afflicted population of the occupied regions in Belgium and France. Amid the severest conditions and almost insurmountable difficulties, the American church has performed offices of Christlike beneficence and sympathy which will hold a foremost position amid the historic records of the Great War.

General Correspondence

The following letters are selected more or less at random because they indicate the appreciation of our brethren in other countries and perhaps give some impression as to the larger influence of the Federal Council:

ST. DAVID'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Australia, 12 March, 1917.

DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

The news that will interest you most is that I have been asked to draw up a draft constitution for a Federal Council of Churches in Australia, to submit to a general committee within the next three months. There are committees in each state, and the New South Wales committee has asked me to do it. This is the result of nearly six years' advocacy of your plan here, for converts were slowly won at first, but now the question seems to have become rapidly mature.

If you can give me any hints to guide me, or literature, I shall be glad. I have made good use of all you have sent, and many hope we shall have a Federal Council here in a short time.

With kindest regards, and best wishes for your work,

I remain sincerely yours,

(Signed) ANGUS KING.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE CHURCH AID SOCIETY.

Westminster, S. W., August 1, 1917.

MY DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

I have received the noble volumes you sent me and delayed acknowledgment until I had time to look into them. I have now read a considerable portion of the section that appealed most to me, and have been struck by the sanity of treatment and the wide range of investigation. I hope soon publicly to notice some of their contents, and it will be a long time before they cease to be useful to me in my work.

In the United States you have paved the way for what I believe will be a world movement of federation.

I need not say that the advent of your country on the side of the Allies is a source of the greatest congratulation on our part. By your action you have not only made victory certain, but you have added the seal of disinterestedness to the moral stand we are taking.

With kindest regards,

Yours most truly,

(Signed) THOS. J. PULVERTAFT.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES

London, E. C., 15 June, 1916.

DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

I beg to thank you warmly for the way in which you keep in touch with us. This is what we desire and warmly reciprocate.

Let me express my admiration for the magnificent service that the churches of Christ in America are rendering through the Federal Council for the awful necessities created in Europe through the war, which gives certain evidence of the influence of your organization and of the noble spirit by which your churches are animated; on each of these I warmly congratulate you.

You can easily understand our own resources are being strained, and if it were not for you these poor peoples would suffer extremities which are terrible to contemplate.

With hearty sympathy and fellowship,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) F. B. MEYER.

*Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, D.D.,
New York.*

THE CONGREGATIONAL INSTITUTE

Nottingham, August 4, 1917.

DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

May I thank you most heartily for the volumes of Reports of the Federal Council that you have so kindly sent me. I have read them with consuming interest, and must say that for Christian horizon and Christian spirit they are the most helpful and inspiring books that I have read for many a day. The courage with which they take the Christian standpoint and contend for Christian policy and challenge Christian churches to activity, even to sacrifice, fills one with hope for to-morrow.

It is clear that your Council is meeting a momentous hour with a large outlook and a great spirit. Nor is it unmindful of the tremendous issues of this tragic war. Because of this war, through it, and even in spite of it, there must be more Christianity in the world, or there will soon be less. It is the business of the churches to see that there is more.

I rejoice especially at the splendid policy that you have pursued in regard to Japan. It was surely an inspiration to send Dr. Shailer Mathews and Dr. Gulick on that mission.

What a magnificent expression your honoured President has given to the high purposes in all right-thinking men's hearts in the great messages in which he has vindicated the United States' entry into this war. Some of us who had the pleasure of meeting him in other walks of life before he was called to the Presidency, have never ceased to believe in his greatness and high integrity, even when most misunderstood and maligned. He has patiently steered a straight keel, and will continue to do it until a greater liberty is the heritage of the nations and especially of the oppressed people in Europe. The choice before us is plain: liberty or tyranny; autocracy or democracy; the blight of militarism or the abounding joy of free peoples rejoicing in the light of God.

More power to your arm. And while war can never promote Christianity, may the church of Christ in the world so rise to the

clear call of this tragic and momentous day that the kingdom of God may be hastened upon the earth.

I trust in the fall to be in Montreal, as I am to be lecturing there for the Christmas term, and it may be possible on my way home to call on you at Fourth Avenue.

May you have strength of mind and body given to you increasingly to carry on your great and hopeful work.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) D. E. RITCHIE.

Memorial Hall, London, E. C.

DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

I must write with my own hand to thank you most cordially for the monumental volumes to hand to-day recording the splendid results of the commissions of your Federal Council.

They are replete with information and inspiration, and will be placed among similar literature kept in our library here—but in the front rank. This is another evidence of your appreciation of the cooperation between your Council and ours for the glory of our Lord and the coming of his kingdom. With warm regard.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) F. B. MEYER,

Honorary Secretary, Free Church Council.

Adelaide, South Australia, Sept. 27, 1917.

DEAR DR. MACFARLAND:

Your letter in reply to my letter of inquiry *re* federation of churches received together with books descriptive of your work and organization. I wish to thank you for the same.

Our work of federation here has not yet extended beyond state borders, hence it is much more restricted in influence than the movement in America.

Our Council, recently organized, includes the following bodies: Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Disciples, Baptists, and Society of Friends. The Episcopalians have not come in with us. The Council consists of the heads of these denominations together with three delegates from each body. When assembled they elect their officers for the year. The object of the Council is to deal with all matters pertaining to the wish of these churches in common.

We have appointed several commissions to deal with the following questions:

1. Home Mission cooperation.

The object being to prevent overlapping. An effort is being made to collect data as to the number of churches in country districts and the population ministered to, with a view to laying the same before the different bodies. This committee is already at work, and it is hoped that good will result.

2. Protestant Defence.

The Roman Catholic Church is fast getting a very strong hold in this country and for years has been working on political lines. They have already secured a large control of our civil service and many administrative positions. This has of late aroused a

good deal of antagonism on the part of many Protestants. A separate defence society has been formed, but our Council feels that something should be done, possibly along the same lines, and under control of a representative body. This commission is also collecting data on this matter with a view to providing definite information in case of action.

3. A commission on moral and social questions, including temperance, pictures, social evils, etc., so that united action may be taken when the need arises.

4. A commission on helping returned soldiers after the war and saving them for Christ and the church. This is becoming a great problem with us in Australia. These returned men are very much unsettled and do not seem able to take up their regular employment. Many of them have been demoralized through their associations, and it is a grave problem to us to know how to deal with them.

The Young Men's Christian Association has done much for the men. In fact, this war has brought the Y. M. C. A. into its own in Australia. Before the war it was very weak, but it has now become one of the strongest moral factors in the commonwealth.

A scheme has lately been suggested to make use of the Y. M. C. A. after the war to care for the returned men. It suggests the establishment of branches in all the country districts, with traveling secretaries, something like the Methodist circuit system, to direct the local workers. Each center will contribute a proportionate amount toward the secretary's salary. This idea has strongly commended itself to many, and the commission is seriously considering it. Some of us feel that there might be a tendency here to estrange the men from the church, and rather set up a new denomination. It might also develop an inclination on the part of the church to shift the responsibility to the "Red Triangle," as it is called. Could you give us any suggestions on this question? The problem doubtless has not arisen yet in America, but ultimately will.

These four commissions practically include the scope of our work as a Council, and I am glad to say that at present the spirit of hearty cooperation exists.

I almost feel that I am acquainted with you, as I was at Yale Divinity School when you gave a series of lectures to the students on social service. I happen to be a graduate of the school. Later I came to this country, as my wife is an Australian. I am Canadian-born.

This general statement of the Council of Churches of South Australia has been given rather hurriedly since I am pressed for time, but I hope it will give you an idea of the scope of the work.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

(Signed) J. A. SEYMOUR.

Dr. Henri Anet, whom I now like to consider as an associate, has returned in his capacity as delegate from the Belgian and French home mission organizations, and his presence at our national offices is of a very great assistance in the conduct of these matters.

Word from Rev. F. B. Meyer, Secretary of the Free Church Council of Great Britain, announces the early coming of Rev. Dugald Macfadyen upon an errand of mutual interest to the churches of the two nations.

I am sure we all feel that with such relationships as these between the churches and the Christian peoples of the nations, a new day and generation are before us after this war and that we shall be recreant to our trust if we do not avail ourselves of our opportunities.

Cable Messages

The following cable comes while this report is being prepared:

Vp—10 Paris 91 Fst 51

Fedcil, N. Y.

Fédération Protestante de France à Fédération des Eglises du Christ en Amérique salut et fraternité en étroite communion avec nos amis et alliés des Etats Unis dans gigantesque, lutté pour justice et liberté nous leur exprimons reconnaissance pour appui genereux déjà accorde aux infortunes Françaises et pour aide que églises de grande république sont disposées à accorder aux églises de France profondément éprouvées. Dieu veuille resserer et bénir liens qui nous unissent pour gloire de son nom et avancement de son regne parmi toutes nations.

Conseil de Fédération,

GRÜNER, President.

(TRANSLATION.)

Vp—10 Paris 91 Fst 51

Fedcil, N. Y.

The Protestant Federation of France to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America: Fraternal greeting to our friends and allies of the United States in the gigantic struggle for justice and liberty which now bind us together. We would express gratitude for the generous aid already accorded to the unfortunate French and for aid which the churches of the great republic are disposed to grant to the French churches in their hour of trial. May God bring us closer together and bless the bonds which unite us for the glory of his name and the advancement of his kingdom in all nations.

(Signed) *The Council of Federation,*

GRUNER, President.

"UPSALA, Sweden.

*"Federal Council Macfarland,
105 East 22d Street, New York*

Finland is suffering hard famine. Christian conference of delegates from five neutral countries appeals most earnestly for your strong efforts to bring help from America.

ARCHBISHOP SODERBLOM, Chairman."

Preparation for the Future

A new field of service is open to us in Europe. Our war-time and other commissions are dealing earnestly with the immediate task, but no matter how long the war lasts, we ought to be preparing for our task after the war, and the longer the war, the sooner ought we to begin that preparation.

I suggest that the Executive Committee consider this question at this meeting, authorizing suitable provision for stimulating and unifying the education and work of the churches in reconstruction. It is a task which can hardly be delegated to any one of the Council's commissions, but rather to a committee of the Council which may give itself immediately to this great task.

THE NATIONAL OFFICES OF THE COUNCIL

The Publication and Printing Department

I shall not follow the usual custom of incorporating into this report a complete list of the volumes and pamphlets which have been widely distributed during the year. Such a list has become altogether too voluminous for record in detail, and it has already been published quite fully at the end of the volume entitled *The Progress of Church Federation*.

I will simply call attention to the more significant volumes which have appeared. These are:

"The Library of Christian Cooperation." Six volumes as follows:

The Churches of Christ in Council.
The Church and International Relations—Parts 1 and 2.
The Church and International Relations—Parts 3 and 4.
The Church and International Relations—Japan.
Christian Cooperation and World Redemption.
Cooperation in Christian Education.

The Churches of Christ in Time of War.
The Progress of Church Federation.
The Manual of Inter-Church Work.

"*The War-Time Tasks of Every Church and Community.*"
 "*Christian Duties in Conserving Spiritual, Moral, and Social Forces of the Nation in Time of War.*"

Mr. Armitage, at the Washington office, is preparing the *Year Book of the Churches*, for which the Census Bureau of the government will furnish the new statistics. It is proposed, in place of the previous *Federal Council Year Book*, to issue a more general and comprehensive volume.

Some idea may be gained of the work of this department by

calling attention to the fact that editions numbering over 6,000 have been issued of *The Churches of Christ in Time of War*, 4,000 of *The Progress of Church Federation*, and *The Manual of Inter-Church Work* promises a similarly large distribution.

Of the "Library of Christian Cooperation," about 5,000 volumes have been distributed, and in addition about an equal number of Volume I, bound in paper.

When we take into account the distribution of the various year-books as well as other volumes either published or distributed by this department, it will be readily seen that its operations have become very considerable.

The department makes the following report for the year 1917 up to date:

Pamphlets and Volumes:

a. Distributed for the Federal Council.....	1,193,442
b. Distributed for cooperating bodies.....	1,078,150
c. Distributed for government and national organizations	1,267,600
	<hr/>
	3,539,192

The cooperating bodies include not only the religious and social organizations and movements cooperating with us, but also such organizations as the American Red Cross and the various government departments.

Letters Issued:

a. For the Federal Council.....	385,647
b. For cooperating bodies	749,818
c. For government and national organizations.....	533,600
	<hr/>
	1,669,065

Among the agencies to whom service has been rendered are the following:

Department of Agriculture.
Publicity Committee of Liberty Loan Fund.
United States Food Administration Commission.
National Emergency Food Garden Commission.
Commission on Training Camp Activities.
Committee on Public Information.
American Red Cross.

Valuable material was thus conveyed to our constituency for their information in behalf of these appropriate organizations. This is a real and important service to the government.

Similar service was rendered to a large number of other cooperating bodies.

It is interesting to note that the letters and messages printed and sent out in behalf of various war relief movements during the year number considerably over half a million.

If it should appear to the Committee that this constituted a large amount of printed material, it should be considered in

the light of all the various pressing interests involved, and it should be remembered that it was far more economical to have all this work done by one body than if all had been doing it independently of one another. Still, further, it may appropriately be recalled that this department in its total operations shows a moderate profit. A further development of this department is contemplated, including new printing presses and equipment.

THE DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS PUBLICITY

While this department, owing to the unusual pressure of the work under the direction of Mr. Stelzle, has not yet proceeded to the full development of such a department as authorized by the Council at St. Louis, its operations have greatly increased during the year, not only for the regular publicity work of the Council itself and its several departments, but also for special campaigns, and for the dissemination of religious news of a general nature.

Additional quarters for the department have been secured on the third floor of the United Charities Building, its work having been necessarily increased by the pressure of demands incidental to the war, and it is hoped that this normal development may ultimately result in carrying out the proposal of the committee at St. Louis for a comprehensive Bureau of Publicity.

The following communication has come from the chairman of the Committee on the Religious Press:

November 19, 1917.

Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches, New York City.

DEAR SIR:

At the meeting of the Federal Council in St. Louis, December, 1916, on a recommendation from the Religious Press Conference, a committee was appointed to consider the present and possible enlarged efficiency of the religious press as an agency of the church.

There was considerable delay in completing the membership of the committee, and still further postponement of action because the chairman first named declined to serve. When the undersigned consented to act in that capacity the summer had been reached and duties in Washington interfered with attention to this service.

It is obvious that an adequate study of the situation of the religious press, and the attitude of the church toward it, requires much labor and a considerable period of time. A report merely expressing the opinions of the members of the committee would not meet the provisions of the resolutions creating the committee.

It is suggested, therefore, that the committee be continued, with instructions to report to the executive meeting in 1918, if practicable; or that the committee be discharged. Should the latter action be taken, however, we trust that the Council will take other action to bring about a satisfactory consideration of the state of the religious

press, and the responsibility of the churches for its success or failure as an agency for the kingdom of God.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) OLIVER R. WILLIAMSON,

Chairman, Special Committee on Religious Press.

SECRETARIAL FIELD AND CONFERENCE WORK

Recent additions to our secretarial staff have brought great relief to the General Secretary so far as field work is concerned and this has given him more time to give to the denominational gatherings and to those conferences which are of the most distinct importance to the Council itself.

As has been noted, the General Secretary has visited eleven of the denominational assemblies. In addition to these he has visited the conferences or conventions of a number of the co-operating bodies, and has served on a large number of committees of such bodies; and while this aspect of his work has been relieved by the increase of the secretarial staff, it has not reduced these labors, but has simply enabled him to give further attention to those matters which relate distinctively to the central administration at New York and the administration of the Washington office.

During the year the General Secretary has attended over two hundred conferences and local federation gatherings, and has delivered about two hundred addresses at these meetings, including also a number of lectures and addresses at colleges, universities, and other educational institutions, as well as the occupation of pulpits on Sunday from time to time. At the present time he serves on over seventy-five committees and boards whose work is informally but effectively related to the work of the Council.

THE NATIONAL OFFICE: GENERAL MATTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Financial

The entrance of the country into war, the consequent necessary development of the Washington office, the increase of war work in general, the increased necessities of the movement for the stimulation of war relief, and indeed of the general obligations of the Council, have necessitated a large budget, but it is hoped and expected that efforts now in progress on the part of the Treasurer and the General Secretary will enable us to close the year with our bills all paid, as has been the case for the past five years.

Equipment of the National Offices

The national offices of the Council now consist of a series of thirty-five office rooms in the United Charities Building, New York, located variously on the sixth, fifth, fourth, and third floors of the building, the sixth floor being almost entirely occupied by offices of the Council. The work at Washington has necessitated an increase in space so that we now occupy four offices of the Woodward Building.

Attention should be called to the fact that, in addition to the branch office of the Commission on the Church and Country, Life at Columbus and a branch headquarters of the Commission on Evangelism in Chicago, and recent headquarters of the Committee on the Protestant Reformation, in Philadelphia, there are now in about twenty-five cities of the country, offices of state and local federations of churches which, although having no organic relation to the national office of the Federal Council, still serve in a cooperative way as informational and distributing centers for the national movement. These matters are more fully described in the volume entitled *The Progress of Church Federation*.

In closing this section of the report I am in duty bound to say that in my own section of the combined secretarial report, which also includes the records of my associates, I serve in large measure as the recorder of work which has been done by others, and I desire above all things to bear witness to the earnest cooperation and the faithful service which have prevailed on the part of my associates, Dr. Guild, Mr. Stelzle, Dr. Tippy, Dr. Gulick, and Mr. Armitage; and for a part of the year, Mr. Rankin; to the indispensable service of Miss Chase as office director and private secretary; the faithful work of Miss Anderson, assistant to the Treasurer, whose duties have been greatly increased; of Mr. Anderson, manager of our workshops; of Miss Pickhardt, during the latter part of the year acting as an additional private secretary, and indeed of our entire staff, now numbering upward of fifty workers. The work of the various departments and commissions is very happily coordinated with the general work of the Council. The work of both the national offices and the offices at Washington continued throughout the summer almost without interruption or cessation. The various secretaries kept themselves either in constant actual service or within immediate reach, and I feel that the Executive Committee should give an expression of especial gratitude to our working staff for the unselfish spirit in which they accepted the situation, although they themselves have regarded their attitude as entirely obvious and natural.

Attention should be called to the fact that our voluntary officers have been drawn upon to an unusual degree for time and service, especially the chairman of the Administrative Committee, Dr. Lawson, the President of the Council, Dr. North, and more especially, Dr. William Adams Brown, who spent a large proportion of his summer vacation in actual and highly important service as chairman of the Preliminary Committee on War Work, and who now serves in a voluntary capacity as the secretary of the General War-Time Commission of the Council. The chairmen of the various commissions have also been called upon and have rendered ready service from time to time.

In the six volumes comprising the "Library of Christian Cooperation" was presented a review which indicated the progress of the federative movement, and I need not attempt in this report to present such an estimate, especially as the volume accompanying this report, *The Progress of Church Federation*, has also given some indication of that progress. That volume closes in the following words:

The prophets of Christian unity may allege that we have not gone very far along their road. A missionary leader has indeed said recently that the movement for federation is as yet little more than an heroic attempt on the part of a relatively limited group of leaders, and that the churches themselves are not thoroughly behind it, and that these leaders do not represent, in this sense, the churches. Consider the matter, however, for a moment, in historical perspective. We are now observing the four-hundredth anniversary of the Protestant Reformation. For about 375 years of that period the process was largely that of disintegration, and the cultivation and multiplication of denominations working largely in isolation, or, worse still, in competition and almost never in cooperation. The Federal Council has been in existence less than a decade. If we think of that decade, or, more particularly, if we think of the past four years, which constitute mainly the record of this volume, over against those 375 years of Protestant disintegration, it may be that this volume is not inappropriate in its use of the word "progress" to represent the story of the past quadrennium.

That statement was written three months ago and I am now disposed to add that if one could take account of the entire extent of federation and cooperation as it has developed during the past few months, since the nation entered upon war, while he would discover many failures to bring about such cooperation, he would at the same time find witness to a remarkable spirit of comity and unity.

During the coming months we may, I believe, expect a still more striking exemplification of this spirit through the work of the Council and all its departments, especially of the General War-Time Commission.

And finally, brethren, while I have been recording these activities of our constituent churches and cooperating bodies,

and of the Council and its several departments and commissions, and have been impressed by their magnitude and importance, have been inspired by their evidence of vitality, and heartened by the readiness of our moral and religious institutions and forces in meeting a great national emergency, I have found myself still asking the question: Are we really meeting our task?

We are caring for the nation's body, but how about its soul?

For a nation, as for an individual, the life is more than meat and the body than raiment.

Have we as yet begun to care for the nation's soul, as it enters this conflict? Have we yet called our people to penitence and prayer, to that self-examination and that cleansing of heart, and that sense of spiritual reality that alone can make a nation strong in righteousness?

To ask the question is to give an answer that troubles all our hearts.

Let us continue, nay, let us redouble our ministries of service, but let us not forget that in this hour the church of Jesus Christ has a task all its own; for what shall it profit a nation if it gain the whole world and lose its own soul?

Most of the things we have been doing are but the preparation for our task, or, at best, its accompaniments. The task itself is yet before us, to bring the nation to the sense of the Infinite and the Eternal, to bring the church herself to the profound consciousness of her impotence to heal the nation with the virtue that goes out from her, as she stands in the plain, with her Master, unless with him she has continued in the mountain during the night, and entered into the consciousness of his unceasing prayer.

Let us not forget the nation's soul.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND

General Secretary

REPORT OF THE FIELD SECRETARY

To Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary:

As Field Secretary for Special Service, I report as follows:

Strengthen America Campaign

The war has revealed as nothing else has ever done the importance and seriousness of the liquor problem. It has shown that there is scarcely a single phase of the war that is not affected by those who make or sell or consume intoxicating liquor.

Because of this, most of my time during the past year has been devoted to the problems raised by the liquor question. At the Washington meeting of the Federal Council held in May, 1916, I introduced a plan for a newspaper publicity campaign, to be conducted for a period of one year, and to be called the "Strengthen America Campaign," the object of which was to help secure nation-wide prohibition.

This plan is now well under way. It is proposed to put out the advertisements beginning about January 1, 1918. We shall show that the liquor traffic wastes foodstuffs, labor, efficiency, money, and human life, the arguments being based upon economic facts, and supported by reasons which will appeal to head, heart, and conscience.

The space used will be uniform, two columns wide and twelve inches deep. The advertisements will appear twice a week in the daily newspapers and in every issue of the weekly newspapers. Our plan provides that the cost of the advertisements shall be met in localities in which the advertisements appear. Every dollar raised in a particular city will be spent in that city. All the advertisements will be prepared by trained writers and advertising men, under the supervision of a controlling committee appointed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council.

The "Strengthen America Campaign" will cooperate with existing agencies organized to fight the liquor traffic, supplementing their efforts and assisting them primarily by creating a body of opinion against the saloon and the liquor business.

False Statements of Liquor Men Regarding Workingmen Successfully Contradicted

Just when the Federal Council was organizing the "Strengthen America Campaign" and was preparing its far-reaching

plans in the interest of nation-wide prohibition, the liquor lobby in Washington attempted to stampede the President, senators, and congressmen by inserting a two-page advertisement in a Washington newspaper asserting that over two million trade unionists, members of the American Federation of Labor, were opposed to war prohibition.

It was a bold attempt. The advertisement was unsigned. The anonymous assertion had to be met immediately. We at once answered the two-page advertisement with another two-page advertisement, which presented the real facts of the matter so clearly and so convincingly that the liquor interests had not a single word to say in rejoinder and have since maintained an absolute silence on this question.

The advertisement met the issue so squarely and abolished the claims of the liquor men so completely, that from all parts of the country letters poured in congratulating the Federal Council upon the opening of its "Strengthen America Campaign." One of the first letters received was from one of the misrepresented workmen. We cannot do better than to quote his letter in full:

Your advertisement in the *Washington Star* of June 15 does much to set the organized workers of this country right in the eyes of the public. I am enclosing a modest check to help finance another like it. I have carried a union card for years and have yet to meet a fellow workman who thought that beer drinking added to his bank account, his health, or his productive ability. If the members of the organized crafts who believe in prohibition would each contribute a dollar it would be possible to inaugurate a publicity campaign that would cause those who misrepresent us to wear veils when they appear in public.

A score of the leading temperance workers of America wrote our office commending this particular piece of work. Copies of the two-page advertisement were sent to the President, to the members of the cabinet, to every senator and congressman, to the editors of the 250 labor papers in the United States, and to about one thousand prominent labor leaders, together with letters pointing out the unscrupulous methods employed by the liquor men in the fight before the Senate.

Publicity Campaign While the Senate Discussed War-time Prohibition

Following this advertisement, and while the Senate was still discussing the question of war prohibition, we inserted a full-page advertisement in the four Washington newspapers. This advertisement, a cartoon, picturing Miss Liberty about to sign a promissory note, and showing the cost to the nation of indulgence in strong drink for one year in terms of cash, labor, foodstuffs, and life, received a great deal of favorable com-

ment. Copies of the paper were widely distributed, and the cartoon has since been reproduced in a poster. Cuts were also made of the poster, together with a brief statement regarding the campaign.

Besides appearing in the religious periodicals the poster was used in the Sunday-school literature of several of the leading denominations, and from all parts of the country requests have come for copies of the poster to be used in local temperance campaigns.

At the request of the Federal Council while it was in session in Washington, I appeared with others before the Senate's Committee on Agriculture, to convey the action of the Council relative to temperance measures. At the request of Senator Gore, the chairman of the committee, I prepared further information regarding the prohibition question in its various aspects—this material being printed at Senator Gore's request in the minutes of the proceedings of the committee.

Campaign Among Members of Organized Labor.

On Sunday, November 18, during the American Federation of Labor convention in Buffalo, I spoke in Elmwood Music Hall on the question, "Can the Labor Movement Stand for the Liquor Traffic?" In spite of a pouring rain nearly 3,000 people attended. The audience was made up almost entirely of men, a large number of delegates attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor being present. After my address, there was an open forum discussion for at least half an hour.

Eight years ago when the American Federation of Labor met in Toronto, I held a similar meeting, which was attended by about 4,000 working people. The Buffalo meeting was even more significant, however, because of the war and because of the industrial situation produced by the war.

For a long time the liquor men have been trying to secure control of the American Federation of Labor—or at least they have been trying to commit the Federation to the liquor traffic. Thus far they have not succeeded. The meeting in Buffalo was held for the purpose of squarely meeting the arguments of the liquor men in so far as they affect the workers of the country. While the liquor men are undoubtedly making progress in winning over state labor bodies and central labor unions, it is not likely that they will secure the endorsement of the national organization, the American Federation of Labor, largely because we have for many years been carrying on a campaign of education in the labor papers, in the convention itself, and through the most prominent labor men in the United States and Canada

who regularly attend the annual meetings of the Federation as delegates.

A campaign of paid advertising in the labor press of the country was undertaken early in the year to show the fallacy of the liquor men's argument that the abolition of the saloon will create a labor panic, and to demonstrate that the interests of the saloon are always opposed to the interests of the workingman. The result of this campaign has been very gratifying.

Special Service for the Study of Liquor Problem and in Local Campaigns

During the past year, I have been serving as a member of the Sub-committee on Alcohol of the Council of National Defense. In this capacity I have been cooperating with Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, in the preparation of material dealing with war prohibition, which material was presented on November 23 to the Committee on Health and Sanitation of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense. The committee adopted two resolutions which we suggested, the first urging that our soldiers in France be required to abstain from the use of intoxicants, and the second asking for war prohibition.

The organization of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy was suggested by the Federal Council at its Washington meeting. This committee consists of the twenty leading temperance organizations in the United States and is doing an unusually fine piece of work among our soldiers and sailors. I have been serving as chairman of the ways and means committee of the United Committee, and in this capacity have assumed many responsibilities in connection with this important work.

During the past year I have made a study of cities of 100,000 population and over which have been dry for a year or more. This will serve as the basis of addresses and newspaper articles in the future.

Several times during the past winter it has been my privilege to debate the liquor question with some of the leading speakers of the liquor forces. I have also done special work in connection with no-license campaigns throughout the country, as well as working out programs to be used in the local communities by groups and individuals.

Work on Temperance Publications

The publication office of the *Worker*, a monthly newspaper for workingmen which is opposed to the saloon, and of which

I am the editor, has been transferred to the office of the Federal Council. This paper has second-class postage privileges and is sent to labor editors, to prominent labor leaders all over this country, to the religious press, but principally to the rank and file of the workers. A paid subscription list is being worked up, and it is hoped that not only will it become self-supporting but that it will net a profit. During the past year the *Worker* has been used in no-license campaigns throughout the country, and many employers of labor have furnished copies to their employees.

Advertisements and special articles have been prepared for the *National Advocate*, which is published by the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance. A considerable number of articles on the liquor problem have been written for the religious press and other publications.

There is no doubt that during the coming year we shall have an opportunity to perform a valuable service to the entire country in the making of liquor surveys, the preparation of advertising material against the liquor traffic, assisting in local campaigns, and particularly in pushing the "Strengthen America Campaign," because the liquor problem will unquestionably be the greatest economic and political question before the people until it is finally settled.

Labor Interests and Industrial Problems

Reference was made in the report submitted to the St. Louis meeting of the Federal Council to my activities in connection with the request of the Lackawanna Steel Company for exemption from the one-day's-rest-in-seven law. About a week was spent in this particular task, the result of which was that the Industrial Commission of the State of New York declined to grant this request for exemption. A precisely similar case—at least in principle—came before the Industrial Commission from the International Paper Company, which also desired to employ its men seven days per week. I again appeared before the Commission, using the same arguments that were employed in the case of the Lackawanna Steel Company. The point at issue was not that these companies should not be permitted to work their plants seven days per week, but that they should not be permitted to work their men seven days per week. The request of the International Paper Company was also denied.

I am serving as chairman of a World Commission on Capital and Labor, which is to report at the Pittsburgh Congress of the National Reform Association next July. I served as chairman

of a similar committee during a congress held in San Francisco by the same organization.

Direct Appeal to Workingmen Through the Labor Press and Special Meetings

During the ten years that I was associated with the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, I wrote every week an article which was syndicated to hundreds of labor papers through which I spoke to millions of workingmen and their families. The writing of these articles has been resumed in the name of the Federal Council. There is no one thing which I have done that is more effective toward breaking down the prejudice of workingmen toward the church than the writing of these articles. If this material were to be printed in leaflet form and distributed as "tracts," it would probably cost several thousand dollars per week. The material thus distributed exceeds the number of leaflets printed by the tract societies of the entire country. Furthermore, to print this material in the labor press is a guarantee that it will be read. These articles deal chiefly with the ethical principles of organized labor and the relation of the church to workingmen's problems.

On nearly every Sunday afternoon during the winter, it has been my privilege to address mass-meetings of workingmen in theaters and public halls, the audience rarely numbering less than one thousand. Frequently open forum discussions are held at the close of these addresses. This gives an opportunity to meet personally and as frankly as possible the questions which are troubling workingmen, especially in their attitude toward the church and toward those questions to which the church is giving serious attention. Central labor unions and local labor unions are frequently visited. My membership in the International Association of Machinists helps greatly in securing an entrée into the meetings of the various unions.

Frequent opportunities have been given me during the past year to speak at noon-day shop meetings to workingmen, sometimes in connection with no-license campaigns, but more frequently upon purely religious subjects. Meeting workingmen upon their own ground adds greatly to the effectiveness of this method of approach.

Industrial Questions and the War

I represented the Presbytery of New York at the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Dallas last May, and participated in many of the plans of the General Assembly in the industrial and publicity field. At this meeting I was appointed

a member of the newly organized Commission on Social Service of the Presbyterian Church.

The war has shown us how important is the industrial problem in all of its phases. There is no doubt that the fight for democracy being carried on throughout the world to-day will be settled largely by workingmen. It is a very serious question as to what the attitude of the church toward this new situation is to be. This question has had my attention for many years, and the experience gained will help in carrying out plans which may be set up by the Federal Council in the industrial field.

Men are no longer content with platitudes. This is especially true of workingmen and particularly of the high-grade artisan group, which is to-day the church's real problem, for these are the men who are most indifferent to the church.

Socialism has become a religion to thousands of workingmen who have embraced it. Their enthusiasm for this new-found religion rivals that of the Christian who is interested primarily in the church.

There is no doubt that the gospel of Jesus is big enough to meet the problems by which workingmen are confronted. The real question is—are we big enough to apply this gospel?

Publicity Work of the Federal Council

The Religious Publicity Service of the Federal Council has been established and has been under way during the entire year. We issue an average of one newspaper story per day through the secular and religious and labor press. At a time when it is difficult to secure publicity of any kind in the daily newspapers because of the pressure upon the columns of these papers, it will be seen that the work of the Religious Publicity Service in this respect is highly satisfactory.

It is the purpose of the Religious Publicity Service to make men think well of the church, to induce men to go to church, and to persuade men to support the church. This is done through the preparation of legitimate news stories regarding the work of the Federal Council, the various denominations connected with the Council, and the religious and social enterprises related to the church in various ways.

For example, while the Young Men's Christian Association was making its drive for \$35,000,000 during the month of November, I syndicated six newspaper stories to 250 daily newspapers in as many different cities which are read by a minimum of ten million people. When the American Bible Society was making its appeal for funds for Testaments to be provided to soldiers and sailors, several articles were written

for the same syndicate. The Young Women's Christian Association was also assisted in like manner.

A Typical Publicity Campaign Through the Press

I served as chairman of the Sub-commission on Religious Publicity for the Inter-Church Congress held by the Commission on Inter-Church Federations of the Federal Council, and prepared a 5,000 word report on this subject. Also, during the progress of the Congress in Pittsburgh, I assumed the responsibility for securing publicity for the Congress, and the following will indicate the character of this service. It will also show how the Religious Publicity Service ordinarily handles meetings of this kind.

First, a story of about 1800 words was sent to something like forty leading newspapers in as many different cities, which was released on the same day just previous to the Pittsburgh Congress. The same story was sent to all of the Pittsburgh papers, and in practically every case it was printed in full. Photographs were sent to all these papers and they were very generally used.

Second, abstracts of the nine commissions' reports were mailed about a week before the Congress opened, not only to all the Pittsburgh papers, but to all the papers in New York City, and to several national news distributing agencies. The newspapers made wide use of these abstracts.

Third, arrangements were made with the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service for telegraph stories. This arrangement gave the Congress nationwide publicity.

Fourth, the Pittsburgh papers were represented at nearly every meeting by reporters, and each paper gave from one to five columns per day to reports of the proceedings.

Fifth, on the day that the Congress closed, a story was sent to the leading religious papers of the country, together with photographs of the speakers and chairmen of sub-commissions. Other reports and materials were later sent to the religious press.

Sixth, one of the interesting features in connection with the publicity during the Pittsburgh meeting was the large number of personal interviews secured by the local reporters. A list of the leaders of the Congress—a sort of "Who's Who," giving personal notes about each of these men—was furnished to all the newspapers and served as the basis of the personal interviews.

Seventh, special stories were prepared for the weekly mag-

azines, and many of the addresses were printed in full by the religious press of the country.

Eighth, about 800 photographs were sent to the daily newspapers and to the religious press. In some cases daily newspapers used as many as twenty of these photographs in a single edition. This was notably true in Pittsburgh while the Congress was in session.

Features Being Developed by Religious Publicity Service

The Religious Publicity Service is setting up an art department and a statistical department. It is proposed to have on file the photograph of and information regarding every religious leader of importance in the United States, this material to be available for use by daily and religious newspapers, without expense.

We are in correspondence with several national religious bodies and boards of the churches, the outcome of which may be that the Federal Council Religious Publicity Service will put out the publicity material for these organizations. Requests have come to us to handle the publicity for national gatherings of various kinds, and as soon as we have an adequate force, this department of our service may be made most valuable to the church at large at a comparatively small expense.

Following are some of the features which are being pushed by the Religious Publicity Service: the furnishing to religious papers of high-grade articles and the use of them as mediums for news exchange; the writing of editorial material for the labor press and for groups of newspapers and the furnishing of matter which will serve as the basis of editorials for the religious press; the encouraging of the establishment of religious departments by daily newspapers, to be conducted by newspaper men who are familiar with the technical aspects of the work of the church; the taking up systematically of the subject of paid advertising in the daily newspapers, showing its value as well as its limitations, and the furnishing of carefully worked-out standardized advertising material for this purpose.

We begin in January the publication of a regular journal for the Federal Council to be known as the *Federal Council Bulletin*, which will be used as a "house organ," and through which the work of the Federal Council may be made known to those who are officially connected with it and to those who support its work in various ways. This journal will also be mailed to the religious press and the daily papers of the country for their information.

I am serving as the religious editor of the Newspaper Enter-

prise Association, which furnishes feature material for 250 daily newspapers. These papers are read by at least ten million people, most of whom are workingmen. From two to three editorials, usually signed and dealing with religious problems of the day, are furnished to this syndicate every week. News items of national importance are also put out through the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Conserving Human Life: Basis of a National Campaign

Plans for the Campaign for the Conservation of Human Life have been pushed as far as opportunity would permit. During the past year special emphasis has been placed upon the waste of life caused by the liquor traffic, because this phase of the liquor problem seemed most important, and it had to do in a vital way with our conservation program. Unquestionably our contribution in this regard was very much appreciated, as scores of letters from the leaders in the temperance movement would testify.

But the main plans for the Conservation Campaign have not been neglected. A strong advisory committee of eighteen members has been appointed. Committees and subcommittees of investigation are being worked out, and chairmen are about to be appointed.

These committees will deal with such subjects as sanitation, pure food, the effects of alcohol upon the human body, degenerative diseases, children's diseases, and the enormous death-rate of babies among the poor, occupational diseases, industrial accidents, the cost of war in terms of sickness and death, and the relation of the spiritual life to human sickness and death. Leaders will be developed through whom it is hoped that substantially every community in the entire country will be reached in some practical way.

The Missionary Education Movement will work in closest cooperation in our Conservation Campaign during the year 1919, when the climax of the campaign will have been reached, probably issuing a text-book on the general subject of the Conservation of Human Life for use in their study classes. This will mean that tens of thousands of young people will be interested in the needs of their own communities. Leading life insurance companies of the country will also cooperate with us. Already we have been advised that the 12,000 agents of one of the larger companies, who reach 12,000,000 people in this country, will work with us.

After consultation with the manager of one of the important Chautauquas in this country, it has been decided that about a dozen men will be selected and trained to present the cam-

paign from the Chautauqua platform. In this way we shall cover practically the entire country. Each of these men would talk to an average of about one thousand people per night, and in each city in which he would speak he would organize the community for a local campaign, all of which would be done without expense to the Federal Council, the Chautauqua managers paying these men the regular rate for work of this kind.

Why A Conservation Campaign is Needed

During the next few years and particularly at the close of the present war, the entire world will be considering the question of the conservation of life—principally because life has been so recklessly spent during the progress of the war. Governments and scientific societies, social and economic agencies, and all other groups which are concerned with human life will make conservation their supreme task.

It would be exceedingly unfortunate were the church, at this psychological period, to hold itself aloof from such a movement, especially as the moral and spiritual aspects of conservation will be the outstanding features in whatever the government and other agencies may do in this field. Because of this, those who represent the churches should prepare themselves in the most thoroughgoing fashion for a national campaign for the conservation of human life.

Healing disease and conserving life is as non-sectarian as life itself. Therefore it is reasonable that church-members should cooperate, not only one with another in this common task, but that they should also cooperate with all others who are engaged in the same task. The church should work with boards of health, sanitary commissions, child-saving agencies, charity organization societies, civic leagues, and all other groups which have as their supreme purpose the conservation of human life.

In other days, when great plagues swept over vast areas, carrying off thousands to their graves, the philosophers thought that this was God's way of keeping down the population and of destroying the unfit. To-day we no longer talk merely about "the survival of the fittest," but we are also concerned about "the revival of the unfit." It is to this task of the conservation of human life that the church, in obedience to Christ's command, should constantly and persistently address itself.

CHARLES STELZLE,

Field Secretary for Special Service.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

To Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary:

I entered upon my duties as associate secretary of the Federal Council on February 15, 1917. On the twenty-seventh of March I went to Washington upon the request of Dr. Macfarland to take over the supervision, under his direction, of the work formerly directed by Dr. Carroll. This involved the reorganization of the Washington office and the complete reconstruction of the work with army and navy chaplains. On March 28 I secured an understanding, first with the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-general, and then with the Secretary of the Navy, by which it was agreed that the Federal Council should have authority to investigate and nominate all candidates for chaplains, and that applications already on file in the departments should be sent over to the Washington office of the Federal Council. This was reported to the meeting of the Washington Committee on March 28.

On Monday morning, April 1, I took Mr. Armitage, as my assistant, with me to Washington. That night the Capitol entrances were barricaded and fortified while Congress considered the declaration of war.

During the months of April and May I was in Washington either the entire time, or back and forth two or three times a week between New York and Washington. The original chaplains' committee, appointed by the Washington Committee on March 28, consisted of two Methodists, two Presbyterians, and two Episcopalians. This proved inadequate and we proceeded to request the constituent bodies of the Federal Council to create chaplains' committees, the chairmen of which should become ex-officio members of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains. This took a long while but it was finally accomplished, and we have had for several months a united approach to the Army and Navy Departments.

It was necessary to enlarge rapidly the staff of the Washington office and to purchase new furniture. It became more and more necessary to seek out proper candidates through the official channels of the churches, and to overcome the use of political influence for the appointment of chaplains. This also has been finally accomplished, and the work placed upon a permanent basis.

The account of the work of the Washington office and the details of our chaplains' relations are given in the report of Mr. Armitage, who is now in charge of the Washington office, directly responsible to Dr. Macfarland. While the work with the chaplains was not a normal function of a social service

secretary, it was yet a vital service to the country, with important social bearings in the camps and at the front, and the time which I gave to it was given with real pleasure. The period covered by my service was a trying time of initial confusion, getting the forces together, making our contacts with the government, and overcoming the unavoidable difficulties involved in such new arrangements.

When our country entered the war my convictions were that the struggle would be desperate, and that the war was both necessary and just; therefore that the churches should exert their utmost influence to strengthen the nation in ways that should be in keeping with their spirit and work. My early contacts in Washington and my knowledge of the attitude and activities of the churches caused me great anxiety lest they should act slowly and lose their opportunity. I gave up my vacation and devoted my entire time to get the churches into action and to assist in setting up the war-time program of the Federal Council.

This began first with the organization of the churches for Red Cross service, which was a normal work of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. We pushed this very heavily during May and June and secured gratifying results. We then set up one by one the initial organization for work about training camps, equipment of chaplains, interned aliens and prisoners of war, voluntary chaplains, and war-time work in the local church. I was executive secretary of the Inter-Church Committee on War Work from some time in June until its reorganization under the General War-time Commission, September 20. As secretary of the Committee on Interned Aliens and Prisoners of War I was able finally to arrange that the appointment of Protestant chaplains for these camps should be entrusted to the United Inner Mission of the Lutheran churches.

Late in June, as the work developed, I suggested to Dr. Macfarland that we ask Dr. Brown to come in for voluntary service on part or whole time during the summer vacation. Dr. Brown responded to this immediately and gave the major part of July to the work. He and I personally visited camps together and took a special trip to Toronto to study the war-time work in Canada. The information thus obtained became valuable to us in the development of the work about our own camps and the war-time work of our local churches. I personally studied the training camps at Plattsburg, Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Washington, and Camp Meade, so as to visualize the problems involved. The beginnings of our bureau of information were established by Mr. Tryon and myself.

I also conducted correspondence with the various denominations recommending that they appoint war-time commissions and requesting that they accept representation on the Inter-Church Committee on War Work. On the invitation of the Southern Presbyterians I held a conference and addressed certain of their representatives at Black Mountain, North Carolina, the first week in August. I think with especial pleasure of the relations thus established with the Southern Presbyterians, the Southern Baptists, and the various bodies of Lutherans, including the Missouri Synod, and other religious bodies, all of whom have come heartily into the cooperation in work relating to camps, American Red Cross, and the chaplains.

Chaplain Knox of Columbia University offered his services in connection with the chaplains early in May. We were not able to make arrangements on account of delays in the Adjutant-general's office, but during the summer he gave valuable volunteer service in the New York office and at Washington.

In connection with this work I was able to establish contacts with other departments of the government, including the Bureau of Labor, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Forestry, the Bureau of Education, the State Department, and the Committee on Public Information. The first of the significant circularizations of the churches, which is one of the outstanding features of the war in its relation to the churches, and which has brought the government to a new realization of the educational value of the churches, was our circularization for the Department of Agriculture. When there was yet time to make gardens, and the problem of food was beginning to be agitated, I went to the Department of Agriculture to ask if they had pamphlets in quantities which we might use in mailing to the churches. The Secretary became interested and said it represented a new and important contact and that he would finance such circularization. I was requested to formulate a letter, and as a result this letter with two pamphlets was mailed at the expense of the government to 87,000 selected ministers.

I also secured an understanding with the Commission on Training Camp Activities by which we were to have unified approaches to it, and our work about the camps should be in harmony with its general plans and purposes, and also that it would make large use of the churches in the organization of the communities about the camps.

These are the main activities of the last nine and a half months of my duties as an associate secretary. I have worked

with a growing understanding of the problems involved in the Federal Council and with an increasing pleasure both in the work being done and in my associations with Dr. Macfarland and his secretarial staff, as well as the officials of the churches with whom I have come in contact.

Other activities with which I have been connected will be set forth in the report of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

WORTH M. TIPPY,
Associate Secretary.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

To *Rev. Charles S. Macfarland,*
General Secretary:

I submit the following report as Assistant Secretary, including the report of the Washington Committee:

1. *The Selection of Chaplains.*

The main work of the Washington office since the entrance of our nation into the war has been the selection of chaplains. Beginning April 27, with Rev. Arthur F. Torrance of Los Angeles, we have offered 276 candidates for the army and navy. The quota of new chaplains for the regular army since the opening of the war is 39, and for the National Army 104. 31 have been appointed for the Regular Army and 75 for the National; additional men are being examined by the War Department for the vacancies. The navy had need of 80 new men. 51 have been offered, and 19 appointed.

Our cooperation with the departments has been in the main satisfactory. No Protestant chaplains are appointed now without our approval and we first secure the endorsement of the denominational chaplain committee. All papers in application are given us by the departments, and we conduct the necessary correspondence which leads to the appointment or the rejection of the candidate. Now that the National Guards have been federalized, we cooperate with the Bureau of Militia Affairs in approving or rejecting their candidates, as we do for the National and Regular Armies and for the navy.

This work is handled by the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, which is composed of the chairmen of the denominational chaplain committees. They have found in this cooperation a power they did not have before, and the highest standards are being maintained. Not only are many of the best young ministers of the several denominations applying, but the denominational committees are asking many of their most devoted and successful ministers to go into the service. There is a widespread spirit of desire to serve the soldiers and sailors, and this brings the offer of the services of many men who would not leave the pastorate for the chaplaincy in the time of peace, or for other detached service.

The appointment of chaplains has been lifted out of politics. We receive, however, and appreciate the assistance of governors, congressmen, senators and other public servants who are personally acquainted with candidates. Letters have been sent

them inviting this cooperation and stating the high type of men that we are offering.

The reorganization of the army to correspond with the French system greatly increased the size of the regiments and thereby reduced the number of chaplains desired. A bill was introduced into the last session of Congress aiming not only to restore the number of chaplains, but requesting the appointment of one for every 1,200 officers and men. It had the official approval of most of the denominations, including the Catholic. The bill unanimously passed the Senate, but awaits the action of the House in the next session. The delay in House action was due to the absence of a quorum from the Military Committee. The change of a numerical basis was requested because it will be a permanent arrangement, adaptable to any possible reorganization of the army, and to its reduction to a peace footing after the war. It will also provide chaplains for the various army groups not now organized as regiments.

The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains met on September 21 and agreed to take this step. On the 27th of September a large delegation of denominational leaders—Catholics and Protestants—accompanied the secretaries of this Committee, representatives of the Federal Council, the Catholic Chaplain Bureau, and the Knights of Columbus, in a call on the President to ask him to favor the bill. A petition was formally presented, together with other petitions and many endorsements. The Committee called also on the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-general. A copy of the bill and petition was then sent to each of the members of Congress, and other copies sent to the denominational press of the country. Many denominational conferences, conventions, and synods have since endorsed the bill.

In November, 1917, an order was issued providing for the appointment and assignment of chaplains to many units of the service not regimentally organized. Whereas the number of chaplains requested for the National Army after the reorganization of the army, had been reduced from 350 to 128, this order will increase the number by possibly fifty per cent.

This order provides in part for the need that the bill in Congress was drafted to cover. It is still considered necessary, however, to put the appointments on a numerical basis. It should be recognized that the bill credits the War Department with the ability to assign the chaplains to the places where they will be needed and in the numbers needed.

Chaplain John B. Frazier has been detailed as head of the chaplain corps of the Navy Department. He is giving attention to the appointment of the new chaplains, assigns the chap-

lains, and will secure records which will show which acting chaplains should be made chaplains, which chaplains should be continued in the service, and which promoted. Chaplain Frazier has been using the offices of the Federal Council through the month of November, because he found no room in the Navy Building, and because he desired to work closely with the Federal Council and with the Roman Catholic Chaplaincy Bureau. These offices have now been surrendered for his permanent use.

Our cooperation with the representatives of the Catholic Church on matters pertaining to the chaplaincy have been increasingly satisfactory.

Attention has been given to the need of instruction for newly appointed chaplains. An effort was made to secure a conference of newly appointed chaplains, but this was not considered practicable by the War Department. It was then considered best to give the chaplains helpful literature. Nave's *Handbook for Army and Navy Chaplains* has been supplied free to all men previously in the service, and to those who have been appointed since the war began. Volunteer organizations, like the American Bible Society, American Sunday School Union, and the International Reform Bureau are supplied with lists of the newly appointed men up to date.

2. *The Year Book of the Churches.*

A second activity connected regularly with the Washington Office is the preparation of the *Year Book of the Churches*. The Federal Council has decided to continue this as an annual publication. The name has been changed from the *Federal Council Year Book*, because it is our intention to make the book, as the new name indicates, a more general year-book concerning churches, and not primarily a review of the work of the Federal Council. The statistics in the forthcoming volume will be prepared by the Bureau of the Census from figures that they are now gathering direct from the local churches. These will be compared with the religious census of 1906.

The government has been asked to supply us figures concerning the church membership year by year. It will require Congressional action to provide for this. The directory of churches in the year-book will be enlarged and put in as one list, rather than two, and news items will be included concerning the war work that is being done by the denominations and by several local churches.

3. *Red Cross Work in the Churches.*

A special phase of the work of the Commission on the Church and Social Service has been handled partly through

the Washington office while I was assistant secretary of that Commission. Literature was printed to advise the local church of the best way it could cooperate in Red Cross work. This plan was first made public at the Baltimore Methodist Conference, April 1, where thirty-seven churches signified their desire to put it into operation. It has met with ready response from churches of all denominations through the country. Several editions of the literature have been printed and it has gone from the headquarters of several denominations to all the pastors in those denominations, with the denominational imprint. During May, June, and July this plan was presented to many conventions, synods, presbyteries, and conferences by the president, secretary, or representative men in those bodies, or by volunteer speakers.

The chapters of the Red Cross in several of the largest cities approved this literature, and asked for a sufficient supply of it to mail to all the pastors within their jurisdiction. A report of the literature issued is attached. A total of 268,850 leaflets have been issued in this special work, independently of general circularizations by the Council's publication department.

4. *Food Conservation.*

Long before Mr. Hoover was appointed as food administrator, the Washington office of the Federal Council was in touch with the Department of Agriculture and planning to send out a message on this subject. On May 1 the preliminary arrangements were made with Mr. Pierson, and soon thereafter a letter went from the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Council to 87,500 pastors in the country, enclosing department literature concerning increased food production, food economics, and the storage or canning of vegetables and fruits for winter use.

5. *Special Meeting of the Federal Council.*

On May 8 and 9 the Federal Council held a special meeting in Washington to consider the problems of the churches arising out of the war.

6. *Local Work.*

The war has brought to the city of Washington a new and large problem for which it was not at all prepared. Several camps with varying numbers of soldiers were opened in the District and vicinity, and thousands of clerks were added to the clerical force of the government. It has been difficult to make the life of the soldier normal or to any degree what it was in his home before he joined the army. It has been equally

difficult to enable the clerks to feel that this is their home instead of a strange city in which they may sojourn for a brief time.

The Washington office was particularly active in May and June in assisting the churches to realign their work in an effort to meet these problems. Dr. Tippy thought that since we were established in Washington we should justify our citizenship by participating in community undertaking. Several of the churches readily responded, and it seemed well to employ a minister to make a survey of the situation. Rev. Charles M. Mills was employed during June to make the study and to assist the churches in putting on the program of work that would fill the need. At a meeting, June 26, of the executive committee of the Pastors' Federation, every member approved the work done, and said that Mr. Mills or some executive secretary should be retained to help the churches do this work.

At this time the District Commission on Training Camp Activities was formulating its work, and succeeded in organizing it along the best lines at a meeting in the District Building, on June 19. It later employed a man to give full time to religious work for the strangers and another to give full time to church hospitality work. We were asked to take membership in the committee of direction.

In connection with Red Cross work, several churches or groups of churches in the District were organized on the plan recommended. These immediately began work, and by the time fifteen churches or groups of churches had been organized, their women were asking for more work than the District of Columbia Chapter was able to lay out. Several churches secured more than a hundred members each.

Through the churches organized on this plan we offered meetings for food conservation. Some such meetings were held and were quite influential in starting the work of conservation. These meetings were addressed by an expert from the Department of Agriculture, who was also an active Christian layman.

Several special addresses have been given at various times, including the following:

"The Work of a Chaplain," given before the preachers' meeting in Baltimore; an address to the students of Howard University; "The War Work of the Churches and the Federal Council as their Clearing-house," given before the Men's Club and Women's Club of the Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church; "The Logic of the Reformation," delivered at the Young Women's Christian Association. Sermons have been preached in several pulpits in the city by Dr. Tippy and myself.

7. *Personnel and Growth of the Work.*

Rev. H. K. Carroll was in charge of the Washington office until the first of February. After that time, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service was asked to assume the direction of the Washington office, and requested his assistant secretary to give full attention to the work there. This relation was continued until November 8, when the Administrative Committee arranged for Rev. Clyde F. Armitage to direct the activities of the Washington office, with immediate responsibility to Dr. Macfarland. With him, there are five full-time workers. The addition to the staff has been compelled by the increase in the business handled.

Two additional rooms have been used as conference rooms throughout the summer. These were loaned to Chaplain Frazier in November when he was detailed to the Navy Department to give his attention to chaplain matters, and he has retained these offices. Since that time the Federal Council has secured an additional room for conference.

New furniture has been provided for the offices at an expense of about \$500.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLYDE F. ARMITAGE,
Assistant Secretary.

RECORDS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF
CHRIST IN AMERICA

Held in Christ Church, Cincinnati, Ohio,

December 12-14, 1917

Wednesday, December 12, 1917—3 P. M.

The session of Wednesday, December 12, was opened with devotional services, led by Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart. The business session convened in the Parish House at 3 P. M.

Rev. James I. Vance, Chairman, presiding.

It was

VOTED: That Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer be appointed Assistant Recording Secretary.

The following Committee on Credentials was appointed by the Chairman:

Rev. Albert G. Lawson.

J. E. McAfee.

Rev. Wilbur F. Tillett.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland.

The General Secretary presented the following as the Agenda of the meeting, which was adopted:

Agenda

Each and every session of the Committee will be preceded by devotional services held in the House of Worship of Christ Church, commencing on Wednesday, at 2 p. m.

Business Session:

1. Election of Assistant Recording Secretaries.
2. Roll Call.
3. Adoption of the Agenda.
4. Election of a Business Committee.
5. Determination as to the hours of sessions.
6. Report of the Church Federation of Cincinnati.
7. Minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee.
8. Annual Report of the Administrative Committee.
 - (1). Action upon the Report as a whole.
 - (2). Action upon Specific Matters.
9. Introduction of other matters for reference to the Business Committee.
10. Report of the Honorary Secretary.
11. Report of the General Secretary and the Associate and Field Secretaries.
 - (1). Action upon the Report of the General Secretary as a whole.
 - (2). Action upon Specific Matters in the Report of the General Secretary.
12. Report of the Treasurer.
13. Report of Special Committee on the Celebration of the Quadri-Centennial of the Protestant Reformation.
14. Reports of Special Committees.
 - a. Advisory Committee at Washington, D. C.
 - b. Committee on the Negro Churches.
 - c. Other special committees.
15. Report of Home Missions Council.
16. Reports of Permanent Commissions.
 - a. Commission on Interchurch Federations.
 - b. Commission on Evangelism.
 - c. Commission on the Church and Social Service.
 - d. Commission on the Church and Country Life.
 - e. Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.
 - f. Commission on Relations with the Orient.
 - g. Commission on Temperance.

With special report of the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, as a cooperating body.
 - h. Commission on Christian Education.
17. Reports of Permanent Committees.
 - a. Committee on Foreign Missions.

- b. Committee on Home Missions.
- c. Committee on Family Life and Religious Rest Day.
- 18. Report of the General War-Time Commission.
- 19. Miscellaneous Business.

It was

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint the members of the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the hours of the business session be fixed as follows:

Wednesday, 3 p. m.

Wednesday, 8.15 p. m.

Thursday, 2 p. m.

Friday, 10 a. m.

It was

VOTED: That Thursday forenoon be set aside for the meetings of the Commissions and Committees.

It was

VOTED: That the General War-Time Commission report on Thursday afternoon at four o'clock.

It was

VOTED: That on Thursday evening the Executive Committee unite in the public meeting, to be held in Emery Auditorium, to receive the Delegation from the Federation of French Protestant Churches.

The General Secretary introduced the President of the Church Federation of Cincinnati, Rev. S. F. Vance, who welcomed the Executive Committee to the city.

Rev. Frank H. Nelson, the Rector of Christ Church, was then introduced, and extended a welcome in behalf of the Church.

Rev. F. L. Fagley, Secretary of the Church Federation of Cincinnati, made a statement regarding the entertainment of delegates.

The following minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee were read by the Recording Secretary and on motion adopted:

Minutes of the Meeting of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF
CHRIST IN AMERICA

Thursday, January 11, 1917, at 2.30 P. M.

President Frank Mason North, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Arthur E. Main and Rev. Albert G. Lawson.

Dr. North stated that, after consultation with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and other persons interested, he had decided to accept the responsibility of the office of the President of the Council, which statement was received with expressions of deep satisfaction on the part of the members of the Committee.

The following agenda was submitted and adopted as the order of business for this meeting of the Committee:

- I. Matters of Administration.
 1. Records and Report of the Administrative Committee.
 2. Report of the General Secretary.
 3. Report of the Treasurer.
 4. Report of the Committee on Nominations for officers, secretaries, and members of the Administrative Committee.
 5. Election of members of Executive Committee and vice-presidents.
 6. Creation of a Board of Finance.
 7. Appointment of chairmen of commissions.
- II. Matters referred by the Council to the Executive Committee.
 1. Proposed council in Europe.
 2. Action relating to the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
 3. Religious Welfare League for the Army and Navy.
 4. Appointment of Committee on Ministerial Relief.
 5. Appointment of Commission on Oriental Relations.
 6. Resolution regarding European relations.
 7. Action concerning Negro churches.
 8. Memorial regarding secretaries of local federations and their relation to the Federal Council.
 9. Recommendation of Home Missions Council regarding deputation.
 10. Recommendation of Commission on International Justice and Goodwill regarding Commission on Mexico and Latin America.

III. Referred to the Administrative Committee.

1. War Relief Movement.
2. Conference with churches in Holland.
3. Letters to churches in Japan and China.
4. Relations with International Sunday School Association.

IV. Reports of Committees.

1. Committee on Celebration of the Reformation.
2. Committee on Codification of the Constitution.

V. Miscellaneous Business.

It was

VOTED: that Rev. E. B. Sanford and other brethren who were present be invited to sit with the Committee during the meeting.

The following responded to the roll call:

Rev. Peter Ainslie	Rev. William H. Allison
Rev. S. G. Atkins	Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony
Rev. W. E. Bourquin	Rev. L. C. Branscomb
Rev. Lyman E. Davis	Rev. Frederick W. Burnham
Rev. David G. Downey	Robert H. Gardiner
John M. Glenn	Rev. Isaac William Gowen
Pres. W. A. Granville	Rev. Howard B. Grose
Hamilton Holt	Rev. R. A. Hutchison
Rev. William I. Haven	Alfred R. Kimball
Rev. W. H. Jernagin	Rev. Albert G. Lawson
Rev. Arthur E. Main	Rev. James Edward Mason
Rev. Rufus W. Miller	Rev. Henry Collin Minton
Rev. John M. Moore	Rev. Frank Mason North
Rev. W. G. Parks	Rev. R. C. Ransom
Rev. Charles F. Rice	Rev. William H. Roberts
Rev. Martyn Summerbell	Rt. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph
Rev. George U. Wenner	Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer
Walter C. Woodward	Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot
	Rev. Rivington D. Lord

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held at the Hotel Warwick, St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, December 11, were read and approved.

It was

VOTED: that a committee of advice on the policy regarding the appointment of the several commissions be elected.

The following were elected:

Rev. Henry C. Minton	Rev. Howard B. Grose
Robert H. Gardiner	Bishop Robert L. Rudolph
	Rev. Finis S. Idleman

The Recording Secretary presented the following extracts from the records of the meeting held on Monday, December 18, at 2.00 P. M.:

"Secretary Macfarland presented the agreement between the National Temperance Society and the Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council and recommended the acceptance of the same.

"It was

"VOTED: that the Chairman of the Commission on Temperance and the General Secretary be authorized to sign this agreement."

The Administrative Committee presented recommendations upon which action was taken as follows:

It was

VOTED: to receive the report, and that the recommendations be considered seriatim.

It was

VOTED: that the membership of the Administrative Committee be increased to twenty-five.

It was

VOTED: to authorize the Administrative Committee to complete the roll of the membership of the Federal Council from the accredited appointees of the several constituent bodies.

It was

VOTED: to authorize the Administrative Committee to complete the roll of the membership of the Executive Committee from the accredited appointees of the constituent bodies of the Council.

Dr. Macfarland, the General Secretary, reported that all of the matters referred to him by the Council had been carried out, that the agreement between the National Temperance Society and the Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council had been signed, and that the reports of the Quadrennial Council are now in press.

It was

VOTED: that the report be received.

Mr. John M. Glenn submitted the following report of the Committee on Nominations:

To the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America:

Your Committee would report as follows:

(1) We would nominate for members of the Administrative Committee:

Rev. George Alexander
Rev. Alfred Wms. Anthony
John M. Glenn
Rev. Howard B. Grose
Dr. A. W. Harris
Rev. William I. Haven
Rev. Finis S. Idleman
Orrin R. Judd
Rev. Albert G. Lawson
Rev. Frederick Lynch

Rev. William P. Merrill
Rev. Rufus W. Miller
Rev. Henry C. Minton
E. E. Olcott
George A. Plimpton
Rev. William H. Roberts
Rev. Ezra S. Tipple
Bishop Alexander Walters
Rev. George U. Wenner
Bishop Luther B. Wilson

We recommend that the President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer of the Council be members of the Administrative Committee, *ex officio*.

(2) We would nominate Rev. Charles Stelzle for Field Secretary for Special Service under the same provisions as heretofore arranged by the Administrative Committee.

(3) Your Committee would present no nomination for an Associate Secretary at the Washington Office, owing to the fact that the relationship with the Home Missions Council which was the basis of the establishment of the Washington Office, has been discontinued, and beg leave to recommend that all matters relating to the Washington Office be referred to the Administrative Committee, with power.

(4) We would recommend that the Administrative Committee elect its own Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Recording Secretary, and also be empowered to fill vacancies and to associate with itself such persons as advisory members as it may choose.

(5) We recommend that the matter of Assistant Secretaries be referred to the Administrative Committee, with power, and that the Administrative Committee be authorized to determine the amounts of salaries and expenses in connection with all secretaries.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. GLENN,
FINIS S. IDLEMAN,
HUBERT C. HERRING,
WILLIAM I. HAVEN,
WILLIAM H. ROBERTS,
Committee on Nominations.

It was

VOTED: to receive the report and approve the nominations and recommendations.

The persons nominated were then declared elected.

The resignations of James M. Beck, A. S. Kreider, and James Schmelzel as members of the Executive Committee were reported.

It was

VOTED: to accept the same.

It was

VOTED: that the matter of filling the vacancies be referred to the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the Administrative Committee be authorized to create a Board of Finance, to consist of seven members, of which the General Secretary and Treasurer shall be members ex officio, said board to report to the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the Administrative Committee be authorized to define the powers of this board.

In reference to the proposed council in Europe,

It was

VOTED: that the matter be referred to the Administrative Committee with power, and that, in dealing with this matter, the Administrative Committee use the word "conference" instead of "council."

It was

VOTED: that we create a special deputation consisting of the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the General Secretary, with power of substitution, to visit and confer with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

It was

VOTED: that a Committee on Ministerial Relief be appointed in the same manner as the several commissions are now appointed, this committee to coordinate and stimulate the work of ministerial relief and sustentation in the several constituent bodies of the Federal Council.

It was

VOTED: that the following committee be appointed to present to the President of the United States and Congress the resolutions of the Quadrennial meeting relative to Oriental relations:

Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin
Rev. James L. Barton
F. S. Brockman
Wallace Buttrick
Prof. Samuel T. Dutton
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick
Bishop M. C. Harris

Rev. Frederick Lynch
Rev. Charles S. Macfarland
Dean Shailer Mathews
Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd
Rev. Frank Mason North
Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots
Rev. J. E. Williams

Mornay Williams

The matter of a resolution regarding European relations was referred, with power, to the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: that a special committee be appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, to take up the several matters in the report on negro churches and such other related matters as may seem wise to them, and to report to the Executive Committee or to the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the Administrative Committee be instructed to formulate and present some plan to the Executive Committee regarding the relations of secretaries of local federations to the Federal Council.

It was

VOTED: to refer the recommendation of the Home Missions Council (see Report, pages 50 and 51) to the Commission on Inter-Church Federations (State and Local) with instructions to report to the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the recommendation of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill regarding the matter of the Commission on Mexico and Latin America be referred to the Administrative Committee, and that the General Secretary be requested to investigate and report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee or to the Administrative Committee, as necessity may require.

The several items—war relief movement, conference with churches in Holland, letters to churches in Japan and China, and relations with the International Sunday School Association were referred to the Administrative Committee, with power.

Dr. Roberts, as Chairman of the Committee on the Celebration of the Quadricentennial of the Protestant Reformation, reported progress.

It was

VOTED: that the Committee be authorized to cooperate in the formation of a united Protestant committee on the Quadricentennial of the Protestant Reformation.

In regard to a request presented by the Special Committee on the Religious Press,

It was

VOTED: that a committee of six be appointed to investigate the conditions of the religious press and its value to the Federal Council, especially for greater efficiency, and that the committee consist of the members of the present Special Committee appointed by the Conference of the Religious Press, with the addition of three others, to be appointed by the President.

The Chairman named the full committee as follows:

J. E. McAfee
Oliver R. Williamson
George W. Coleman

James R. Joy
Paul U. Kellogg
Rolfe Cobleigh

It was

VOTED: that the Administrative Committee be authorized to hold a conference of the representatives in this country on Christian work in France and Belgium.

After prayer by Rev. Charles F. Rice,

It was

VOTED: to adjourn.

(Signed) RIVINGTON D. LORD,
Recording Secretary.

The following report of the Honorary Secretary was read by the Recording Secretary:

Report of the HONORARY SECRETARY

Dear Brethren:

Relieved from executive responsibilities, there has been granted to me, for the past two years, a measure of health that has permitted definite and continuous work, with my pen, that has had for its purpose the advancement of activities in your charge. Several syndicate articles have been written and published in newspapers in every part of the United States that have carried their message into more than a million homes. The larger part, however, of my work is represented in the two books that have received generous notice and in some cases extended reviews in journals having an aggregate circulation of over two million copies.

The history of the origin, organization, and work of The Federal Council, up to time when illness compelled my retirement, has brought to me testimony, both from the press and individuals, that assure me that the book has been and will continue to be helpful in advancing the cause of Church Federation.

On my return from St. Louis, last December, I learned that my name was on the Council's Committee on the Celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the Reformation. A considerable proportion of the past year I have given to the preparation of my concise history of the Reformation Era; covering a period that has long

been a favorite field of study. In the writing of this history it was my purpose to call special attention to our Protestant heritage in its relation to the founding of the United States and the origin of the Churches in the fellowship of the Federal Council.

I can but feel that it is incumbent upon us in these epoch making years when allied nations, as never before, are contending for and lifting up the ideals of democracy and brotherhood, that we should gratefully recognize and remember that this Protestant heritage of our Evangelical Churches finds its roots in the Huguenot struggle in France; the Rise of the Dutch Republic; and Puritan leadership in England, Scotland, and the American colonies.

In the lands beyond Germany the Reformation gave birth to that Christian democracy that stands for an open Bible; freedom of thought and conscience; and the separation of the spheres of Church and State. These facts of history I can but believe "have a vital bearing upon the question of Christian unity and church unity." Democracy and autocracy cannot find a common standing ground for organized union. They build upon principles that are so dissimilar that one or the other must be discarded in laying foundations. Autocracy in Church and State has been brought to the bar of judgment and found wanting. Civilization and Christianity have suffered immeasurable loss by the selfish and arrogant demands of imperialism. The titanic struggle of these days bears testimony that Christian democracy and brotherhood represent the hope of Church and State. They stand for truths that lie at the heart of the spirit and principles of the Kingdom of God and in so far as they prevail in the life of the nation, the family, and the individual, the promise of the Risen Lord and Saviour of mankind, will be fulfilled. "So I am with you to the end of the world."

The record of the work of the Federal Council for the past year bears striking testimony to the need and value of an organization through which our Protestant Churches can stand together, and move together, in matters of common concern. The great officially delegated Conference held in New York in 1905 and the first Council meeting of 1908 in Philadelphia prepared the way for these testing hours in our national life-hours of which we little dreamed a decade ago.

The mission of Protestantism is not yet past. Freed from the spirit of intolerance and sectarianism it stands for the principles of liberty and democracy that are involved in the present world struggle. The Church of the Living God is called again to raise a united Protest against insidious evils and influences that have perverted the spirit of Christianity and made a mockery of the truths proclaimed by its Divine Founder.

In our own beloved country the recent victory won for the American principle of the separation of Church and State, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, illustrates that united Protestantism still faces responsibilities of vital importance in matters pertaining to the social order and the welfare of the nation.

Rejoicing with you in the reports of progress that will be submitted to you by those who act as your executive agents, and with the prayer that you may have Divine guidance in the important decisions you will be called to make, I am sincerely and

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) E. B. SANFORD.

It was

VOTED: That the report be received and the Chairman and Recording Secretary be instructed to send Dr. Sanford a telegram expressing the fraternal greetings and affection of the Executive Committee.

The following telegram was sent to Dr. Sanford:

Reverend Elias B. Sanford,
Rockfall, Connecticut

The Executive Committee listened with deep interest, this afternoon, to your message so full of patriotic fervor and spiritual insight and instructed us to send to you the warm fraternal greetings of the Committee and our good wishes for you in all things. God bless you!

(Signed) JAMES I. VANCE, *Chairman*,

(Signed) RIVINGTON D. LORD, *Recording Secretary*.

It was

VOTED: That the Commission on Interchurch Federations, the Home Missions Council and any other Commissions prepared to report, should report at the next session.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn to meet at 7.45 P. M. for devotional services.

Wednesday, December 12, 1917—8.15 P. M.

Rev. James I. Vance, Chairman, presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Arthur E. Main.

The Chairman announced the following as members of the Business Committee, including the members of the Administrative Committee who were present:

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony

Rev. John Baltzer

Professor W. W. Beman

Rev. Jesse W. Brooks

Rev. William Adams Brown

Rev. F. W. Burnham

Rev. H. J. Callis

Rev. G. F. David

President H. L. Elderdice

John M. Glenn

President William A. Granville

Rev. Howard B. Grose

Rev. William I. Haven

Rev. Horace F. Holton

Rev. W. H. Jernagin

Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart (*alternate*)

Alfred R. Kimball

Rev. Albert G. Lawson

Rev. Rivington D. Lord

Rev. Frederick Lynch

Rev. D. F. McGill

Rev. Arthur E. Main

Bishop G. M. Mathews

Rev. Rufus W. Miller

Rev. John M. Moore

Rev. Frank H. Nelson

Rev. Frank Mason North

Bishop C. H. Phillips

Rev. O. W. Powers

Rev. R. C. Ransom

Rt. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph

Rev. George B. Stewart

Rev. James I. Vance

Bishop Luther B. Wilson

Dr. Walter C. Woodward

The report of the Commission on Interchurch Federations was presented by the Executive Secretary, Rev. Roy B. Guild.

It was

VOTED: That the report be referred to the Business Committee.

The Committee on Home Missions reported through its Chairman, Rev. John M. Moore, stating that the Home Missions Council is acting as the Commission on Home Missions and that the report had been prepared by the Chairman, Rev. Charles L. Thompson. The report was presented by J. E. McAfee and on motion was referred to the Business Committee.

The Chairman introduced the President of the Council, Rev. Frank Mason North.

The report of the Commission on the Church and Social Service was presented by its Executive Secretary, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, and was referred to the Business Committee.

The report of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill was presented by the Secretary, Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, and was referred to the Business Committee.

Several recommendations of the Administrative Committee were referred to the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn until 2 P. M. on Thursday.

Thursday, December 13, 1917—2 P. M.

The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Albert G. Lawson.

The following report of the Administrative Committee was presented by Rev. Rivington D. Lord, and

It was

VOTED: To approve the report.

Report of the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE for the Year 1917

To the Executive Committee of the Federal Council:

The following statement records the more important actions of the Administrative Committee, other than those relating to its regular routine.

January 25, 1917

The following officers were unanimously elected: Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Chairman; Rev. George U. Wenner, Vice-chairman, and Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Recording Secretary.

Secretary Macfarland presented the matter of Christian work in the Canal Zone and introduced Rev. George T. Scott, who addressed the Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a committee of three, consisting of the Chairman, General Secretary, and Recording Secretary, who shall be empowered to set up a committee in cooperation with the several home and foreign mission boards conducting work in the Canal Zone.

In the matter of the War Relief Movement,

It was

VOTED: that Rev. Albert G. Lawson, John M. Glenn, and the General Secretary be appointed a special committee to co-operate with the proposed National War Relief Committee now being formed and to report back to this Committee.

In the matter of conference with a committee of the churches in Holland,

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary be authorized to take up correspondence relative to the same, and to report back to the Committee.

The following action relative to the Washington Office was taken:

WHEREAS: the original agreement authorized by the Executive Committee in Washington, D. C., with the Home Missions Council has been discontinued, necessitating a new adjustment,

It is hereby

VOTED: (1) That the present arrangement terminate at as early a time as may be appropriately arranged.

(2) That the Washington Office be placed under the direct supervision of the General Secretary.

It was

VOTED: to appoint the following Committee on Negro Churches: Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, Chairman; Dr. James

H. Dillard, Rev. J. S. Foster, Rev. J. D. Hammond, Rev. John Hope, Rev. R. E. Jones, Thomas Jesse Jones, Rev. J. S. Lyons, Rev. H. L. McCrorey, Rev. James G. Merrill, Major Robert R. Moton, Rev. H. H. Proctor, Judge T. H. Somerville, Rev. Charles L. White, Dr. Talcott Williams, R. R. Wright, Jr.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a special committee of three, in addition to himself, to take steps toward holding informal conferences of representatives of Christian work in French, Belgian, Waldensian, and other European churches.

The Committee was appointed as follows: Dr. Lawson, Dr. Minton, Bishop Wilson, and Dr. Grose.

February 8, 1917

It was

VOTED: that Rev. Worth M. Tippy be elected an Associate Secretary of the Federal Council, subject to the confirmation of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved:

(1) That February 18 be recommended to the churches of the Federal Council as a Day of Prayer for the guidance of God for the nation in the present great emergency.

(2) That the call for this day be prepared for the churches by the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, and the General Secretary.

(3) That the officers just named, with the Chairman of the Executive Committee, sign the call.

The General Secretary reported that upon the approval of the majority of the members of the Administrative Committee the following communication had been conveyed to President Wilson:

New York, February 2, 1917.

To the President:

Realizing the burden that rests upon you in making so momentous a decision as you are now being called upon to make, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has instructed us to send you an expression of the loyalty, the deepest sympathy, and the earnest and constant prayers of the churches constituting the Council.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) FRANK MASON NORTH,
President.

(Signed) CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary,
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

To the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

The following replies were also received:

The White House, 3 February, 1917.

MY DEAR DOCTOR NORTH:

May I not tell you with what profound gratitude I received the telegram signed by yourself and Doctor Macfarland? Such messages are enough to sustain a man in any crisis.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, President,
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America,
New York City.

The White House, 3 February, 1917.

MY DEAR DOCTOR MACFARLAND:

Your letter of the thirty-first has given me a great deal of cheer. Just now it looks as if the cause of peace were all but desperate, but words of encouragement such as you are generous enough to send help immensely in these dark hours.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

REV. DR. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
105 East Twenty-second Street,
New York City.

March 15, 1917

The following minute on the death of Bishop Alexander Walters was read and adopted by rising vote and ordered to be recorded in the minutes:

In the death of Rev. Alexander Walters, honored Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Federal Council has been greatly bereaved. As a member of its Executive Committee and of its Administrative Committee, he was a loyal helper, a willing co-worker, a wise counselor, and a Christian brother of spiritual influence and power.

Through the Federal Council his influence touched the life of all the churches, and on their behalf also we may speak words of gratitude and appreciation for his service.

We would extend to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, in which he was a notable leader, and to his beloved family the deepest sympathy of the Federal Council and its Churches in this mutual loss of a beloved friend and brother.

Hon. Henry M. Beardsley was unanimously elected Vice-chairman of the Executive Committee.

The following were elected members of the Administrative Committee: Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Miss Mabel Cratty, Fletcher S. Brockman, Professor William Adams Brown, Bishop L. J. Coppin, Fred B. Smith.

The following were elected advisory members of the Administrative Committee: Rev. James L. Barton, Dr. John R. Mott, Mrs. James H. Moore, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. Charles L. Thompson.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson presented the following report of the Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone:

Statement Regarding Religious Conditions and Work in the Canal Zone

About three years ago a group of Christians in the Canal Zone took up conference with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the various boards of its constituent bodies relative to the responsibility of the Christian churches of America for the Canal Zone.

It was persuasively urged that the Zone was a part of the United States of America for which the responsibility of the American churches is direct and imperative; that, in addition to the normal population of the Zone, there was a large body of soldiers needing special consideration, and that the surroundings of this American community are not naturally conducive either to good morals or to religious growth.

Several conferences were held and the matter was considered by the Federal Council, the Home Missions Council, and the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

During the Congress on Christian Work, held at Panama, the General Secretary of the Federal Council made an investigation which was reported to the Administrative Committee of the Council, upon which the following action was taken:

September 14.

VOTED: That the General Secretary be requested to secure further consideration of moral and social conditions in the Canal Zone.

Finally a message from the Christians of the Canal Zone connected with several denominations was presented to the quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council at St. Louis in December, 1916. Upon recommendation of the Business Committee, the matter was referred to the Home Missions Council and to the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America for consideration and advice.

The Home Missions Council and the Anglo-American Communities Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference recommended that the Federal Council give attention to the matter, and both of these bodies offered to cooperate.

Both of these bodies reported the circumstances to be such as to require some such action. In some cases Christian work in Central America is cared for by foreign mission boards, and in the case of other denominations by home mission boards. It was recognized that the population and resources on the Canal Zone would not admit, at the present time, the organization of churches by the several denominations working in Central America. The general feeling was expressed that for the present the Union Church, already established and consisting of members affiliated with several denominations, should receive encouragement and support.

The administration of the Federal Council advised with the denominational boards doing work in Central America, as the result of which the following procedure was deemed to be the wisest course that could be pursued.

The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council took the following action:

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a committee of three, consisting of the Chairman, General Secretary, and Recording

Secretary, who shall be empowered to set up a Committee in cooperation with the several home and foreign mission boards conducting work in the Canal Zone.

As the result of this action a preliminary conference was held, consisting of representatives of the boards doing work in the Canal Zone, as the result of which a larger conference was called, to which were invited representatives of the following bodies, most of whom were in attendance:

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.
 Home Missions Council.
 Anglo-American Communities Committee.
 Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
 Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the
 U. S. A.
 Congregational Home Missionary Society.
 Latin America Cooperation Committee.
 International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associa-
 tions.
 American Bible Society.

This conference set up a committee to be known as the "Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America."

This Committee was authorized to secure funds for the work contemplated, and to proceed according to its judgment.

The following were appointed as a preliminary committee, empowered to enlarge itself at its discretion:

Rev. Charles L. Thompson	Rev. Frederick Lynch
Alfred R. Kimball	Rev. Charles S. Macfarland
W. W. Carman	Rev. Frank Mason North
Rev. William I. Haven	James H. Post
Henry W. Hodge	Rev. George T. Scott
Frank A. Horne	Fred B. Smith
Dr. James R. Joy	Robert E. Speer
Rev. Albert G. Lawson	James M. Speers
	Bishop Luther B. Wilson

This Committee at its first meeting authorized Rev. Sidney S. Conger to solicit funds to provide buildings for the Union Church of the Zone.

The action taken has met the approval of representatives of all the constituent bodies having work in the Canal Zone or its neighborhood.

CHARLES L. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

The Committee on Easter Week of Prayer presented a printed report.

It was

VOTED: to approve the report and that the General Secretary be requested to express our appreciation of the work of the committee and especially the services of Dr. Robert E. Speer in this matter.

The General Secretary presented a report of progress in War Relief. He also made a statement, for information, that he had undertaken to raise \$100,000 for the American Huguenot Committee.

It was

VOTED: to approve the action of the General Secretary.

Dr. Charles L. Goodell, the Chairman of the Commission on Evangelism, presented a tentative plan drawn up by Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, Secretary of the Commission during the past quadrennium.

It was

VOTED: that the paper be referred to the Commission on Evangelism, for consideration, and

That a special committee of five be named by the Chairman to confer with the Commission on Evangelism with regard to the policy and program of the Commission for this quadrennium.

The Chairman appointed the following as members of this committee of five: Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Fletcher S. Brockman, Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Miss Mabel Cratty.

Rev. Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary for Special Service, presented the outline of a Campaign for the Conservation of Human Life; especially with reference to a temperance propaganda in labor publications, which propaganda was on motion approved, and

It was further

VOTED: that a committee of five be appointed to consider and report at the next meeting the relation of the work of Mr. Stelzle to the various commissions.

The Chairman appointed the following as members of this committee of five: Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, Chairman; Rev. Howard B. Grose, John M. Glenn, Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Fletcher S. Brockman.

April 12, 1917

The Commission on the Church and Social Service reported that Rev. Worth M. Tippy had been elected Secretary, and Rev. Clyde F. Armitage, Assistant Secretary.

It was

VOTED: that the Administrative Committee approve the election of Rev. Worth M. Tippy as the Secretary of the Com-

mission on the Church and Social Service and the election of Rev. Clyde F. Armitage as Assistant Secretary.

The General Secretary reported that he had assumed the direction of the Washington Office, spending some time there each week, and that he desired further time for a study of the situation before making a full report.

The General Secretary recommended that the Washington Committee be constituted as follows:

Bishop Earl Cranston, Chairman; Rev. John Lee Allison, Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, Rev. E. M. Bliss, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Florence Brown, Judge W. L. Chambers, Rev. Samuel H. Greene, Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, John B. Lennon, Bishop William F. McDowell, Rev. George A. Miller, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, Hon. Daniel C. Roper, George Otis Smith, Rev. Charles F. Steck, Admiral Charles R. Stockton, G. W. F. Swartzell, Rev. Charles Wood.

It was

VOTED: that these members be elected as the Washington Committee.

The General Secretary also recommended that the following Committee on the Moral and Religious Welfare of the Army and Navy be appointed:

Bishop Earl Cranston, Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop William F. McDowell, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, Rev. Charles Wood, Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard.

It was

VOTED: that they be appointed.

It was

VOTED: to approve the general plan of work presented for the relief of the war sufferers in cooperation with the American Red Cross and that this be referred to the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

It was

VOTED: that all matters relative to chaplains in the army and navy be placed in charge of the Washington Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a committee of seven for conference with the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations and other bodies in regard to religious work in the training camps, and also to consider the whole question of the relation of the Federal Council to the matter of the moral and religious welfare of the army and navy.

The Chairman appointed the following committee:

Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. William I. Haven, Dr. John R. Mott, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, John M. Glenn, Fred B. Smith, Professor William Adams Brown.

May 11, 1917

The minutes of the Special Meeting of the Federal Council, held at Washington, D. C., May 8 and 9, which were not read at that meeting, were read and approved.

A copy of the message to be sent out to the churches was adopted with emendations. (See printed report of Special Meeting at Washington.)

It was

VOTED: to authorize the General Secretary to publish the proceedings of the Council in a pamphlet and to publish the full reports and addresses in a volume, to be entitled *The Churches of Christ in Time of War*.

It was

VOTED: that the message comprehended under the heading "Our Spirit and Purpose" be conveyed to the constituent bodies for their consideration and approval.

It was

VOTED: that the following committee be constituted to represent the Federal Council in the joint committee to co-operate with a similar committee of the War Work Council of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, on the moral and religious welfare of the army and navy:

Rev. William I. Haven, Chairman; Professor William Adams Brown, John M. Glenn, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. Worth M. Tippy.

It was

VOTED: that the committee, through its chairman, be instructed to communicate immediately with the War Work Council of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, conveying information of the appointment of this committee and requesting a joint conference at the earliest possible moment upon the matters concerned.

It was

VOTED: that in regard to the proposed message from the Federal Council to soldiers and sailors, this be referred to the joint committee to prepare and send the same to soldiers and sailors.

It was

VOTED: that the report on Works of Mercy be referred to Associate Secretary Worth M. Tippy and the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

It was

VOTED: that the letter regarding food shortage should be referred to Associate Secretary Tippy.

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary prepare and send to the governors of states the report of the Committee on the Army and Navy.

It was

VOTED: that, in regard to the temperance publicity campaign, we approve the plan and purpose, and that Mr. Stelzle be empowered to carry it out in consultation with his advisory committee, provided we are involved in no financial expense.

It was

VOTED: that in regard to an advisory committee for war, this be referred to the joint committee already appointed on the army and navy.

It was

VOTED: that all matters regarding the appointment of chaplains and their welfare be referred to the Washington Committee, and in executive charge of Secretary Worth M. Tippy.

June 14, 1917

The election of Rev. James I. Vance as Chairman of the Executive Committee was approved.

A communication from Bishop John L. Nuelsen relative to foreign mission interests was referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair, the committee to be instructed to confer with the Foreign Missions Conference of North America upon the subject in question.

The Chairman appointed Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Robert E. Speer, Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony.

A communication from Rev. F. B. Meyer, Honorary Secretary of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, was referred to the General Secretary with instructions to send a suitable reply accompanied by the

Message of the Federal Council issued from the Washington meeting.

The General Secretary was instructed to take similar action with regard to all similar communications.

It was

VOTED: to be the judgment of the Committee that the President of the Council be authorized to appoint a War Work Commission of One Hundred upon his assurance, upon consultation, that the cooperation of the constituent bodies and their several agencies would be secured.

The scope of such a Commission was discussed under the following items:

- The importance of general leadership on the part of the church;
- The work of war relief in connection with the Red Cross and other bodies;
- The selection and training of chaplains;
- The distribution of religious literature;
- The services of outside preachers in connection with the camps;
- The moral and religious conditions in communities surrounding the camps;
- The provision of voluntary chaplains for the reserve officers' training camps, and other religious work in connection with such camps;
- Temperance movements;
- The relations between the home churches and the men at the front;
- The care of the families of the enlisted men upon the part of the churches;
- The maintenance of the work of charitable organizations;
- The preservation of industrial standards;
- The preparation of war manuals and similar literature for pastors and church workers;
- The consideration of interned aliens;
- Preparation for the work of reconstruction after the war;
- The appointment of missionaries to go abroad with the troops;
- And other similar work.

It was

VOTED: that Professor William Adams Brown be requested to convene a committee representing the several constituent bodies interested in the provision of religious work for the reserve training camps for officers, on Friday, June 22, at Washington.

July 12, 1917

The General Secretary made a brief report on matters of administration, calling attention to the fact that all of the administrative staff had agreed to forego their usual specified vacations and remain within call. Attention was called to the

very effective and novel literature being put out by Mr. Stelzle on temperance and to the Red Cross poster of the Social Service Commission.

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary be authorized, with the approval of the War Department, to arrange the organization of a corps of voluntary chaplains, for general service under the appropriate committee, in connection with reserve camps, junior camps, and similar bodies, and for general service in accompanying and rendering voluntary religious service to the soldiers and sailors abroad, in such ways as may be approved by the regular army and navy chaplains whenever such religious service is rendered in association with their work, and in such cooperation with the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association as may be approved by the joint committee.

The General Secretary called attention to various communications which he had received from and relative to conscientious objectors.

It was

VOTED: that a special committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to whom these several communications should be referred; that they should digest the same and bring back specific recommendations to the Administrative Committee on this subject.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. Frederick Lynch, John M. Glenn, President Ezra S. Tipple, Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Alfred R. Kimball.

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary be requested to prepare a minute on the death of Dr. Henry Otis Dwight, of the American Bible Society, the same to be spread upon the minutes of the Administrative Committee.

The following minute was prepared:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America receives with deep sorrow the message of the death of Rev. Henry Otis Dwight, Recording Secretary of the American Bible Society, and records the deep appreciation of the churches of Christ in America for the service of Dr. Dwight in the field of foreign missions and in the service of the American Bible Society.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a committee of three on the Week of Prayer; that they be instructed to take up with

the World's Evangelical Alliance the subjects proposed and to send out the subjects to the churches represented in the Council.

The Chairman appointed Rev. Howard B. Grose, Rev. William I. Haven, Rev. Charles L. Thompson.

The General Secretary read a communication from the French Protestant Committee stating that the Committee had appointed two delegates to the Federal Council from the French Federation of Protestant Churches.

It was

VOTED: that the Federal Council receive the French delegation and extend such hospitality as may be fitting.

Secretary Tippy presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America regrets the decision of the Secretary of War, "That the proposed training school for army and navy chaplains is not necessary at this time."

The churches are giving to the War Department their very best younger ministers for this service. The chaplains alone of the various branches of the service do not constitute a corps. They have no organization, and no special training is given them before they assume their duties, except when it has been possible to put new chaplains under more experienced chaplains.

It seems very necessary to the churches interested that at least a brief period of conference under experienced chaplains, army officers, and religious workers, should be provided.

One of the committees of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America will undertake to finance such a conference so that it would be without expense to the government.

We therefore respectfully request a reconsideration of the matter by the Secretary of War, and an approval of the creation of such a conference by the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. In creating the curriculum and faculty, the General Committee desires to work in close harmony with the purposes and desires of the War Department.

September 13, 1917

The General Secretary presented a brief report on matters of administration, calling attention to the fact that the activities of the Federal Council had increased during the summer, especially in the Washington office. The staff of workers there had been increased to meet the unusual demands on account of the war.

The General Secretary reported on behalf of President North of the Council that he had appointed the following as members of the General War-Time Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and also announced that

a meeting of the Commission was called for September 20, in New York.

Robert E. Speer, <i>Chairman</i>	Rev. Frederick D. Kershner
Rev. Henry A. Atkinson	Alfred R. Kimball
Rev. C. A. Barbour	President Henry Churchill King
Rev. James L. Barton	Rev. F. H. Knubel
Rev. Samuel Z. Batten	Bishop Walter R. Lambuth
Hon. Henry M. Beardsley	Marion Lawrance
Rev. W. B. Beauchamp	Rt. Rev. William Lawrence
Bishop Joseph F. Berry	Rev. Albert G. Lawson
Dean L. J. Birney	Joseph Lee
Rev. Edgar Blake	Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd
E. M. Bowman	Rev. Rivington D. Lord
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton	Rev. Frederick Lynch
Rev. Howard A. Bridgman	President William Douglas
Fletcher S. Brockman	MacKenzie
Rev. W. H. Brooks	Alfred E. Marling
Dean Charles R. Brown	Rev. John A. Marquis
George Warren Brown	Dean Shailer Mathews
Rev. J. F. Carson	Rt. Rev. John N. McCormick
Rev. W. I. Chamberlain	Bishop William F. McDowell
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb	Rev. William P. Merrill
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin	Rev. Henry H. Meyer
George W. Coleman	Governor Carl E. Milliken
Rev. W. C. Covert	Rev. John M. Moore
Miss Mabel Cratty	Dr. John R. Mott
Hanford Crawford	Bishop E. D. Mouzon
Mrs. James S. Cushman	President E. Y. Mullins
Rev. Edwin Heyl Delk	Vincent D. Nicholson
Dr. James H. Dillard	Colonel Edward H. Parker
Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows	Mrs. H. W. Peabody
President W. H. P. Faunce	John R. Pepper
Rev. David D. Forsyth	Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry
Rev. Harry E. Fosdick	Gifford Pinchot
Rev. William Hiram Foulkes	Rev. W. W. Pinson
James N. Gamble	Daniel A. Poling
John M. Glenn	James H. Post
Rev. Charles L. Goodell	Rev. William H. Roberts
Rev. B. D. Gray	William Jay Schieffelin
Frank M. Greggs	Rev. H. Franklin Schlegel
Rev. Howard B. Grose	John L. Severance
William A. Harbison	William H. Short
Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding	Edwin L. Shuey
Rev. William I. Haven	Fred B. Smith
Professor J. R. Hawkins	Dr. H. N. Snyder
H. J. Heinz	Thomas S. Southgate
Bishop T. S. Henderson	Mrs. Robert E. Speer
Bishop E. R. Hendrix	James M. Speers
Rev. Hubert C. Herring	President J. Ross Stevenson
Hamilton Holt	Rev. Paul Moore Strayer
George Innes	Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield
Lieut. Col. Walter F. Jenkins	Rev. Frank M. Thomas
Alba Johnson	Samuel Thorne, Jr.
Rev. J. Addison Jones	Rev. Ezra S. Tipple
Thomas Jesse Jones	Rev. James I. Vance
Prof. Rufus M. Jones	Bishop Luther B. Wilson
Dr. James R. Joy	Robert A. Woods

It was

VOTED: To approve the report of the President.

Dr. Macfarland reported on behalf of the Interdenominational Committee on War Work.

It was

VOTED: that the work hitherto carried on by this committee should be merged into and carried on by the General War-Time Commission.

An expression of appreciation was tendered to Professor William Adams Brown for his voluntary services as chairman of the committee during the summer.

It was

VOTED: (1) that the General Secretary be instructed to secure from the Religious Census Bureau of the government the statistics of the religious bodies required for the Federal Council Year Book.

(2) that the government Bureau for the Religious Census be requested to prepare such statistics annually.

It was

VOTED: that the matter of an appointment of a Day of Prayer and the proposals regarding daily and other seasons of prayer be referred to the General War-Time Commission, with the suggestion that they consider the Thanksgiving season in these connections.

It was

VOTED: that inasmuch as the appropriations from the War Relief Organizations for the work of Assistant Secretary E. W. Rankin would cease November 1, the release of Mr. Rankin at this time be accompanied by an expression of appreciation on the part of the Committee for his services in this work.

The General Secretary presented two applications for membership in the Federal Council: one by the Churches of God in the United States, and the other by the Salvation Army.

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary acknowledge the receipt of the application from the Churches of God in the United States for membership in the Federal Council, calling attention to the article of the Constitution relative to admission

and stating that the Administrative Committee will refer this application, with their approval, to the next session of the Federal Council, also stating that in the meantime there appears to be no law to prevent intimate and close cooperation with the Council.

With reference to the application of the Salvation Army for membership in the Council,

It was

VOTED: that the matter be referred to a special committee consisting of the Chairman, the General Secretary, and the Recording Secretary, to consider and report back to the Administrative Committee.

Dr. Grose reported for the special committee on the Week of Prayer.

It was

VOTED: that the committee be instructed to prepare and send out in the name of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States of America and of the Federal Council, topics for the Week of Prayer peculiarly adapted to the conditions of this country and that a preliminary statement of our purpose be sent to the religious press of the country.

The resignations of Mr. Glenn and Dr. Grose as members of the committee appointed to consult with Mr. Stelzle relative to the Strengthen America Campaign were accepted and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee was empowered to fill the vacancies.

The Chairman appointed Rev. Clarence True Wilson and Rev. Charles Scanlon.

October 11, 1917

The General Secretary reported on matters of administration, calling attention to the fact that the Mennonite General Conference had voted at its last session to withdraw from the Federal Council.

Dr. Macfarland reported that the General War-Time Commission of the Council had been duly organized and had elected Rev. William Adams Brown as Secretary, Rev. Gaylord S. White as Associate Secretary and Harold H. Tryon as Assistant Secretary.

It was

VOTED: to approve the report.

Dr. Brown made a report of progress in behalf of the Commission.

Dr. Macfarland reported that the proposed legislation relative

to an increase of chaplains in the army and navy would have to go over until the next session of Congress.

The General Secretary reported that arrangements had been effected with the Religious Census Bureau of the government to supply the statistics of the religious bodies and that Secretary Armitage will issue the year book, embodying the same under the title, "The Year Book of the Churches."

The special committee on the application of the Salvation Army for membership in the Council reported through the Chairman and recommended that the General Secretary acknowledge the receipt of the application of the Salvation Army for membership in the Federal Council, calling attention to the article of the Constitution relative to admission and stating that the Administrative Committee will refer its application to the next session of the Federal Council; also stating that there may be, in any case, close cooperation with the Federal Council upon matters of mutual interest and obligation.

It was

VOTED: to adopt the report of the committee and to request the General Secretary to take up correspondence with the Salvation Army relative to its cooperation, especially in the work of the General War-Time Commission.

November 8, 1917

The General Secretary reported his meeting with the General Committee on Chaplains at Washington, D. C., and offered the following recommendation which was adopted:

That Rev. Clyde F. Armitage be appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Federal Council with the understanding that he remain at Washington, D. C., for the time being.

Dr. Wenner reported in behalf of the Committee on the Week of Prayer, that the Committee had fulfilled its functions and that the list of topics as amended would be sent out to the churches of the constituent bodies.

It was

VOTED: to accept the report of the committee.

Dr. Macfarland presented a letter from Rev. Hubert C. Herring, containing an invitation from the Executive Committee of the National Council of Congregational Churches to hold the next Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council in Boston, Massachusetts, at the same time when the Pilgrim Tercentenary is celebrated.

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary be instructed to ac-

knowledge with gratitude the invitation received and that the invitation be referred to the Executive Committee in the hope that the matter can be arranged.

The General Secretary reported that the committee on the time and place of the next meeting of the Executive Committee had accepted the invitation from the Federation of Churches at Cincinnati, Ohio, and that the meeting would be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 12, 13, and 14, 1917.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman, Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Dr. Macfarland, and Rev. Rivington D. Lord be constituted a Committee on Program for the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Macfarland reported on behalf of the committee relative to a preliminary conference of organizations engaged in Protestant work, that on the arrival of the two French chaplains, a conference was called, attended by representatives of the Union Nationale des Eglises Reformés Evangeliques de France, American Huguenot Committee, McAll Mission, Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, the Federation of French Protestant Churches, and the Central Evangelical Society in France and Belgium.

The following recommendation was presented:

That the General Secretary be requested to serve as chairman of a committee and to secure a representative conference for further consideration of the interests involved.

It was

VOTED: to accept the report and to adopt the recommendation.

The General Secretary presented a report of progress on behalf of the General War-Time Commission.

Dr. Macfarland reported in behalf of the committee to take up the matter of the publication of a Mormon Bible by the Oxford Press, by submitting the following letter:

*Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ,
105 East 22d Street,
New York City.*

DEAR SIR:

Your letter of October 19 is received.

The Mormon Bible to which you refer is not published by us.

We made the Bible containing the Mormon ready references exclusively for the Mormon people, and sold it to them only.

We were honestly glad of the opportunity to circulate God's Word

among them, and felt that it was well able to neutralize what little of crudity these helps contained.

But when the Mormon preachers claimed this as evidence of our support of their doctrines, we immediately refused to supply the Bibles, and destroyed the books containing their helps. None are issued now.

Yours very truly,

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS,
American Branch,

(Signed) WILLIAM M. MCINTOSH,
Vice-president.

It was

VOTED: to accept the report and that the letter be inserted in the minutes of this meeting.

December 12, 1917.

In the absence of the Chairman, Bishop Luther B. Wilson was elected Chairman *pro tem.*

Dr. Lawson took the chair.

The General Secretary presented a copy of the printed report of the records of the last meeting of the Executive Committee and also of the meetings of the Administrative Committee held since the last meeting of the Executive Committee.

It was

VOTED: To present them to the Executive Committee and that the record of the meetings of the Administrative Committee constitute the report of the Administrative Committee to the Executive Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the following recommendations of the Administrative Committee be presented to the Executive Committee:

1. That the business sessions of the Executive Committee be held on Wednesday at 3 p. m.; 8.15 p. m.; Thursday at 2 p. m.; and Friday at 10 a. m.

2. That Thursday morning be given to the meetings of the Commissions and Committees.

3. That on Thursday evening the Committee unite in the public meeting to be held in the Emery Auditorium to receive the French delegate.

4. That the members of the Executive Committee be urged to attend the devotional meetings at the hours specified on the program Wednesday at 2 p. m. and 7.45 p. m.; Thursday at 9.30 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.; Friday at 9.30 a. m. and at the close of the business session.

5. That the Agenda submitted by the General Secretary be the Agenda for the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The General Secretary reported that the following bodies had applied for membership in the Federal Council:

The Salvation Army, the National Baptist Convention (2d); The Churches of God in the U. S.; and the General Convention of the New Jerusalem.

In regard to the National Baptist Convention (2d) the following action was taken:

Inasmuch as the request of Rev. R. H. Boyd for membership in the Federal Council of the body he represents does not show that this body complies with the conditions which the Federal Council requires for membership, he be informed that the application cannot be considered in its present form.

It was

VOTED: That the applications of the Salvation Army, The Churches of God in the U. S., and the General Convention of the New Jerusalem be presented to the Executive Committee with the recommendation that they be referred to the next session of the Federal Council for action.

It was

VOTED: That the invitations for the next session of the Federal Council which had been received from the San Francisco Convention League, the National Council of Congregational Churches and the Massachusetts Federation of Churches be referred to the Executive Committee.

It was

VOTED: That a communication received from George W. Coleman, President of the Northern Baptist Convention, relative to religious interests in Europe, be referred to the Executive Committee; also that a communication relative to a communication from the Director of the Religious Census be conveyed to the Executive Committee.

It was

VOTED: That a communication relative to Commissioners abroad be referred to the General War-Time Commission.

Respectfully submitted for the Administrative Committee,

ALBERT G. LAWSON,
Chairman.

It was

VOTED: That the Committee on the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Reformation be requested to print its report in the annual proceedings of the Executive Committee, after approval by the Administrative Committee.

The Treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball, presented his report, which was received.

It was

VOTED: That the thanks of the Executive Committee be extended to Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer of the Federal Council, for his unstinted, judicious and highly valuable services as Treasurer from the beginning of the Federal Council, and to Rev. Charles S. Macfarland for his fine financial ability which, coupled with his unfailing sagacity, statesmanship and general administrative skill, has enabled him to provide for expenditures as they have been necessitated by the new and expanding features of the work of the Federal Council.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland presented his report as General Secretary of the Federal Council.

Rev. Charles Stelzle was introduced by the General Secretary, and presented his report as Field Secretary.

The report of the Associate Secretary, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, was presented by the General Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary, Rev. Clyde F. Armitage, presented his report, including that of the Washington Committee.

The report of the General Secretary, including the associated reports, was referred to the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the Business Committee be requested to prepare a resolution of friendly greeting to be sent to John B. Lennon, of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Recording Secretary of the Business Committee, reported that the Committee had elected President George B. Stewart as Chairman and that action had been taken by the Committee relative to matters contained in the report of the General Secretary, all of which were, by vote, approved.

1. Inquiry from the District Conference of the Mennonite Church and the action of the General Conference;

It was

VOTED: To refer the subject matter to a special committee, consisting of the President of the Council and the General Secretary.

2. It was

VOTED: To authorize the General Secretary to express the gratification of the Council upon the renewal of membership in the Council by the Primitive Methodist Church.

3. Relative to cooperation of denominations not officially related to the Council,

It was

VOTED: That the President and General Secretary be requested to

prepare suitable expressions in reference to the cooperation of these various communions and to send them to the denominational bodies cooperating.

4. It was

VOTED: To express appreciation of the service rendered by the Committee on the Observance of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Protestant Reformation and the special voluntary service rendered so effectively by Rev. Howard R. Gold, as Secretary of the Committee.

5. On the subject of the General War-Time Commission,

It was

VOTED: That we approve the appointment of the General War-Time Commission and approve the work of the Commission and suggest that the matter of a statement, relating to the activities of the Christian Churches during the war, be referred to the Administrative Committee in conference with the General War-Time Commission.

6. It was

VOTED: That the officers of the Council be directed to express a hearty welcome to the two delegates from the French Protestant Committee, Chaplain Georges Lauga and Chaplain A. E. Victor Monod, and also to express the sympathy of the Council to Chaplain Georges Lauga in his illness.

It was

VOTED: To refer to the Administrative Committee the proposals relative to the work of the French Protestant Churches.

It was

VOTED: To authorize the General Secretary to convey the greetings and hearty goodwill of the Federal Council to the various churches and federated church bodies abroad.

7. It was

VOTED: To refer the subject of religious work and needs in Europe after the war, to the consideration of the Administrative Committee.

8. It was

VOTED: To ask the General War-Time Commission to give immediate attention to the matter of nation-wide publicity of the work of the Christian Churches during the war and in behalf of the war.

9. It was

VOTED: To refer to a special committee the preparation of a statement, relative to spiritual needs of the churches and of the country. The Committee appointed Rev. Howard B. Grose and Rev. George B. Stewart.

The Business Committee reported the approval of the report of the Commission on Inter-church Federations.

It was

VOTED: To approve summer schools for the training of secretaries for federation service.

In connection with the report of the Commission on Inter-church Federations, Rev. Rufus W. Miller offered the following resolutions which were approved and recommended to the Executive Committee for approval:

"The Christian churches of America with the nation, face world problems today. To meet these problems there must alike be thrift, cooperation, nation-wide and world-wide vision, greater unity of

life and action. Fronting the world needs never so great as now and as they will be in the days of reconstruction to follow, the Church cannot fail to recognize the call to closer federation of local churches and union of families of churches.

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America places on record its solemn and earnest conviction that this is a time of heart searching and a re-valuation of present forces and organizations, a realignment of churches in the interest of economy, efficiency, unity, the glory of God and the greater good of mankind.

"To this end additional federations, state and local, should be formed to meet adequately community and state problems and needs. Groups of denominations, constituting one family by reason of history, polity, cultus, and doctrine, might well consider, seriously and promptly, the present day providential call to unite, and thus meet the shortage of ministers, overcome administrative duplication, overlapping of territory, and overlooking the needs of great sections of our land and of nations abroad."

It was

VOTED: That we commend to the favorable consideration of the Commission on Interchurch Federations, existing and inviting open doors of opportunity to establish practically the principles and ideals of cooperation, federation and social service in small towns, villages and rural communities.

The General Secretary presented the delegate from the French Protestant Committee, Captain A. E. Victor Monod of the French Army, who addressed the Committee.

Rev. Henri Anet of Belgium, delegate of the Franco-Belgian Evangelization Committee, was presented to the Committee and delivered an address.

These addresses were received with high appreciation and hearty applause.

The presiding officer, Dr. Vance, made an appropriate response to the addresses.

The General Secretary introduced Professor William Adams Brown, Executive Secretary of the General War-Time Commission, who presented the report of the Commission.

Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, Chairman of the Special Committee on Camp Neighborhood Activities, spoke concerning the work of the Commission.

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick presented the resolutions of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, which were referred to the Business Committee.

The reports of the Commissions on Christian Education, Evangelism, Temperance, the Church and Country Life, and Relations with the Orient were presented and referred to the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn.

Thursday, December 13, 1917—7.45 P. M.

The Executive Committee met to participate in the Public Service in Emery Auditorium.

Rev. Selby F. Vance, President of the Church Federation of Cincinnati, presiding.

Devotional Services were conducted by Rev. James I. Vance.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland delivered an address upon the work of the Protestant Churches of France, as witnessed by him in his visit to that country, and introduced, as fraternal delegate of the French Protestant Committee, representing all the Protestant Churches of France, Chaplain A. E. Victor Monod.

Chaplain Monod presented, in French, the message of the Protestant Churches of France to the Churches of America and a special message, relative to the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Reformation, from the Historical Society of French Protestantism.

Dr. Macfarland interpreted the two messages.

Rev. James I. Vance, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Rev. Frank Mason North, President of the Council, responded to the address of Chaplain Monod.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union, and Robert E. Speer, Chairman of the General War-Time Commission.

Friday, December 14, 1917—10 A. M.

Rev. James I. Vance, presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by Rt. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph.

Rev. Rufus W. Miller announced that Rev. Horace F. Holton had been elected Chairman of the Business Committee and presented the following report from the Business Committee, which was adopted:

1. The report of the Commission on Evangelism was approved and the recommendations adopted.
2. The report of the Commission on the Church and Social Service was approved and the following recommendation adopted:

"We recognize, with appreciation, the varied service of the Executive Secretary, upon whom the sudden exigencies created by the war laid new duties in addition to those belonging to his office in the Commission. We find in the report the evidence of a year of progress and achievement. We recommend the approval of the report and we suggest to the Commission that it might well include in its activities of the immediate future the matter of Food Conservation, which is a social, moral and religious question, and now

one of the most serious with which our people have to do, underlying all other governmental and social measures, and absolutely vital to the winning of the war. In such a movement the Christian Church should be exemplar and leader."

3. The report of the General Secretary was approved with the adoption of the following recommendation:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America finds cause for deep gratitude to God in the year's record of the manifold activities of our constituent churches and of the Council and its Commissions as set forth in the report of the General Secretary. In adopting the report we would especially emphasize and commend the closing words, as a summons to redoubled ministries of service:

'Let us not forget that in this hour the Church of Jesus Christ has a task all its own. Most of the things we have been doing are but the preparation for our task, which is yet before us—to bring the nation to the sense of the Infinite and the Eternal, to bring the church herself to the profound consciousness of her impotence to heal the nation with the virtue that goes out from her, as she stands in the plain, with her Master, unless with Him she has continued in the mountain during the night, and entered into the consciousness of His unceasing prayer.

'Let us not forget the nation's soul.'"

4. Resolution relative to the support of the churches during the war:

The times demand, not only new sacrifices, but greater efforts to conserve all that is good. The danger that the evil consequences of war may overcome the good is serious. We must see that the spiritual influence of the churches and their efforts to ameliorate conditions of human living shall not be diminished. We, therefore, call upon all members of the churches which we represent not to abate in the least their contributions to missions, to their own the effectiveness of all existing enterprises for which they are now charities, and to social agencies. We call upon them to maintain responsible, while at the same time they seize the new opportunities for sacrifice in giving money and personnel, offered by the war work of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Red Cross and other agencies which are so finely helping to bear the burdens and save the lives of men and women who have been grievously harmed in body, mind and soul by the awful consequences of the war.

The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America tenders to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy their warm congratulations on, and their deep appreciation of, the great interest they have shown in the spiritual welfare of our soldiers and sailors and of the practical measures they have authorized to protect soldiers and sailors from unnecessary temptations and to provide opportunities for healthy recreation.

5. On the subject of Temperance, the report of the Commission on Temperance was approved and the following resolutions adopted:

We recommend that the Executive Committee authorize the sending of the action taken at the last Quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council to Congress at Washington, as follows:

"The Council reaffirms its conviction, that total abstinence for

the individual and prohibition for the state and nation is the path of wisdom and safety and commends the efforts of those individuals and temperance organizations as well as the attitude of those labor unions, manufacturers and business men, that encourage total abstinence and favor prohibition. The Council holds that the people of the United States should be given the opportunity to pass upon the question of national prohibition in accordance with the methods provided in the federal constitution."

We recommend that the Temperance Commission be authorized to consider the immediate necessity of cooperation in temperance work in countries abroad and of advancing the temperance cause in missionary lands and that the Commission be authorized to confer with the Administrative Committee on this subject.

We recommend that the Council reaffirm its position urging the imperative necessity of the prohibition of the liquor traffic for the period of the war as expressed (pages 15 and 16) in the minutes of the special Washington meeting of May 7, 8, 9, 1917.

We recommend that the question of the possible transfer of the manufacture of liquor to foreign lands be referred to the Commission for careful consideration.

6. The report of the Commission on the Church and Country Life that was approved and the following resolutions adopted:

The Executive Committee expressed its appreciation of the services of Hon. Gifford Pinchot as Chairman of the Commission on the Church and Country Life and trusts he may be able to continue in his work. It places on record its joy in the work which the Commission has accomplished.

It is recommended that the Commission on the Church and Country Life arrange a conference with the Administrative Committee on the subject of its work.

7. The report of the Commission on Christian Education was approved and the two recommendations adopted with the suggestion that it is the custom of all the Commissions of the Council to make arrangements to finance their own budgets.

8. The report of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill was approved and the following recommendations adopted:

I. Resolution Calling for Federal Legislation for the Adequate Protection of Aliens

Whereas: The Government of the United States, in all its treaties, solemnly promises to protect the lives and property of aliens, in response to which promise the nations with which we have treaties make reciprocal promises, which promises we require them to observe; and

Whereas: Up to the present, Congress has never yet enacted the laws needful for the adequate execution of these obligations of honor and good neighborliness; and

Whereas: A serious cause of irritation between America and other nations arises from the action of local race prejudice expressed either in lawless violence or in the invasion of treaty rights and friendly relations by local legislation; and

Whereas: The American Bar Association has endorsed the bill designed to provide for this glaring defect in our federal laws of which the following section constitutes the central portion: "Be

it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that any act committed in any state or territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign countries, which act constitutes a crime under the laws of such state or territory, shall constitute a like crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the courts of said state or territory, and within the period limited by the laws of such state or territory and may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States, and upon conviction, the sentence executed in like manner as sentences upon convictions for crimes under the laws of the United States."

Resolved: That this Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America renews its affirmation of 1916, that the observance by the United States of all its treaty obligations and responsibilities is a matter of vital importance, and again urges upon Congress and the President of the United States the enactment of the above or some similar law during the present session of Congress.

Resolved further: That the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to present this matter effectively to the President and to Congress.

II. Resolution Regarding the Organization of the Churches for the Promotion and the Study of Christian Internationalism

Resolved: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America earnestly urges:—

First: That each constituent body of the Federal Council which has not already done so shall form, as soon as possible, a denominational Commission for effective cooperation with the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches;

Second: That each denominational Commission which has already been established for cooperation with the American branch of the World Alliance shall take active steps for securing in the local churches of its own group the study at some time during the coming winter of a brief course on Christian Internationalism;

Third: That each local Church Federation be urged to adopt as an integral part of its regular activity for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God, the program of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, as set forth in the report of the Pittsburgh Congress and to take steps, as soon as may be practicable, to form a committee for its promotion.

9. The report of the Commission on Relations with the Orient was approved and the following recommendations adopted:

A. Resolution Calling for an Adequate Oriental Policy

The awaking of Asia and her rapid acquisition of important elements of Occidental civilization inaugurates a new era in world-history, in which Asia is to play a new and increasingly important role. Whether that role shall be one of peace, goodwill and mutual

cooperation, or one controlled by increasing suspicion and fear between the East and the West, will depend largely on the attitude of the Western nations themselves and especially of the United States.

It has seemed to many of our citizens who have become familiar with the question raised by this more intimate and ever increasing contact with the Orient that the United States might well adopt a more adequate Oriental policy. Therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America urges upon Congress and upon the people of the United States the importance of adopting an Oriental policy based upon a just and equitable regard for the interests of all the nations concerned, and to this end suggests that the entire immigration problem be taken up at an early date, providing for comprehensive legislation covering all phases of the question (such as the limitation of immigration, and the registration, distribution, employment, education and naturalization of immigrants) in such a way as to conserve American institutions, to protect American labor from dangerous economic competition, and to promote an intelligent and enduring friendliness among the people of all nations.

B. Resolution Calling for a Federal Commission on American Relations With the Orient

Whereas: The problem of the relations of the United States with Japan is not yet solved, although the Lansing-Ishii understanding has cleared away many misunderstandings and misapprehensions as to their respective relations and policies in China; and

Whereas: The rise of a new China requires of us a reconsideration of the entire question of our relations with that people and the adoption of a policy free from invidious and humiliating treatment;

Whereas: These matters cannot be adequately considered nor the problems solved save by the action of the Federal Government,

Resolved: That in the judgment of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America a Commission to study the whole question of the relations of America with Japan and with China should be established in the near future by the Federal Government, with adequate financial provisions and that it should be empowered to confer with the corresponding Commissions established by China and Japan respectively on all matters deemed desirable.

Resolved further: That the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America be directed to take such steps as may seem desirable in conference with the Administrative Committee to secure the establishment of such a federal commission by the President or by Congress.

III. Resolution in Regard to Students from China and Japan

Whereas: The establishment of wholesome relations between America and the far East depends in no small measure upon mutual acquaintance and understanding,

Resolved: That the Commission on Relations with the Orient be instructed to take such steps as may be practicable to influence the Government of the United States to promote and support a large

movement of Chinese and Japanese students to the United States for periods of study in our institutions of learning, and, when suitable, a reciprocal movement of Americans for study in Japan and China.

10. The following expression of appreciation was adopted:

The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America desires to express its deep and grateful appreciation of the sincere interest taken by the President of the United States and his Secretaries of the Navy and the Army in the moral and spiritual welfare as well as the physical well-being of those who have been called to the colors.

11. A resolution in regard to theological students was referred to a special committee consisting of Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland and Rev. William Adams Brown.

12. The communications of the Churches of God in the U. S., the General Convention of the New Jerusalem, and the Salvation Army are referred to the next meeting of the Federal Council.

An expression of gratitude was unanimously adopted:

The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America expresses its cordial appreciation of the abounding hospitalities received. Thanks are specially due to the Church Federation of Cincinnati and its Secretary, Rev. Frederick L. Fagley, who has devoted himself to preparations for our comfort; to Christ Church and its Rector, Rev. Frank H. Nelson, for the use of the church and commodious Parish House, including the services of the Janitor who has been constant in attendance and attention to the wants of the delegates. Thanks are also extended to the people of Cincinnati who have cooperated in our entertainment; and to the press of the city.

The Committee on Credentials reported as present

53 Members and alternates of the Executive Committee,
31 Corresponding members,
4 Visitors received, and
14 Executives, a total of 102.

The Committee stated that the storm had reduced the attendance of about fifty per cent. Those who duly registered were as follows:

MEMBERS AND DULY ACCREDITED ALTERNATES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members at large

Alfred R. Kimball
Rev. Rivington D. Lord
Rev. Frank Mason North

*Denominational Representatives, Including Alternates
Serving as Principals.*

Baptist Churches, North

Professor William H. Allison—Alternate
 President Clarence A. Barbour
 Rev. W. W. Beman
 Rev. Howard B. Grose
 Rev. Albert G. Lawson

National Baptist Convention

H. W. Holloway
 Rev. W. H. Jernagin
 Rev. I. A. Thomas

Free Baptist Churches

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony

Christian Church

Rev. Oliver W. Powers
 Rev. Martyn Summerbell

Congregational Churches

Rev. R. A. Beard—Alternate
 Rev. H. F. Holton—Alternate

Disciples of Christ

Rev. F. W. Burnham
 Rev. Graham Frank

Friends

Dr. Walter C. Woodward

German Evangelical Synod

Rev. John Baltzer

Lutheran Church, General Synod

President William A. Granville

Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. William I. Haven
 Bishop Luther B. Wilson—Alternate

Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Rev. John M. Moore
 Dean Wilbur F. Tillett—Alternate

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. R. C. Ransom

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Professor S. G. Atkins
 Rev. Henry J. Callis
 Bishop George C. Clement—Alternate
 Rev. John Martin—Alternate

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America

Bishop C. H. Phillips—Alternate

Methodist Protestant Church

President Hugh L. Elderdice—Alternate

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Rev. John T. Bergen
 Rev. William Adams Brown—Alternate
 Rev. James E. Clarke
 Rev. William McKibbin
 Rev. George G. Mahy
 President George B. Stewart—Alternate

Presbyterian in the U. S. (South)

Rev. James I. Vance

Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service

John M. Glenn
 Rev. Frank H. Nelson—Alternate
 Albert W. Schell—Alternate
 Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent—Alternate

Reformed Church in America

Rev. Jesse W. Brooks—Alternate

Reformed Church in the U. S.

Rev. Henry J. Christman—Alternate
 Rev. Rufus W. Miller
 Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer

Reformed Episcopal Church

Rt. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph

Seventh Day Baptist Church

Rev. A. J. C. Bond—Alternate
 Rev. Arthur E. Main

United Brethren Church

Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart—Alternate
 Bishop G. M. Mathews

United Presbyterian Church

Rev. D. F. McGill—Alternate

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(Members of Commissions and Committees and Executive Secretaries of Local Federations.)

Mrs. John S. Allen—*International Justice and Goodwill.*
 Rev. Henry A. Atkinson—*Church and Social Service.*
 Rev. Samuel Z. Batten—*Church and Social Service.*
 Rev. H. L. Bowlby—*Family Life and Religious Rest Day.*
 Rev. J. A. J. Brock—*Church and Country Life.*
 Rev. M. M. Campbell—*Temperance.*
 Professor Walter J. Campbell—*Church and Country Life.*
 Rev. Henry F. Cope—*Christian Education.*
 President R. H. Crossfield—*Christian Education.*
 Rev. G. F. David—*Church and Country Life.*
 Rev. F. L. Fagley—*Interchurch Federations.*
 Rev. Harley H. Gill—*Temperance.*
 Rev. George Green—*General War-Time.*
 Harry Wade Hicks—*Interchurch Federations.*

Bishop L. W. Kyles—*Church and Country Life*.
 Rev. Frederick Lynch—*International Justice and Goodwill*.
 J. E. McAfee—*Church and Social Service*.
 Rev. W. J. McGlothlin—*General War-Time*.
 Carl E. Milliken—*Temperance*.
 Rev. Ellison R. Purdy—*Evangelism*.
 Rev. Amesbury L. Reynolds—*Church and Social Service*.
 Rev. Robert T. Roberts—*Church and Social Service*.
 Mrs. Philip M. Rossman—*Home Missions*.
 Robert E. Speer—*General War-Time*.
 Rev. H. F. Stilwell—*General War-Time*.
 Professor Alva W. Taylor—*Church and Social Service*.
 Rev. Frederick E. Taylor—*Evangelism*.
 Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees—*Evangelism*.
 Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester—*Christian Education*.
 Rev. H. L. Winburn—*General War-Time*.
 Rev. Luther B. Wolf—*Foreign Missions*.

VISITORS RECEIVED

Rev. Henri Anet, Delegate of the Franco-Belgian Committee on Evangelization.
 Professor Benjamin F. Battin, International Organizer of the World Alliance.
 Chaplain A. E. Victor Monod, Delegate from the French Protestant Committee.
 Rev. S. F. Vance, President of the Church Federation of Cincinnati.

EXECUTIVES

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Council.
 Rev. Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary for Special Service.
 Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Associate Secretary and Executive Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service.
 Rev. Clyde F. Armitage, Assistant Secretary.
 Rev. Roy B. Guild, Executive Secretary, Commission on Inter-church Federations.
 Rev. Charles O. Gill, Secretary, Commission on the Church and Country Life.
 Rev. Henry H. Meyer, Secretary, Commission on Christian Education.
 Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.
 Martha B. Hixson, Associate Secretary, World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship.
 Rev. William Adams Brown, Executive Secretary, General War-Time Commission of the Churches.
 Rev. Samuel M. Cayert, Assistant Secretary, General War-Time Commission of the Churches.
 Caroline W. Chase, Office Director.
 Dorothy A. Pickhardt, Private Secretary.
 Ruth Taylor, Secretary to Mr. Stelzle.

It was

VOTED: That all items of unfinished business be referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

It was

VOTED: That the minutes of this meeting be submitted for approval to the Administrative Committee.

A closing devotional service, led by Rev. Frank Mason North, President of the Federal Council, and participated in by Rev. Worth M. Tippy and Rev. William I. Haven, with the closing prayer and benediction by the President, was held from 12 to 12.30 o'clock, after which

It was

VOTED: To adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) RIVINGTON D. LORD,
Recording Secretary.

SUBSEQUENT MEETING AND SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Friday, December 14, 1917

Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Chairman, presiding.

It was

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee, at its next meeting, consider the wisdom of holding a session of the Federal Council in December, 1918.

It was

VOTED: That we accept the invitation of the National Council of Congregational Churches and the Massachusetts Federation of Churches to hold the next Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council at Boston, Mass., in December, 1920.

It was

VOTED: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America hereby expresses its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by John B. Lennon in the field of Church and Labor.

We are particularly appreciative of Mr. Lennon's great services in support of the ethical and religious principles relating to temperance, one day's rest in seven and other questions included in declarations of this Council concerning industrial justice and social reconstruction and also in interpreting the churches and organized labor to each other.

We desire to extend to Mr. Lennon our heartiest congratulations upon his accomplishments during nearly four decades and we

sincerely hope that now, relieved from his official duties as Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, he will find in the broader field of service an even greater opportunity to work with and for his fellow men.

It was

VOTED: In regard to a communication received from the Bureau of the Census at Washington, that we recognize the wisdom of the matter referred to in the communication and that it be referred to the General Secretary for further correspondence, to report back to the Committee.

In regard to a resolution presented to the Executive Committee concerning a call to prayer,

It was

VOTED: That although the General War-Time Commission has already issued such a call, yet it should give earnest consideration to the necessity for any further call and in conference with the Administrative Committee, issue such a call when it is deemed best.

The meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) RIVINGTON D. LORD,
Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

During the sessions of the Executive Committee, a largely attended Church Congress was held by the Church Federation of Cincinnati, addressed by members of the Executive Committee.

A Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce was addressed, on Friday, by Rev. James I. Vance, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Governor Carl E. Milliken, Chairman of the Commission on Temperance. On the previous Monday the Church Federation of Cincinnati and the Ministers' Association were addressed by Dr. Macfarland.

By these means the work of the Council was brought before the Churches of Cincinnati, through the effective arrangements made by Secretary F. L. Fagley.

(Signed) RIVINGTON D. LORD,
Recording Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES.

COMMISSION ON INTER-CHURCH FEDERATIONS

The progress made during the last year in the development of federations of churches has been most encouraging. New federations have been formed in Denver, Colorado; St. Paul, Minn.; Butte, Montana; Easton, Pa.; El Paso, Texas; Youngstown, Ohio; Jackson, Michigan; and in many smaller cities. Federations that have been quiescent for some time have been revived as in Johnstown, Pa. Other federations have employed executive secretaries, as in Los Angeles, Cal.; Duluth, Minn.; San Diego, San Francisco, California; Lowell, Mass. St. Louis, Mo.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Toledo, Ohio, and Sacramento, California, have lost the secretaries who were in office a year ago, but have immediately secured successors so that at the present time there are twenty-six employed executive secretaries, an increase of over 30 per cent. during the year. This new religious order is now well established and will increase steadily in number because of the cities forming federations.

The growth in the movement toward practical Christian co-operation is now made easier because of the marked success of the existing federations which have been at work for periods of five to twenty-one years. All propaganda work is based on accomplishments, not on theory. The following list of cities and the names of the employed executive secretaries must give great assurance. Besides these cities, many can be named where the federation is a recognized power though entirely dependent upon volunteer service.

EMPLOYED EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES STATE FEDERATIONS

<i>California</i>		
Los Angeles	Rev. E. Guy Talbott	Wright & Callender Bldg.
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Boston	Rev. E. T. Root	53 Mt. Vernon Street

Local Federations

<i>California</i>		
Sacramento	Mr. S. J. Holsinger	208 Y.M.C.A. Bldg.
San Diego	Rev. Roy R. Campbell	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
San Francisco	Rev. Arthur H. Briggs	5 City Hall Avenue
Los Angeles	Rev. John Albert Eby	Wright & Callender Bldg.
<i>Colorado</i>		
Denver	Rev. David H. Fouse	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
<i>Georgia</i>		
Atlanta	James Morton	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

<i>Illinois</i>		
Chicago	Rev. W. B. Millard	19 S. La Salle Street
<i>Indiana</i>		
Gary	*Lester E. Carlander	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Indianapolis	Rev. Morton C. Pearson	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
<i>Kentucky</i>		
Louisville	Rev. W. S. Lockhart, Gen'l Sec'y.	1116 Inter-Southern Bldg.
<i>Maine</i>		
Portland	**Miss Harriet Stevenson	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Lowell	Rev. George E. Pickard	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
<i>Minnesota</i>		
Duluth	W. L. Smithies	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
<i>Missouri</i>		
Kansas City	Nat Spencer	412 Scarritt Arcade
St. Louis	Rev. J. Marvin Culbreth	Fed. Reserve Bank Bldg.
St. Louis	Rev. Howard Billman, Associate Sec'y.	Fed. Reserve Bank Bldg.
<i>Ohio</i>		
Dayton	Rev. Lester S. Boyce	130 Richmond Avenue
Cincinnati	Rev. F. L. Fagley	616 Union Central Bldg.
Cleveland	Rev. E. R. Wright	1223 Schofield Bldg.
Toledo	Rev. Arthur H. Armstrong	
<i>New York</i>		
Buffalo	Rev. C. McLeod Smith	Franklin and Mohawk Sts.
New York City	Rev. Walter Laidlaw	200 Fifth Avenue.
<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Erie	*Walter E. Myers	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Pittsburgh	Rev. C. R. Zahniser	245 Fourth Avenue

*Indicates secretary employed part of the time.

** Indicates an office secretary.

Because of the success of these federations it was clearly evident that the time had come to establish certain standards for inter-church work. A year ago it was decided to hold a conference where the work of the past years might be reviewed and a program for the coming years outlined. The result of this development was the Congress on the Purpose and Methods of Inter-Church Federations held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1-4, 1917. The Council of the Churches of Christ in Pittsburgh was the host.

The purpose of the Congress as stated in the announcements is incorporated in the report of the Committee on Observation and Recommendations.

In order that the bringing together of delegates from all parts of the country might be most helpful the following plan for the sub-commissions, which were to prepare the reports, was most carefully executed.

SUB-COMMISSIONS

Basis of Organization, Preparation and Presentation of Reports

In recognition of the supreme importance of the work to be done by the Sub-Commissions they have been given close attention and cooperation upon the following basis:—

Personnel of the Sub-Commissions

The Committee of Direction of the Commission on Inter-Church Federations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has appointed the chairman of each of the eight Sub-Commissions and requested him to recommend additional members to be associated with him.

Purpose of the Reports

The Sub-Commissions have been strongly urged to keep constantly in mind that the reports are to be of such a character as to be of immediate and permanent value to the committees undertaking various forms of inter-church work, giving particular attention to cities and towns. These reports after final revision are to be printed in a single volume as a text book for Inter-Church Federations. Each report to be confined to approximately 5,000 words.

Method of Preparation

First. A meeting was held by each of the Sub-Commissions of as many as were convenient to New York City soon after final appointment.

Second. The Chairman divided the general subject into such divisions as were most suitable and made assignments to the various members for investigation and report.

Third. Each member has sought information from reliable sources, by personal interviews and correspondence, giving first consideration to the results in the cities where Inter-Church Federations are in successful operation and always to those features which can be reported in sharp, clear, vigorous, practical form.

Fourth. A conference was held on April 16 of the Chairmen and as many members as possible, at which time the first draft of all the reports was submitted to prevent overlapping or omission.

Fifth. Each report will close with specific findings upon the most vital elements involved in the subjects dealt with.

Sixth. The first complete reports have been prepared and copies mailed to all members of all Sub-Commissions and selected lists of religious leaders for criticism and suggestions.

Seventh. Final reports were submitted to Mr. Guild, the Executive Secretary of the Commission, by August 1.

Eighth. Advance printed copies will be mailed to registered delegates by September 15th for their consideration before reaching the Congress.

Method of Presentation

First. Each Sub-Commission will be given from 25 to 40 minutes at the Congress to accent the major items and principles of its report. This will be followed by one hour and a half to two hours of actual discussion by the delegates upon the salient features. The discussion will be guided by a business committee to be appointed in advance.

Second. After discussion the reports will go back to the Sub-Commissions for final revision and then to the Committee of Direction of the Commission for approval and publication.

A Committee on Observation and Recommendations elected by the Congress presented at the last session a report which most fully characterised the Congress and is here given in full:

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OBSERVATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Congress was composed of 506 Delegates from 134 towns and cities, in 36 states representing 31 religious bodies. The members of the Congress are connected with local federations, and with numerous general agencies for the promotion of the kingdom of God. The meetings were pervaded by the spirit of seriousness, fraternity, devotion, and enthusiasm for the triumph of Christian ideals. The sessions were characterized by dignity, businesslike procedure, frankness in the expression of opinion, and brotherly love. All these features of the Congress are evidences of the guidance and dominance of the Holy Spirit.

PURPOSES OF THE CONGRESS

The delegates to this Congress represented the Commission on Inter-Church Federations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and were from

- I. State, County and Local Federations.
- II. Ministerial Associations.
- III. Constituent Bodies of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

- IV. Executive Committee of the Federal Council.
 - V. Commissioners of the Federal Council.
 - VI. Organizations Engaged in Interdenominational and Undenominational Christian Work.
 - VII. Members of the Men and Religion Forward Movement Teams.
 - VIII. Individuals Especially Interested in Inter-Church Work.
-

The discussions were based upon reports of sub-commissions on the following topics:

- I. Principles and Methods of Organization.
 - II. Community Evangelism.
 - III. World Evangelism.
 - IV. Religious Education.
 - V. Social Service.
 - VI. Church Comity.
 - VII. International Justice and Goodwill.
 - VIII. Religious Publicity.
 - IX. Special Report on War-Time Inter-Church Work.
-

The purposes of the Congress were:

- I. To recognize the increasing need of co-operation, felt in all communities and denominations.
 - II. To assemble the evidence that this cooperation is actually taking place, either with or without promotive or directive effort. Throughout the land ministers are meeting together, and Christians are praying and working together. Thirty-one cities now have federations of churches with salaried executives. A new function has been created in the service of paid secretaries of local federations.
 - III. To interpret the relation of this spirit of cooperation to the outstanding activities of the churches locally and for the advancement of the kingdom of God throughout the world.
 - IV. To consider seriously the opportunities and the duties which compel cooperation and the deepening of the spirit of oneness in the tremendous emergency created by the war. The necessity for the union of all Christian energies, though it was felt in the vision of the normal tasks of the churches before the war, has been acutely emphasized by the colossal struggle in which we are now engaged.
 - V. To assemble, digest, and put into accessible form for use everywhere, a record of the experiences of those who have been engaged in cooperative work in their several communities.
-

PERSPECTIVE OF THE CONGRESS

It should not be forgotten that the Congress was no new, sudden nor hurried gathering made under stress of the needs and dangers brought to light by the war. Behind the meeting is a long history. For many years evangelical alliances composed of pastors in many centers, have been considering their

common problems. The church federation idea has been slowly but continuously unfolding until it has expressed itself in many ways, religious, philanthropic, educational, missionary and civic. The unifying grace of love for our Lord Jesus Christ has been fusing hearts, bringing varieties of vision to a common focus, and organizing scattered energies for the achievement of purposes cherished with equal enthusiasm by all true followers of the Master.

The Commissions whose reports have been presented, with the exception of that on "War-Time Inter-Church Work," were appointed nearly a year ago. The gathering was but a climax to a series of expressions of the desire of all who love the kingdom of God, and believe that its dominance in human affairs is the only salvation for the world, to join their resources in the mighty effort to enthrone Jesus Christ as King over human life.

This movement has slowly extended into states, cities, counties, and rural districts. It has found itself in the establishment of numerous local federations, and where, because of financial limitations, their formation seemed impossible, it has appeared in the growth of the spirit of unity, and in efforts by neighboring churches to share their common tasks, as far as was possible under existing conditions.

At this hour the war has stimulated the consciousness of the need keenly felt alike by all Christians. The Red Cross movement, the calls of hunger from lands across the sea, the cry of nakedness for clothing, of sickness for ministration, of bereavement, poverty, and pain of many kinds for human sympathy, appeal to Christians with even more power than to those who make no profession of discipleship to our Lord. Again, from our homes and churches have gone thousands from the flower of our young manhood to fight, and hundreds of the most beautiful spirits of our young womanhood to serve in the sweet ministry of nursing.

Moreover, the utter subversion of ideals of brotherhood by the tragedy of war has served to develop keenly a new appreciation of the fraternity contemplated by our Master. Thus the appeal of human need, the experience of sacrifice in the gift of our own youth to a great cause, and the quickened sense of fraternity, have conspired to stimulate in our churches the desire for unity in Christian service. With this has come the deepened conviction that hesitation in its practical expression would be sinful in the sight of God. Is the isolated church able to meet these demands? The answer is patent. Only the united resources of the churches can make adequate response.

Furthermore, the program of the church for its future is vitally involved. Changed conditions are inevitable after the war. Undoubtedly, in many respects, the altered situation will be startling. We must face the revolutionary nature of the forces that are now at work. Who dreams that the millions of young men and women who will unflinchingly face the struggle, who have answered the call for self-giving to the uttermost, who will grow wiser by virtue of international contacts, who will catch world visions because of their expanded experiences, can return to their homes, unchanged by the tremendous events in which they are participating? Either the church must meet the issues of the times, or our transformed youth will bring back from their martial schooling contempt for an easy life of conventional religious activities that merely mark time, for energies without objective, and for a spirit that shrinks from gripping the mightiest tasks in the full confidence of victory.

These heroes and heroines will have spheres and places of influence all over our land, as with glad hearts we, who unfortunately have been prevented from sharing their activity, welcome those who may be permitted to return. It is inevitable that they will bring with them ideals, convictions, visions, and methods, which will either transform the communities to which they belong, or will force them to abandon connection with communions and institutions that fail to respond to the development they have experienced. It is a time for calm and hopeful consideration of the situation, for undisturbed confidence in the outcome, and for the wisest efforts to anticipate the unescapable results of the war upon life throughout our land and the world.

The Congress is to be congratulated upon its atmosphere of serene faith in God and the finality of the ideals of Jesus. It was marked by the absence of any manifestation of fear or panic in facing the future. We belong to the Church of the Living God, and where He leads through His providences, we dare to follow fearlessly.

IDEALS OF FEDERATION

It is important that we keep clearly before us, without confusion, the ideals of Federation. Without doubt there are many earnest Christians who fear the word and the idea. They imagine that its purpose is to annihilate denominations, to foster indifference to venerated church traditions, to slacken the grip of religious conviction upon the human heart, to compromise adherence to standards of faith, or to cause the strong colors of church banners to fade into the neutral grey

of indifference to truth. All these fears are groundless. Those who composed the Congress are learning the royal grace of love for one another, and the fraternal virtue of serving with one another, with no abatement whatsoever of attachment to the several groups of Christians with which they are connected.

Neither the Congress nor any federation has authority of any kind over any denomination or local church. Federation is not a disturber of theological standards or church usages. We must all be free to express our convictions of truth. Federation does not set aside any activities now in use, nor would it modify such agencies as have been found efficient in Christian service. It does not propose to ignore any worthy Christian movement. It is comprehensive, not exclusive; it is all-including, not selective. Every ecclesiastical, missionary, philanthropic, educational, and social agency that has demonstrated its worthfulness, it gladly welcomes into the combination of forces that seek to glorify God by the enthronement of the Spirit of Christ in human life.

Federation must be honest, and has no wish to claim credit for work it does not do. It does not aim to create new instruments, nor to build institutions in rivalry of those now effective, nor will it violate Christian economy by the attempt to duplicate existing machinery. It seeks rather to promote the spirit of cooperation between organizations already existing, to correlate forces now productive, and to foster a conservation that will prevent waste of time, energy, and money, and abolish frictions, jealousies and unseemly strife.

In short, Federation aims to unify existing Christian forces for the service of the kingdom of God.

Therefore, the cause of Federation is not to be advanced by shallow denunciation of denominational loyalty, but by deepening the sense of loyalty to all that is best in denominational history and effort. No strong combination can be made of weak units. The body of Jesus Christ demands the full strength of every part. It will be efficient in virtue of that which every joint supplies.

WHAT FEDERATION IS DOING

The reports of all commissions were prepared by experts. The volume containing the proceedings of the Congress will contain the best experiences of efficient workers in their several spheres. It will give the results of federated service, and will make suggestions which each locality can use as its peculiar circumstances indicate. Experience has demonstrated that

the most important activities of churches become more effective through federation. We call upon the members of the Congress, and Christians everywhere to promote the distribution of the volume in the interest of Christian achievement.

The reports agree in some important features:

I. The necessity of intelligent and consecrated leadership. Never so much as now did the interests of the kingdom of God depend upon the vision, enthusiasm, wide-mindedness and sacrificial devotion of pastors. As never before we are experiencing and rejoicing in the increasing activity of devoted laymen, some of whom are known throughout the world because of their remarkable service.

II. The necessity of using all the resources of the local churches. Laymen with their acute sense of conditions, and their fruitful inventiveness in mastering these must be enlisted more generally than ever before. The limitless power of consecrated womanhood is more appreciated than ever. Woman's loving heart, her sacrificial spirit, her busy fingers, her tireless body, her gracious influences, must be increasingly utilized.

III. The vanity of isolated effort to meet the tremendous needs that are upon us. This will intensify the problems of the changed conditions we are shortly to face. Shall the Church of God in a given territory be an archipelago, the shores of whose islands are beaten by the surf of a separating sea? Shall love for Christ, shown in the spirit of Christian service to men, build isthmuses that change this dividing ocean into peaceful lagoons over which the commerce of fraternity and united service shall ply, and realize the prophecy "And the sea is no more"? Shall the continental spirit of united loyalty to Christ displace the insular pride of separation?

IV. The desirability of the co-operation of local churches and church federations with general public movements whose activities are related to the kingdom of God. So far as the spirit of service has been institutionalized by public agencies, we should cordially join with them. Local civic movements for community betterment, or for participation in nation-wide moral ideals often stand for the very things the churches should represent. When citizens of a community unite to uplift localities and the world, those who belong to the Christian order of life should share their ideals. Our citizenship is in heaven, but this does not mean that we shall ignore the earth. It means that we shall heavenize the world.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend:—

I. That all churches support more generously than ever their own local work, and the missionary, philanthropic and educational interests with which they are identified. These normal and fundamental activities of Christianity must not suffer because of the unusual strain of war conditions. Strength here must be preserved and increased if the churches are to meet the imperative needs that will exist when the war is over.

II. That the widest possible publicity be given by the religious and secular press to this statement concerning the meeting and purposes of the Congress.

III. That the proceedings of the Congress containing the reports of the Commissions be placed in every community of our land. No

Christian in the United States should be without the knowledge of the ideals and methods of work presented in the reports.

IV. That the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America issue to such organizations as may desire them reprints of reports, at the expense of those organizations.

V. That all communities that can form federations do so, and if there is financial ability employ executive secretaries who shall seek to promote the ideals of federation herein stated. If financial conditions do not permit salaried executive secretaries we advise that federation affairs be administered by councils composed of representatives of all participating churches, through administrative committees of a few carefully selected and competent men.

VI. That state federations be formed, wherever they do not now exist, and that they, and strong city or town federations, shall seek to promote the participation of the churches of all communities in the ideals of federation.

VII. That in communities where there are as few as only two churches, these give expression to their sense of loyalty to Jesus Christ by their united interest in the spiritual welfare of their neighborhood and of our country. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name—unto the realization of my nature in its fellowship with God, and its redemptive service to men—there am I in the midst of them." The presence of Jesus is here socially conditioned upon our participation with others in aspiration to share His spirit. This is as true of unions of Christian groups as of individual disciples. May there be throughout our land this gathering together, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, that we may experience the abiding presence of the Christ who has promised to be with us always even unto the end.

WILLIAM C. BITTING,
Chairman.

SANFORD N. CARPENTER.
WILLIAM C. COVERT.
W. H. FOUKE.
W. R. FUNK.
MARION LAWRENCE.
CHARLES F. RICE.
CHARLES E. TEBBETTS.
EDWARD S. TRAVERS,
HERBERT L. WILLETT,
M. P. BOYNTON,

Secretary.

The Manual of Inter-Church Work containing the revised reports, the report of the Committee on Observation and Recommendations and an introduction by Mr. Fred B. Smith is now ready for distribution. Before it had come from the printer, orders had been received from all parts of the country. It is the much needed text-book for those who have been eager to develop the program of Christian cooperation. The report of the Committee on War-time Work has been published in pamphlet form under the title, "The War-time Tasks of Every Church and Community." This has been given wide distribution.

The entrance of the United States into the World War has

magnified the need of cooperation on the part of the Christian forces especially in the towns and cities near the great army camps and naval stations. When the Playground and Recreation Association of America accepted the task under the Fosdick Commission of organizing the community activities a religious work committee of all religious forces was organized. The officers of this Commission were interested in the coordination of the Protestant Christian forces. Assisted by Rev. E. Guy Talbott, secretary of the California State Federation, and Rev. F. L. Fagley, secretary of the Cincinnati Federation of Churches, practically every city near a cantonment has been visited. From many of the cities delegates were in attendance upon the Pittsburgh Congress, manifesting especial interest in the report of the Committee on War-time Work.

At first there was much confusion in religious activities in most of the cities except where there was a good federation. Gradually all religious workers have been finding what most needs to be done. When the General War-time Commission of the Churches was formed by the Federal Council for the cooperation of the National War Councils of the different denominations the Committee of Direction of the Commission pledged itself to the closest cooperation in all the work of this commission.

The General War-time Commission has appointed a special Committee on Camp Neighborhoods, with which we cooperate. The Secretary of this Commission is also secretary of this committee of which Pres. Clarence A. Barbour is the Chairman. After reviewing the work of the Committee on Surveys and after many personal conferences, a program has been worked out which will help to develop the coordination of the community Christian agencies, the special task of this Commission, and the coordination of the Camp religious agencies, the special task of the Committee on Camp Neighborhoods. Together the larger coordination of the workers within the Camps and those without will make it possible to render the maximum amount of service to the soldiers and the sailors while they are still in this country. Various denominational representatives are cooperating in the carrying out of this program.

Immediately following the Pittsburgh Congress the Chairman of the Commission made a two months trip to the northwest, going also to Honolulu. Beginning with Gary, Indiana, conferences of various kinds were held, many addresses delivered, and many evangelistic services were conducted. He visited Gary, Indiana; Chicago, Illinois; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn; Grand Forks, South Dakota; Billings, Helena, Butte and Great Falls, Montana; Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma,

Washington; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, Sacramento, Fresno, Los Angeles, California; Honolulu, Hawaii, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Denver, Colorado; Kansas City, Kansas; and St. Louis, Missouri. The uniform response to these visits clearly shows that the cities of the country are desirous of having the churches become more effective agencies by co-operating in bringing in the kingdom of God.

After January 1, 1918 the Chairman will be able, while maintaining his present business arrangement, to give nearly all his time to the work of the Commission without expense to the Commission. During the winter most of his time will be devoted to the organizing of the churches in the cities near the cantonments into some form of cooperation or federation and assisting the Y. M. C. A. in the cantonments.

Since the resignation of Mr. James A. Whitmore as Field Secretary, the Commission has not secured a successor but hopes to do so in the near future. It is not the plan of the Commission to build up a large staff but to depend upon the assistance of the local and state federation secretaries. It is the conviction of the officers that this will develop the solidarity of the federation movement and make for economy and efficiency. This will bring to the cities the assistance of those who are constantly dealing with the problems of organization. The secretaries most cordially agree to this plan. In several federations the executive committees have authorized their secretaries to render such service. Itineraries are now being planned for Secretary Morton C. Pearson of Indianapolis, Secretary E. Guy Talbott of California, and Secretary F. L. Fagley of Cincinnati.

The most serious problem of the Commission is not the establishing of new federations but the securing of well qualified secretaries. The following is the committee on the Securing and Training of Executive Secretaries:

Harry Wade Hicks, Gen'l Sec'y Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, New York City.

Prof. Walter S. Athearn, Prof. Religious Education, Boston University, Boston, Mass.

Pres. Clarence A. Barbour, Pres. Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.

Prof. George A. Coe, Prof. Religious Education, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Pres. Wm. Douglas Mackenzie, Pres. Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

E. M. Robinson, Secretary International Committee, Y. M. C. A., New York City.

E. L. Shuey, Director Advertising Dept., Lowe Brothers Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Prof. Harry F. Ward, Sec'y Methodist Federation of Social Service, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Charles R. Zahniser, Executive Secretary, Pittsburgh Council of the Churches, Pittsburgh, Pa.

During the first week in January this committee will meet to consider its permanent task and to initiate plans to conduct in 1918 a summer school for executive secretaries, prospective secretaries, and volunteer workers in federations. It is possible to conduct such a school because of the literature produced by the Pittsburgh Congress and because of the number of men who have for several years successfully performed the tasks of the secretary. The Committee on the Securing and Training of Executive Secretaries will carefully consider the qualifications of men needed for this work and will seek to have the curricula of some of our schools for religious education so arranged as to meet this need. It is not only necessary to have men peculiarly trained for the federation secretaryship, but we need to develop an attitude of mind on the part of all men who graduate from our seminaries which will enable them to think in terms of cooperative action on the part of all Churches.

During the past year there has been one meeting of the Commission. This was held at Pittsburgh, Thursday, October 4. The Committee of Direction consisting of:

Mr. Frank L. Brown
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin
Mr. Harry Wade Hicks
Mr. Landreth H. King
Mr. Alfred R. Kimball

Mr. William B. Millar
Mr. John R. Mott
Hon. Gifford Pinchot
Mr. James H. Post
Mr. Edwin L. Shuey

Mr. Fred B. Smith

has held meetings on the following dates, meeting as the guests of Mr. James H. Post at the Down Town Association, 60 Pine Street, New York City, January 25, February 23, June 22 and October 17.

The duties of the Secretary of the Commission are not limited to the large cities. There is an increasing amount of requests from small towns for advice about over-churched communities. Many of these letters have been sent to Prof. Alfred Wms. Anthony who has most generously given the needed counsel. Many experiments are being tried. In all possible cases there has been the closest cooperation with state Home Missions Councils or Inter-denominational Comity Committees. The many hours of discussion which followed the presenting of the report on comity at Pittsburgh made clear how great the interest in this subject is. The following resolution was prepared by those who engaged in the conference led by the subcommittee that prepared the report on comity and was unanimously adopted by the Congress:

"This Congress rejoices in the rapid growth of community churches, and believes that to new communities and to older towns and villages where the church life has declined, this type of organization offers assurance of enlarged church-membership, spiritual strength, and a new social vision. Each and every evangelical denomination is urged to encourage the organization of these churches and to adjust its policies so as to admit them into its fellowship with recognition of their character as designated to serve the spiritual interests of the whole community."

It is of the greatest importance that this recommendation be given most careful attention either by the Home Missions Council or by this Commission. There is a marked restlessness especially among the laymen because of the present conditions. The interest can now be guided if a Christian plan is formed and fearlessly carried out. If this is not done, plans that have not been thought through will be put into execution. Many experiments have been tried. Enough have been successful to give a basis for state-wide and nation-wide plans.

The development of state federations will help out very much in meeting this problem, as has been clearly demonstrated in Massachusetts. The greatest success will come by the churches assuming the responsibility and authorizing some one in the name of all the churches to find out what needs to be done and to help the denominations and the members of the churches to make the necessary adjustments. In Colorado this has been accomplished by the State Home Missions Council.

As a result of the Pittsburgh Congress there has grown up a marked desire for the federations in Pennsylvania. The secretary has visited several cities to assist in forming a federation. There is a state federation in Pennsylvania which has been doing good work, but needs to have an all-time secretary. At the annual meeting in November, attended by the Secretary, the representatives of the churches authorized the appointment of a committee to secure the necessary funds and employ a secretary. The officers of the Commission will assist this committee in all ways possible.

The entrance of the United States into the World War has increased manifold the responsibility of this Commission. There has never been a more cordial reception to the proposed programs which has been formulated out of the experiences of the successful federations. Without building up an expensive organization this Commission must meet this opportunity at once. Through this program there can come the unity of the Church in spirit and action, by which it can meet its tremendous task. If we do not now present a united front by actual service in the communities where the Churches are located, the Church cannot expect to retain such influence as it has at the present time.

The Commission on Inter-Church Federation is charged with a solemn task. The program has been fairly well outlined. If we go forward confident of divine leadership, all will be clear.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRED B. SMITH,

Chairman.

COMMISSION ON EVANGELISM

In view of the fact that your Commission on Evangelism has accepted the resignation of Dr. William E. Biederwolf, and determined to call a new secretary to give his full time to the work of the Commission, with headquarters in New York, it seems fitting to introduce this report with a brief review of the work carried on by the Commission under Dr. Biederwolf's earnest and unselfish leadership, and that of the founder and first Chairman of the Commission—Dr. William H. Roberts.

The Commission, created in Chicago in 1912, held its first meeting for organization in Atlantic City, in September 1913. This meeting was attended by representatives of twenty-one denominations, and from them carefully prepared statements were secured concerning the evangelistic situation in their churches. These statements were unofficial, but they gave the Commission a considerable amount of valuable material upon which to base its organization and by which to guide its first active steps. At this meeting an Executive Committee was appointed, together with the following sub-Committees: "Field and Method of Work," "Literature," "Credentials of Evangelists," "Correspondence with the Churches," and "Finance." Dr. Biederwolf, at the earnest request of the Commission, agreed to become its Secretary, without salary. During the succeeding twelve months these sub-Committees were active.

The Committee on Field and Method of Work prepared a statement defining the field and outlining the method of work which was adopted at the meeting of the Commission, in Richmond; and again approved at the meeting in Columbus.

All the sub-Committees came to the Richmond meeting with reports of definite programs.

The Literature Committee had prepared manuscript for five pamphlets, dealing with constructive evangelistic work.

The Committee on Credentials reported a voluminous correspondence concerning the character and standing of evangelists.

The Committee on Correspondence was able to report that, largely through the efforts of the Secretary, the number of churches appointing Evangelistic Committees or Commissions had increased from six to twenty, and that these Committees had been instructed to press the work of evangelism within their denominations, and to seek federation with similar Committees appointed by other denominations.

These developments, during the first year or two of the Commission's activities, created a splendid field for the work of the Commission and still constitute a field which the Commission may readily enter.

During the following year a standard of principles governing the work of vocational evangelists was adopted and widely announced in the church press. This served as a timely warning against extravagances in Union Evangelistic Campaigns, and coming, as it did, from the pen of one who was an evangelist himself, carried additional weight with men similarly engaged.

Additional leaflets were prepared during this year, one of them being an outline of the evangelistic methods followed by the Denominational Committees. The issuance of this pamphlet led to a general exchange of denominational evangelistic literature which has ever since been most helpful to the various Committees.

The matter of presenting the subject of evangelism to the students of theological seminaries was considered by the Commission and the Secretary was requested to correspond with the seminaries to learn whether they would be willing to include in their curricula a course of lectures dealing with this subject. So many of them responded favorably to the suggestion that a course of lectures was prepared, at a considerable cost of time and labor, and they are now in the possession of the Commission in manuscript form.

A Library on Evangelism was gathered by the Secretary, with comparatively little cost to the Commission, and is one of the most complete in existence.

At the first meeting of the Commission, subsequent to the meeting of the Federal Council at St. Louis, the Commission reorganized with Dr. Charles L. Goodell, of New York, as Chairman. Dr. Biederwolf was present and outlined the work which he had been carrying on as Secretary. He stated that since he could not see his way clear to devote his full time to the Commission he thought it would be best to have the Commission release him and secure a Secretary who would give his full time to the work, with offices in New York. The Commission desires to express its hearty appreciation of the unselfishness and zeal with which Dr. Biederwolf has labored in its behalf, and of the exceedingly valuable service which he has rendered, and at the same time expresses the conviction that it should secure as Secretary, at the earliest possible date, a man of vision and action who will be able to give his entire time to the execution of such a program as will place evangelism—the foundation of all Christian effort—in the forefront of the activities of the Federal Council.

The Commission is happy to report that at the last meeting of its Executive Committee it was able to secure the services of Rev. Asa J. Ferry, a capable Philadelphia pastor, to give part

time to the work of arranging the schedule of evangelistic speakers for Army and Navy Camps, under the direction of the Commission and the War Time Commission. It will be Mr. Ferry's task to coordinate the work of supplying evangelistic speakers for service at the Camps that accessible Camps will not be oversupplied with speakers while remote Camps are left without aid.

It is the purpose of your Commission, during the coming year, to emphasize the supreme importance of maintaining in all our federated Churches a genuine spirit of evangelism and a sustained evangelistic program. In so doing the Commission would put supreme emphasis upon consecrated leadership in the development of parish and personal evangelism, whether this is carried on within the bounds of the several denominations or in federation with other bodies of kindred spirit and purpose.

The Commission recommends:

(1) That the call for nation-wide evangelistic effort, issued by the Federal Council, in St. Louis, be reiterated and that special emphasis be placed upon the necessity for evangelistic activity on the part of the several denominations, under their own responsible leaders.

(2) That for the purpose of bringing this call effectively to the attention of the churches, the Evangelistic Commission shall arrange a conference with the chairmen and secretaries of similar commissions of the various denominations, at the earliest possible date, and that in this conference the Commission endeavor to secure the adoption of plans for united aggressive evangelistic effort.

(3) That the Evangelistic Commission cooperate with the General War-Time Commission of the Federal Council, and with all other agencies engaged in religious work for soldiers and sailors, and that it seek to prevent the overlapping of evangelistic effort in Camp and Field.

(4) That the Commission be authorized to complete the course of Lectures on Evangelism, for theological seminaries, which have been in preparation and to make early arrangements for their presentation by our most effective speakers to the students of such seminaries as may indicate a desire for this service.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES L. GOODELL,
Chairman.

COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Secretary of the Commission, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, assumed his duties on February 15, 1917. This report, therefore, covers the work of the Commission from that date until the present time.

The Secretary had barely begun his work when the United States on the sixth of April declared war. Dr. Macfarland anticipating this had requested Dr. Tippy to reorganize the work of the chaplains and on March 28 he went to Washington to begin this work taking with him his associate, Rev. Clyde F. Armitage. This responsibility together with his work as executive secretary of the Inter-Church Committee on War Work absorbed the major portion of Dr. Tippy's time until the autumn. Since this latter work is reported in Dr. Tippy's statement as associate secretary of the Federal Council it will not be taken up at this time, although it is difficult to distinguish between his relations as associate secretary and as executive secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

The first duties of the secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service were to set up the office and organize his staff. The Commission has moved three times since the secretary was first given a desk in the Conference Room but it has all been a part of the war emergency, and has been taken with good spirit. The Commission is now well housed in a suite of rooms, well furnished, well lighted and well located.

Rev. Clyde F. Armitage came to the Commission as Assistant Secretary from the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He did most effective service in the Washington office in connection with the chaplains, and was finally given over to Dr. Macfarland to become Assistant Secretary of the Federal Council at the Washington office. When this had been accomplished, the secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service was able to relinquish his responsibilities in connection with the chaplains and the Washington office, and turn to duties more closely related to social service. There could hardly have been more interesting or important work than that with the chaplains, giving as it did invaluable acquaintance, and experience in relating work to national church organizations.

Miss Grace W. Sims was next secured as office secretary from the New York State Department of Health, where she was confidential secretary. The secretary is able to report that the Commission has been financed until the first of the year, in accordance with the original understanding with Dr. Macfarland and the Administrative Committee.

During the summer the work of reconstructing the pamphlet literature of the Commission was begun. Mr. Herbert N. Shenton of Columbia University was secured on part time to re-write the literature and to assist in the regular work of the Commission while the Secretary was devoting himself to war work as associate secretary. After careful consideration of the publications of several institutions, Mr. Shenton, with the Secretary, worked out a standardized plan for the issuance of these pamphlets somewhat like the plan in use at Columbia University.

The first pamphlet issued was, "Christian Duties in Time of War" which was a summary of the findings of the General Committee of the Washington Conference of which Dr. Harry Ward was chairman. The first edition was 10,000 copies, distributed through the denominational commissions on social service and our own office. It has been found necessary to issue a second edition. "A Labor Message in Time of War," edited by Mr. Shenton, has been issued, and the pamphlet "What Every Church should know about its Community" has been enlarged and rewritten by Mr. Shelby M. Harrison and the Secretary. It is planned to issue or re-issue other pamphlets in the near future.

One important piece of work during the same period was the preparation by the Secretary, assisted by a special committee, of the chapter on, "A Department of Social Service," in the "Manual of Inter-Church Work," which represents the findings of the Pittsburgh Conference. This is a standardized program of social service for a city federation of churches. It will be issued later as one of the pamphlets of the Commission.

Co-operation with the American Red Cross

Early in March, anticipating the early entrance of the United States into the war, the Commission began the organization of the churches for cooperation with the Red Cross. The first effort was to organize the women of the churches for the preparation of Red Cross supplies. Pamphlet literature was prepared in cooperation with the Red Cross, financed by the Red Cross and issued with denominational imprints. During May and June we arranged for the visitation of many of the large conventions of the churches to reach the ministers and through them their churches. The response was immediate and large, and although this literature was distributed only to leaders, it reached a circulation of 568,000 copies, amounting to possibly a million and a half pages. Thousands of churches organized as auxiliaries, put out their signs, assisted in

gathering in Red Cross members and in raising money in the first big campaign for a million members.

The Commission took part also in the campaign for \$100,000,000, and it was in connection with this that the Red Cross poster for the Federal Council was issued. In addition to being widely distributed this poster has been reproduced in church papers and also in Dr. Macfarland's book, "The Progress of Church Federation," and it will be still more widely circulated.

At present two important items of work are under way for the Red Cross. The first is the circularization of 135,000 Protestant pastors, Catholic priests and Jewish rabbis for the Christmas drive of the Red Cross for ten million new members. The Secretary personally secured the cooperation of the Catholic and Hebrew War bodies in this work, and the relations thus established will be effective for future efforts of a similar kind.

The second piece of work is still more significant. At the request of Mr. Persons, director of the Department of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, the Secretary arranged a conference in Washington of the general secretaries of the young people's societies and the Department of Civilian Relief. The result of this conference was the decision to organize classes in Home Service, which involves the care of the families of enlisted men who are in need of assistance. Mr. Persons' plan was not so much one of getting assistance for the Red Cross as of educating a large number of young people in this work as a part of their training in citizenship. It was estimated by the secretaries that this will bring at least a million young people into the study groups, and that it will cost the Red Cross between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to furnish the manuals. Their preparation is now far advanced.

At the last meeting of the Continuation Committee of the young people's societies the secretary of the Commission was elected an advisory member on social service. At this same meeting and at the one held previously in Washington, the secretaries decided to join in the Christmas campaign of the American Committee on Armenian and Syrian Relief. This also has been handled mainly by the secretary, who assisted also in the preparation of literature for the American Committee and arranged for the circularization of 50,000 pastors for the same effort. The Sunday schools are aiming at \$1,000,000 for the same cause; and for the first time, at least during the period of the war, Sunday-schools, young people's societies and churches through their pastors, are uniting on a great relief movement.

War-Time Program for the Local Church

Churches adjacent to training camps have discovered work to do which is greater than their powers. They are being reinforced by boards of home missions and denominational war commissions. Churches distant from camps, however, and these include the vast majority of churches, frequently do not feel that they have an inspiring war-time task and are therefore not organized for the great work. The Secretary addressed ministers' associations in several of our large cities and has discovered that this situation is wide-spread. The churches are patriotic and aroused to a certain extent, but large numbers of them have no thoroughgoing organization and no absorbing program in behalf of the nation.

At the same time the nation needs every ounce of power the churches can give. The committee has formulated a program and it is now ready for distribution. It is desired as rapidly as possible, by its circularization, by writing and by the spoken word, to do everything possible to bring out the full contribution of the local churches to the national struggle.

This work has a most direct relation to the Commission on the Church and Social Service. It involves the most vital kind of social service in its relation to soldiers, to the care of soldiers' families, to the maintenance of institutions of charity and social action, to watchfulness over the increasing work of women in industries and general conditions of hours and wages and Sunday labor in local communities, and finally, to the work of social reconstruction which must follow the war, especially as it is related to preaching and teaching. Whatever power we have in this great work will depend upon the vitality of our local pulpits.

The war-time work of the local church is also related to the awakening of the community spirit and to the better organization of the churches for community work, to the opening of the churches seven days in the week, the larger use of buildings for neighborhood purposes, and to getting the churches over into the fight for a Christian civilization. The Commission is recommending that each local church create its war-time committee to organize its program and that this committee be continued after the war as a committee on community welfare.

Interned Aliens and Prisoners of War

Several months ago the religious care of interned aliens and prisoners of war was taken up by the secretary with the War Department, and arrangements were made by which voluntary chaplains are being assigned to these camps by the United In-

ner Mission of the Lutheran churches, it being understood that those who are appointed shall be enthusiastic for democracy and men of marked Americanism, so that they may act finally as a propaganda for democracy in Germany. This work involves also the social welfare of these unfortunate people.

Social Conditions in Communities Around War-Time Industries

The Executive Committee of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches at its meeting on November 21 requested the Commission on the Church and Social Service to study housing and other social problems arising in certain industrial centers, due to the crowding of workingmen about war-time industries. The Commission was also requested to undertake to secure action by the proper church authorities.

It has since been discovered that there are between fifty and seventy-five such industrial centers in the United States, and the magnitude of the task is shown by the situation at Newark, where houses of the most modern type must be provided for a permanent new population of 125,000. Philadelphia will have 30,000 workmen in the shipyard on Hog Island. Newburg, New York, must provide 2,000 houses within six months. Akron, Ohio, is building 4,000 houses at the present time. The city of Washington will be enlarged by 100,000 population.

This situation is extremely serious, and requires the utmost endeavors of the churches to assimilate the new population and to provide proper church facilities; also to take their part in seeing that other social needs of these people are properly met. Steps have already been taken to study what is being done and what is needed, and to interest the boards of home missions and city missionary societies. The Commission is working closely with the National Housing Association and will be in contact with the National government, which is also interested in the problem.

Americanization of Immigrants

The Commissioner of Education has requested the Commission on the Church and Social Service to secure the cooperation of the churches in the national movement for the Americanization of immigrants during and after the war. Between four and five million adult members of the population do not even speak the English tongue. To teach English to these non-English speaking residents of the United States is then the first task, and the work to accomplish it is now being organized. The churches are in a position to render valuable assistance,

particularly in permanent work in local churches and missions located in immigrant neighborhoods. The Committee of One Hundred appointed by the Commissioner of Education is willing to provide a member on the staff of the Commission on the Church and Social Service on a three year basis to develop this work for the Americanization of immigrants, and this plan is now being considered.

Social Service in Negro Churches

The Commission is naturally interested in the welfare of our negro population, both in the North and in the South, and during the period of Mr. Shenton's work last summer a great deal of thought was given by him and by the secretary as to where work for the negroes should begin. In September the secretary was requested by Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder of Philadelphia to assist in the organization of a commission on social service for the African Methodist Episcopal church. This request has been acceded to and the work is now under way.

It is the hope of the Commission, on the basis of this experiment, to recommend such commissions to other colored bodies, and using these commissions, to develop parish social service and social work in behalf of the negroes by themselves and in connection with their churches, with a maximum of self help and a minimum of outside direction. This seems to open a most promising field of service. The secretaries of these commissions will become members of the Secretarial Council.

Routine Social Service

The regular activities of the Commission have not been neglected under the pressure of these war-time tasks. On the other hand, the Secretary has endeavored to take advantage of the war work to advance regular social service. As has been said before, the war offers a rare opportunity to develop and organize the community relations of churches and to create a social service organization in local churches.

The Secretary attended the Annual Meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo, arranged for representatives to speak in the churches, and spent two days in getting acquainted with the delegates and with the spirit and point of view of the Federation itself.

Churches are being urged to be watchful over war-time living conditions of the people about them. We are endeavoring to get some organization of the women of the local churches to function in community affairs and, especially, to look after their sisters who are going into industrial employ-

ment in such large and increasing numbers. It is possible to carry on these matters in connection with our other war-time approaches to the churches with much greater force and much more widely than if handled separately.

The correspondence of the office, especially with ministers who are socializing their churches, is constant, and the same work and also that of church federation is being advanced by addresses and writing. The Secretary has spoken in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Washington, Blue Ridge, Asheville and Montreat, N. C., Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Toronto, Fairmont, W. Va., Cincinnati, and at Camp Upton and Fortress Monroe.

The Secretary is preparing two articles for the Homiletic Review, one for the Christian Herald, one for the Outlook, one for the Red Cross Magazine, one for the Red Cross Bulletin and one for Religious Education. He has prepared the chapter on "A Program of Social Service for a Federation of Churches," and has written six chapters on the social service history and relations of the Methodist Church for the joint use of the Sunday-schools of the churches, north and south, of that body.

Changing the Heart of the World

The secretaries composing the Secretarial Council are discussing the problems of social reconstruction now taking place and which must follow the war. They are not as yet agreed as to the place which the church should take, or just what is to be done, but they are agreed that the church should think out the problems in advance and be in a position to exercise a strong influence in the formation of public opinion.

One thing is clear, the war offers the possibility of a fundamental change in the point of view of the men and the nations who control the world. Mr. Henry Morgenthau in an address at the Hippodrome, New York, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Christmas campaign for Armenian and Syrian relief, said that in the last analysis the war had been brought on by the greed of men and of nations for material wealth and power; that modern civilization offers great temptations in these respects, and that if we do not change our point of view the world will be plunged into another great struggle sometime in the future. The only way out is to change the heart of the world, so that the desire for acquisition, personal and national, shall be supplanted by a devotion to human welfare and to social progress. This, he said, may be accomplished during the war.

We are convinced that this is possible, that the experiences

of the war are teaching its necessity, and that the stupendous organization of the nation for relief and for social efficiency in the war, is preparing us for just such a transformation. The leaders of industry and of labor are being put to training in social service both at home and abroad. It is the supreme opportunity of the church and an opportunity which can be met only by an inspired and tremendously active church, and it finally falls back upon the power of our local pulpits and the prayers of our local churches.

The great task of the Commission is to try to interpret this in some detail, so that it shall be not only a general principle and a profound emotion, but shall come also to be a program of social action. It was this task in part which induced President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College to accept within the last ten days the chairmanship of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN M. GLENN,
Acting Chairman.

COMMISSION ON TEMPERANCE

Immediately upon its appointment, the Commission carried out the procedure authorized by the Council relative to uniting its work with that of the National Temperance Society and Publication House.

This union was effected in the early part of the year, with the duly recorded approval of the following bodies: The Federal Council, the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, the National Temperance Society at its Annual Meeting, and the Commission on Temperance. The meetings at which action was taken, have been fully recorded in the columns of the "National Advocate."

The organization is now known as the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Its work is directed by a Joint Executive Committee of which Rev. Rufus W. Miller is the Chairman, to which Committee each of the original bodies has given full power.

Arrangements are being made by the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society and Publication House whereby the invested funds shall be placed in the hands of a Trust Company, subject to the conditions under which they are held, but with provision that the income from them shall be conveyed to the Joint Executive Committee of the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance, for the work of that body.

The Joint Executive Committee includes Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, President of the National Temperance Society and Gov. Carl E. Milliken, the Chairman of the Commission on Temperance.

Each body maintains its legal identity but the Joint Executive Committee acts for both in their common work under a common title.

The administrative arrangements have been entirely re-organized and Rev. Charles S. Macfarland elected Acting Executive Secretary, Rev. Charles Stelzle as Field Secretary and Miss Annie E. Oldrey as Office Director and Editor of the Children's publications.

During the year the National Advocate has been edited by Dr. A. A. Hopkins with the cooperation of Dr. Macfarland and Mr. Stelzle.

The activities of the Commission have been reported so completely in the successive issues of the National Advocate

that we need do little more than summarize them in this report.

The movements now in operation are as follows:

1. The raising of a \$1,000,000 "Strengthen America" fund for paid advertising in daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country as a campaign of education, especially with regard to the physical and moral waste of the liquor traffic and the need of saving the country from it in the present crisis;

2. The initiation of and cooperation in a united movement on the part of all temperance organizations under the name of "The United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy," of which Rev. H. H. Gill is Executive Secretary;

3. A campaign of advertising, sometimes including advertisements covering two full pages in the Washington and other newspapers, meeting the arguments presented by the liquor forces in the same papers;

4. Advertisements and propaganda in the labor papers of the United States to induce the support of workingmen;

5. The holding of mass meetings and open forums in workingmen's districts;

6. A movement to induce all college and university alumni associations and college classes to refrain from serving intoxicating liquor at reunions and banquets;

7. A movement to induce society women to abstain from the personal use and serving of intoxicants at social functions;

8. The inducement of trade unionists to separate their meeting places entirely from the influence of the saloon;

9. The printing and distribution of a wide variety of temperance literature;

10. The service of a staff of temperance experts for community use;

11. The issuing of four temperance periodicals as follows:

"The National Advocate," which is the oldest temperance paper in the United States, published monthly, for pastors and general readers, under the expert editorship of Dr. A. A. Hopkins;

"The Worker," a temperance paper for workingmen, edited by Mr. Stelzle;

"The Youth's Temperance Banner," a temperance Youth's Companion, edited by Miss Oldrey;

"The Water Lily," a children's temperance paper, edited by Miss Oldrey.

Various other activities initiated by the Commission, or carried on by it in cooperation with other agencies, will be found duly recorded in the report of the Special Washington Meeting of the Federal Council and in the reports of the General Secretary and Field Secretary of the Federal Council.

At a special meeting of the Joint Executive Committee, held at Washington in connection with the meeting of the Federal Council, the attention of the Commission was given to the question of war work, with the result that the Commission initiated the United Committee on War Temperance

Activities in the Army and Navy. In consequence the work of the Commission has been largely carried out in cooperation with and through the United Committee. It is appropriate, therefore, that we should append to this report a statement of the activities of the United Committee which has been prepared by its Secretary, Rev. H. H. Gill, which is as follows:

Report of the Work of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy

"The United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy was initiated by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Its purpose is to fortify our fighters against alcohol by up-to-date and attractive educational work.

"In order that duplication of effort and unnecessary waste be eliminated, it was proposed that a special and temporary Committee be appointed to do this work, representing all of the national temperance organizations. Twenty-one such agencies have affiliated with this united movement, all but four of which have assumed some definite part of our program, or have taken preliminary steps toward doing so. A fine spirit of cooperation is being shown.

"The program, as originally announced, may be summarized as follows:

- TO install a Stereomotorgraph unit in every great Training Camp, thereby reaching all the soldiers as they visit the Y. M. C. A. 'huts.'
- TO furnish for each Stereomotorgraph a new set of slides every month, especially designed to impress the soldiers.
- TO place in every Y. M. C. A. 'hut' the most attractive posters and literature that printer's ink can produce.
- TO present to every 'Fighter' a specially prepared pocket manual carrying conviction on the drink question.
- TO send speakers, such as Daniel A. Poling, Charles Stelzle, Gov. J. Frank Hanly, Hon. R. P. Hobson, Ira Landrith and others, to give addresses in the camps.
- TO furnish portable outfits for the smaller camps; to send commissions, if need be, to study conditions in European camps; in short, to do what needs to be done to fortify our soldiers against alcohol.

"One feature has been added of far-reaching importance. Arrangements have been made to have one 500-foot moving picture film, 5 200-foot animated cartoons, and 15 still pictures, shown at each of the Y. M. C. A. 'huts' in this country at the regular moving picture shows. In this way, approximately a million men will be reached twenty-one times. The expense for this has been assumed by one of the participating organizations.

"Although the office was not established and active work begun

until the latter part of July, the progress on the original program has been very satisfactory. Stereomotorgraphs have been permanently installed at the following camps of the National Army:

Camp Devens,	Ayer, Massachusetts.
Camp Upton,	Yaphank, L. I.
Camp Dix,	Wrightstown, New Jersey.
Camp Meade,	Annapolis Junction, Maryland.
Camp Lee,	Petersburg, Virginia.
Camp Custer,	Battle Creek, Michigan.
Camp Taylor,	Louisville, Kentucky.
Camp Grant,	Rockford, Illinois.
Camp Dodge,	Des Moines, Iowa.
Camp Funston,	Fort Riley, Kansas.

"In each of these camps the machine is to make a circuit of all Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus 'huts,' when a new set of slides will be installed and another circuit made, etc., until all of the men shall have had an opportunity to see six sets of slides.

"In addition to these machines, one has been sent to France to remain there during the war, and six more are ordered for the remaining cantonments. The following smaller places have also been reached: Commonwealth Pier, Boston, 1,800 men; Fort Sheridan, Illinois, 5,000 men; Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 18,000 men; St. Louis Barracks, 3,000 men; Rantoul Aviation Field, 400 men; Fort Benjamin Harrison, 18,000 men; Fort Leavenworth, 5,000 men; Wilbur Wright Field, 1,800 men; Fort Thomas, 2,000 men; Brooklyn Navy Yard at five points. It is hoped that funds will be provided for the installing of machines in National Guard encampments, which have not as yet been touched. The second set of slides is now being prepared, and will be ready within thirty days.

"The printing presses of a big printing concern in Pittsburgh are now turning out several thousand copies a day of a special leaflet on the wine temptation in France, written by Vance Thompson. A million copies are to go to the soldiers.

"A special thirty-two page manual has been prepared on the drink question in general. The first 50,000 copies of these are now in the hands of our troops. The cost of half a million has been provided for.

Several fine meetings have been held by our Chairman, Dr. Daniel A. Poling. Five addresses were given at Newport, R. I., one of them to 5,000 men. Another large meeting was held at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, with a party of singers, has just completed a two weeks' speaking trip through the camps of the South. Dates are being arranged for such men as Oliver W. Stewart, Gov. J. Frank Hanly, Charles Stelzle, Ira Landrith, and Fighting Parson Williams of Chicago.

"Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Chairman of the Committee, has been commissioned to make a first-hand investigation on the drink problem as it is affecting our soldiers in France. A study will be made during the winter months in connection with a trip Dr. Poling is making to Europe.

"Although the work of our Committee is primarily educational, we have, through two channels, brought to the attention of our Government at Washington, the great need for safeguarding our troops abroad by restrictions similar to the legislation applying to the use and sale of liquor in this country.

"While the response of the American people and of the temperance organizations to this work has been very encouraging, we must face the fact that 1,600,000 young men are under arms or in training, and this

number will perhaps be doubled within a year. We, therefore, must think in larger terms, and this means larger financial obligations. To the churches we must look for the support which will aid us in the effort to safeguard the men in uniform and the country when the war is over and these boys return home.

The officers of the Committee are:

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Chairman; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-Chairman; Miss Cora F. Stoddard, Secretary; D. Leigh Colvin, Treasurer; Charles Stelzle, Chairman Ways and Means Committee; Harley H. Gill, Executive Secretary, Arthur E. Whitney, Associate Secretary."

The Commission has also entered into the fullest cooperation with the General War-Time Commission of the Federal Council, in order that there might not be unnecessary duplication.

The Commission has, we believe, presented an admirable example in economy in the uniting of its work with that of the National Temperance Society. This has been set forth so clearly in the volume by the General Secretary of the Council, "The Progress of Church Federation" that we reproduce it here:

"Before the work of the Commission on Temperance was united with that of the National Temperance Society these two bodies were operating independently but doing almost precisely the same work. Since uniting them, the combined work has been very much greater than that which the two were previously doing. It is, however, being carried on at even less administrative expense than was required by one body acting independently. There is, moreover, not only a saving of administrative expense, but also in all operations of the combined body through the use of the facilities of the national office of the Council, the entire saving by the union being probably about \$10,000 a year. This is a fair example of the waste of duplication and also of the economy of such cooperation as that for which the Federal Council stands."

At the present time the resources of the Commission are largely at the disposal of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, including our offices and equipment, the cooperative service of Dr. Macfarland and Mr. Stelzle, the free use of the pages and columns of the "National Advocate," as well as other resources at the disposal of the Commission.

We recommend that the Executive Committee authorize the sending of the action taken at the Quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council, St. Louis, December, 1916, to Congress at Washington, as follows:

"The Council reaffirms its conviction, that total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation is the path

of wisdom and safety and commends the efforts of those individuals and temperance organizations as well as the attitude of those labor unions, manufacturers and business men, that encourage total abstinence and favor prohibition. The Council holds that the people of the United States should be given the opportunity to pass upon the question of national prohibition in accordance with the methods provided in the federal constitution."

We recommend that the Temperance Commission be authorized to consider the advisability of cooperation in Temperance work in countries abroad and of advancing the temperance cause in missionary lands and that the Commission be authorized to confer with the Administrative Committee on this subject.

We recommend that the Council reaffirm its position urging the imperative necessity of the prohibition of the liquor traffic for the period of the war as expressed on pages fifteen and sixteen of the minutes of the special Washington meeting of May 7, 8, 9, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CARL E. MILLIKEN,
Chairman of the Commission.

(Signed) RUFUS W. MILLER,
Chairman, Joint Executive Committee.

COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND COUNTRY LIFE

For three years the Commission on the Church and Country Life has been engaged in a survey of rural church conditions in the State of Ohio. This survey covers an area of 40,000 square miles—more than 1,300 townships. Data have been gathered relative to the condition of no less than 6,642 rural churches.

The discovery and statement of the conditions in Ohio is of such serious importance as to supply a basis for a nation-wide movement for increasing the efficiency of the country church. The maps and text which describe the results secured have been completed and are now ready for publication, except for necessary editorial work.

It has been the policy of the Commission, during the three years of survey work, to stimulate interest in the country church in the state of Ohio, and to promote and assist inter-denominational cooperation in seeking a greater rural church efficiency. During the last year the most gratifying evidences of progress have been manifested, showing unmistakably that interest in the country church has been growing and deepening. The growing desire for the unification of church activities in the small over-churched communities is especially striking. Some remarkable examples of increased church efficiency through the formation of community churches have developed as the result of the educational work of the Commission. In the southern section of the state, for example, the superintending officials of one-third of the churches of a large district comprising parts of six counties have adopted a new policy and program for the churches in accord with the recommendations of the Commission, while similar changes are preparing in a more extensive area.

The real advance made is such as abundantly to justify the policy originally adopted by the Commission first to concentrate its efforts in demonstrational work in one state. In proportion to the effort expended, greater results undoubtedly have been secured than would have been possible under any other plan.

It is believed that a situation will be found in the rest of the North Central States similar to that which exists in Ohio and that the remedies applied in Ohio to meet it can successfully be applied in them also. These states comprise nearly one-third of the population of the nation, more than 35 per cent. of the farms, nearly 40 per cent. of the acreage of improved farm lands, and in value, nearly 60 per cent. of all farm prop-

erty. It may be confidently expected that the work completed in Ohio will constitute an important step in the rural church progress of this large area, while the method of attacking the problem is unquestionably applicable in other sections of the nation also.

Requests for information have been received during the year from various parts of the United States, and from Canada and other countries. These include requests for reports of the Commission and its Committees, for bibliographies of the church and country life, for material for themes and theses on rural life and rural church subjects, material for instruction in classes of sociology in the colleges and universities, and requests for help in the forming of rural community organizations. We have answered inquiries concerning the formation and organization of federated and community churches, not only from Ohio, but also Kentucky, Oregon, New York, Tennessee, Montana, South Dakota, Michigan and Idaho. We have sent out blanks, information and suggestions in response to requests for assistance in survey work in rural parishes, communities and counties, while inquiries have been answered as to state-wide surveys from Iowa and Connecticut.

The educational work of the Commission has been carried on also through the dissemination of literature and the supplying of information by correspondence with instructors in universities, colleges, seminaries, denominational superintendents, and other educational and ecclesiastical leaders.

Through the generosity of a well-wisher of the Commission, more than 10,000 copies of an 18-page biography of John Frederick Oberlin, prepared by Professor C. J. Galpin, University of Wisconsin, from the larger work of Mr. Beard, were placed in our office for free distribution among the country pastors. These biographies, in response to requests for them, have been distributed among country ministers of no less than 44 states, Canada, England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Italy, South Africa, and the West Indies. Requests for these are constantly being received and the entire number will ultimately be distributed. To pastors outside Ohio, with each copy of the life of Oberlin, a copy of the "Report of the Committee on the Function Policy and the Program of the Country Church" has also been sent. Each rural minister in Ohio received a copy of this report in the year 1916.

In the month of May a letter was sent by the Secretary of the Commission to each country minister of Ohio, explaining the world food situation and urging cooperation of the ministers with the Council of National Defense by conveying information to farmers as to their opportunities for service dur-

ing the war. Some of the rural pastors of the state have been peculiarly efficient in leading their churches and communities in special forms of service needed in war time. Good service rendered in war time will result in very much greater efficiency when the war is over.

On June 5th of this year, the Committee of Direction prepared an "Emergency Appeal to the Country Churches of America," a copy of which is submitted as a part of this report. The religious and agricultural papers assisted in bringing this report to the attention of the rural pastors of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GIFFORD PINCHOT,

Chairman.

COMMISSION ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Part One: Matters of Record Printed Volumes

The activities of the Commission on Christian Education up to and including the action taken at the quadrennial meeting are set forth in Volume VI of the St. Louis Reports, entitled "Cooperation in Christian Education." This year the Commission has also issued in separate and enlarged form the survey on Week-Day Religious Instruction presented at St. Louis. This survey now appears under the title, "Christian Education for Democracy." It was prepared for this Commission by the Chairman, Dr. B. S. Winchester, and is published by the Abingdon Press.

Since the quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council at St. Louis the Commission on Christian Education has held two meetings; in New York City on May 11th, 1917 and in Cincinnati, December 13th, 1917.

Executive Committee

The officers and executive committee of the Commission as elected at the May meeting are as follows:

Rev. B. S. Winchester, Chairman; Rev. George U. Wenner, Vice Chairman; Rev. Henry H. Meyer, Secretary; Mr. Arthur F. Stevens, Treasurer.

Mrs. J. W. Barnes, Rev. Lester Bradner, Frank L. Brown, Rev. Joseph W. Cochran, Rev. Henry F. Cope, Ralph E. Diffendorfer, Harrison S. Elliott, Rev. William E. Gardner, Prof. Hugh Hartshorne, Harry Wade Hicks, Prof. James McConaughy, Miss Anna V. Rice, Prof. W. J. Thompson, Rev. Robert W. Veach, Rev. George T. Webb, Prof. Luther A. Weigle, Dr. Sidney A. Weston.

Activities

Consideration was given to the general and special activities in which the Commission is engaged and a program of work outlined. The interests and activities involved in this program included, Christian education in the home; week-day religious instruction; the coordination of programs of education in the local church; Christian education in institutions of higher learning; the teaching of international friendship and goodwill, and special surveys in the general field of Christian education and in the education of the Christian ministry in theological seminaries.

Appropriate committees were appointed and a program of procedure outlined.

Coordination of Agencies

In harmony with the purpose of the Commission to seek a closer coordination of all interdenominational religious agencies the quadrennial meeting on recommendation of the Commission had taken the following action:

"That the Federal Council authorize and request the Commission on Christian Education, in conference with the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council and with the officers of the agencies hereby affected, to invite the various agencies hereby affected, to invite the various officially constituted interdenominational organizations engaged in religious educational work at their early mutual convenience to meet in joint session, for the purpose of canvassing the inter-relationships of their several tasks and the possibilities of closer coordination of interchurch activities in this field.

Cleveland Conference

In accordance with this action the Executive Committee of the Commission invited to a conference at Cleveland, September 24th, 1917, the Executive Committees of the following organizations: Commission on Christian Education; Council of Church Boards of Education; Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations; Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada; World Sunday School Association; the International Sunday School Lesson Committee.

All of the organizations invited were represented and a full discussion was had touching the scope and work of each of these organizations and the relationship of the work of each to that of the others. The conference resulted in the following formal action:

"It is the sense of this conference that the many inter-relationships of the various tasks in which the organizations here represented are engaged make it desirable that there should be some comprehensive method provided for the effective coordination of effort and division of labor on the part of these organizations."

Agencies Involved

"That we recommend to each of the six bodies in this conference:

- The Commission on Christian Education of the Federal Council.
- The International Sunday School Lesson Committee.
- The Missionary Education Movement.
- The Council of Church Boards of Education.
- The Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations.
- The World's Sunday School Association—

the appointment of a Joint Committee composed of the Chairman and Executive Secretary of each organization above named or two other designated representatives of each body to meet as often

as necessary to consider common problems and to work out plans of cooperation for the various organizations. It being understood that the representatives so appointed to the Joint Committee will report the findings of the Committee to the body in its free action.

"We further recommend:

That the Committee thus constituted be asked to consider seriously the problems of cooperation and division of labor that have been under consideration at this meeting and at its early convenience to call this representative group together again and report."

Joint Committee Created

The International Sunday School Lesson Committee being the oldest of the six agencies represented, the secretary of this committee was appointed convener of the Joint Committee provided for in this section.

Christian Education in the Home

The Committee on Christian Education in the Home, Henry F. Cope, Chairman, has formulated its program and is engaged in the preparation of a statement of principles and in the collection and arrangement of materials of religious instruction for use in the family. It is giving attention to plans for training in religious habits; the direction of home activities of children, including their play and reading and in the development of the devotional life of family worship.

Week-Day Religious Instruction

The Committee on Week-Day Religious instruction, W. J. Thompson, chairman, is engaged in outlining a program of co-operative effort in Christian education for local communities. In cooperation with the Commission on Inter-Church Federations, it is prepared to answer questions and give information concerning available curricula and materials for use in this field.

Christian Education in Higher Institutions of Learning

In accordance with the policy of the Federal Council to refrain from duplicating work done by other Inter-Church organizations the Commission has appointed as its committee on Higher Institutions of Learning: Chairman R. L. Kelly, H. H. Sweets, W. O. Thompson, H. C. King, R. D. Kyle, A. W. Harris. Therefore, as a matter of information and as a step toward coordination we are including a summary statement of those activities of the Council of Church Boards of Education in which the Commission on Christian Education is vitally interested.

Activities of the Council of Church Boards

These activities include: The Survey work of the Council, especially the investigation of the educational situation, as affected by Christian influence in the State of Illinois, the investigation of the problem of ministerial preparation in Theological seminaries and the study of the exact status of Biblical departments and courses of Bible instruction in American colleges, and investigation conducted jointly by the Council of Church Boards and Religious Educational Association; state conferences in which all the secular and religious agencies interested in education are cooperating.

The Council of Church Boards is in close touch with the Association of American Colleges. The Council is already making a success of cooperative advertising. Through the Council, the institutions involved can bring their influence to bear in beneficent legislation. The Council is not standardizing institutions, but is able to point out to one institution how others have successfully answered important questions. Compilations will be made of the reports of Presidents, Deans, Treasurers, Investment Boards, Trustees and Faculties.

Part Two: A Look Forward

Function and Scope of the Commission on Christian Education

The events of the past year have served to define more clearly the function of the Commission and the scope of its activities. Its function seems to be to concern itself with the task and program of Christian Education *in its entirety*, from the point of view of the church as a whole, as distinct from such partial or practical aspects of education as are represented in the activities of other existing agencies, whether denominational, interdenominational or undenominational. From the fact that this is a Commission of the Federal Council, its activities are naturally limited in scope to those which are of importance in the life of the constituent churches and are of an interdenominational, or federated, nature.

Need of a Comprehensive Program of Christian Education

Assuming this to be the task of the Commission, no service is more timely nor urgent than that of formulating for local communities an adequate program of religious education and of stimulating the churches to unite in the support of such a

program. For more than a century we have been engaged in developing a system of public schools, in which no provision is made for systematic instruction in religion. For this we have relied upon the voluntary agencies of the churches, such as the Sunday-schools, and young people's societies, meeting generally on Sunday.

Inadequacy of Present Methods

The inadequacy of the present plan is being generally recognized. The Sunday-school sessions are too brief and infrequent, the difficulty of securing serious attention upon a rest day is too great, the demand for competent teachers to supply all grades at one session is too heavy, the equipment too meagre for the churches single-handed to cope successfully with this national problem of religious education. Moreover, there are large and important areas in most communities which go entirely untouched. As a result it is stated, apparently on good authority, that 60% of the population of this country has no active connection with any church and that 15,000,000 children and youths have no religious guidance whatever, as compared with some 18,000,000 children and adults in the United States and Canada who are nominally enrolled in Sunday schools. There are indications of alarming increase of juvenile delinquency and probably of crime.

Efforts of Improvement

The situation has attracted the attention of educators throughout the country and various plans have been proposed looking toward closer cooperation of church and state in education. The churches also have made earnest effort during recent years to improve the character of lesson courses and the quality of the teaching. All of these efforts, however, point to the conclusion that we must look forward to some plan of week-day religious instruction if we are to meet existing needs with anything like an adequate program. Furthermore, such a program, with the necessary equipment, and with teachers sufficiently trained, will probably require that the churches of the community unite their forces in some form of cooperative or federated effort. It is therefore the judgment of your Commission that this program could be most appropriately carried out under auspices of the Federal Council.

The Need More Apparent in View of Present Crisis

The necessity for such serious undertaking of the task of religious education is all the more urgent because of the

present world crisis. The fundamental aim of the Great War is to make democracy possible—to give it a chance for fair trial. The desire for such a trial is world-wide. But granting a successful issue to the conflict, democracy itself must still be established and built upon the secure foundations of religion. This will require a program of religious education that will reach throughout the community and the nation. For this specific task no agency exists at present, neither is any of the educational agencies of the churches specially adapted to this comprehensive undertaking.

The Present Moment Favorable to Cooperative Effort

The problem is primarily one for the local community and is to be met by cooperative effort of the churches in the community. Steps have already been taken, by the forming of the Commission on Interchurch Federations, for providing in the local community an organization of the churches for community service. In the recent Report of this Commission at Pittsburgh the methods to be followed in organizing the churches for cooperative work in religious education have been outlined. The spirit of cooperation is rapidly growing. The best youth of our country are being gathered into an army to send across the sea, and as they are mustered into camps for preliminary training, or find their places in their field of service, their contact with religion will be through a very efficient organization which owes its efficiency largely to the fact that it represents the cooperative strength of the churches. We may expect that those who finally return will come back with a world outlook and heartily committed to the principle of federation in religion for all practical undertakings.

The Opportunity of the Commission on Christian Education

It is therefore none too soon for the Commission on Christian Education to begin to make itself effective for dealing with this vital task of week-day education in religion. As the Commission in Interchurch Federations proceeds with its work, there will be constant need for some agency, representative of all the churches in the Federal Council, to supply expert educational guidance to local federations of churches. Moreover, as the other departments of a local federation begin to function, it will appear that these, in most cases, will need to employ educational methods: e. g. the department of social service, the department of evangelism, the department of world evangelization, the department of international justice and goodwill. Hence, the programs of these departments, in so far

as they are educational, as well as the programs of the Federal Council Commissions themselves, will all need to be coordinated into one comprehensive educational program for the whole church, if we are to avoid waste and confusion from independent planning and unnecessary overlapping.

Here, then, lies a clear field for the Commission on Christian Education, with the broadest scope of activity, in which we may distinguish the following types of service:

1. Community Surveys, to determine the nature and extent of the educational problems in the local community.
2. The formulation of a comprehensive program of religious education suited to the needs of the local community and utilizing the resources available in the federated churches.
3. The working-out of plans for expert supervision.
4. The perfecting of plans for securing among the churches recruits for the work of teaching and for educational leadership, and for securing, in colleges, theological seminaries and universities, suitable opportunities for professional training. In this the Commission will, so far as possible, work through other agencies already at work upon similar tasks for the churches.
5. The correlating of all educational activities proposed by other departments or Commissions of the Federal Council, to this end, working in the most intimate relation to the other Commissions.

Special Tasks for This Commission

Besides this large task, for which no special agency exists at present, and which requires for its proper accomplishment the cooperation of all the churches, there are other special tasks of an emergency nature, growing out of the present exigency. Perhaps the most immediate of these is the need of community preparation of recruits for the draft army. The efficiency of the Y. M. C. A., in its work for the soldiers in the training camps and upon the field would be greatly enhanced if pastors in the local community were immediately to gather the young men of draft age for preliminary religious training, in order that, when drafted, they may take their places at once as religious workers and leaders in full cooperation with the Y. M. C. A.

What Is Involved in the Accomplishment of Such a Task

Such tasks as these, so large and so urgent, make it imperative that the Commission on Christian Education prepare for energetic and continuous service. These tasks cannot be performed by such occasional, volunteer assistance as is now available. There is immediate need of an executive secretary with sufficient resources to enable him to initiate and carry out the program outlined above. Some readjustment may also need to be made in the present methods of constituting

the Commission. With a Commission equipped for active service it is not unlikely that certain other agencies, interdenominational in character, may find it advantageous to establish closer cooperative relationship with this Commission.

The above policy and program is now proposed as our view of the present functions of this Commission. It is recognized that the realization of these plans will require a number of years and yet so urgent is the need, both from the national and the local points of view that practical cooperative action is desirable at the earliest possible moment.

In so far as these plans relate to week-day religious instruction, before the policy outlined above becomes fully effective it is proposed that the Chairman of the Commission, together with such others as he may select, shall confer with each of the agencies which are concerned with the promotion of week-day religious instruction in order to avoid duplication and to secure the fullest possible cooperation of such agencies.

Part Three: Recommendations

Office and Secretary

1. We therefore recommend that the Executive Committee of the Federal Council be requested to provide an office for the Commission on Christian Education, and to assume the responsibility for the salary of an executive secretary, and the necessary budget.

Coordination

2. We would further recommend that the Commission be authorized to cultivate closer relationships with such other agencies as are at work in this field, even to the extent of unification of interests, upon such terms as may be acceptable to the agencies concerned and to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BENJAMIN S. WINCHESTER,
Chairman.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND GOODWILL

I. Introduction

Many important activities have been carried on during the year. These have been increased by the intimate relations that have been maintained with the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches.

Offices and Staff

On account of rapidly expanding work, two large rooms in the general offices of the Federal Council have been set aside for the exclusive use of the Commission and the World Alliance. In addition to Dr. Gulick and Miss Hixson, who devote their entire time to the work under the direction of the Joint Executive Committee, there is a strong and efficient office force.

The Budget

The expenditures for the current year (1917) under the direction of the Joint Executive Committee amount to about \$25,000. In addition, the separate expenditure by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and of the Commission on Relations with the Orient has been about \$7,500. In the future the budget of the Commission on Relations with the Orient will be kept distinct from that of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, while this latter Commission will have no budget independent of the Joint Executive Committee.

II. Cooperation With the Special Session of the Federal Council at Washington

On account of the declaration of a state of war between America and Germany special duties at once confronted all the churches of America. In order the better to meet these duties, a special session of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was held May 8-9, 1917, at Washington, D. C.

In preparation for this the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill cooperated with a specially appointed Committee in preparing the document that later was adopted by the Federal Council and issued as its message to the

churches with the title "The Duty of the Church in this Hour of National Need." The section of the message in the preparation of which this Commission was particularly connected was that entitled "Our Spirit and Our Purpose."

III. Conferences and Study Groups

The principles and program of the Commission and of the World Alliance for International Friendship were presented at four summer conferences by Miss Hixson (Montreat, N. C., Chambersburg, Penn., Northfield, Mass., and the Women's Foreign Mission Conferences at Chautauqua, N. Y.), and by Dr. Gulick at the Interdenominational Women's Home Missions Summer School at Northfield, Mass., and at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Mrs. Wm. H. Farmer also conducted classes for the study of Christian internationalism, using our course entitled, "A New Era in Human History," at Northfield, Mass., Montclair, N. J., Yonkers, N. Y. and Providence, R. I. This course has also been used with marked success by men's groups at such places as Rochester, N. Y., New York City and Dayton, Ohio.

IV. Addresses

Dr. Gulick has addressed many varieties of audiences in many cities and states from Massachusetts to Texas, such as Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, Women's Clubs, National denominational gatherings, as well as individual churches, union services, and ministers' Monday meetings. The number of these addresses for the year is about one hundred and eighty. They have dealt as occasion required with the Oriental problem as well as with the more general question of international justice and goodwill and the means to their accomplishment through world organization in a League of Nations. The number of addresses and personal conferences by Miss Hixson has been about eighty-five. Dr. Macfarland has made, during the past year, about two hundred addresses before denominational annual gatherings and elsewhere, in all of which he has made repeated reference to international questions and to the activities of this Commission.

V. Literature

For the purposes of this Commission considerable literature has been produced and distributed. This office handles not only the general literature of the joint work of this Commission and the World Alliance but also the literature of the

Commission on Relations with the Orient. Early in the year the policy was adopted of selling our literature just as far as possible. The reasons for this are not merely financial but also psychological. Books, pamphlets and leaflets for which something is paid are appreciated and read as a rule far more than those which are freely received. Random free distribution tends to wastefulness.

Some of the literature of the previous year has been re-issued, and some has been revised. An important section has been freshly produced. The following list does not distinguish between these three groups.

Special effort has been made to have the literature so attractive in form and color as to secure immediate and favorable attention.

A New Era in Human History. A four weeks' course in World Reconstruction.

Helps for Leaders of Discussion Groups. For use with A New Era in Human History.

America and the Orient. A four weeks' course of study. Chart illustrations. By Sidney L. Gulick.

Helps for Leaders of Discussion Groups. For use with America and the Orient.

World Reconstruction.

The New Task of the Church.

International Friendship in the Church. The program and methods presented to the Inter-Church Federation Congress held at Pittsburgh, October, 1917. A reprint of Chapter VII of a Manual of Inter-Church Work listed below.

The Duty of the Churches of America. The principles, ideals and duty of the Churches in relation to our international problems. Presented at the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at its Quadrennial Meeting in St. Louis, December, 1916.

International Peace. Thirteen Bible Lessons. By Norman E. Richardson.

A League of Nations. An historical sketch.

Anti-Japanese War Scare Stories. By Sidney L. Gulick.

Adequate Protection for Aliens.

New Japan and Her Problems.

China and the Nations.

America's Asiatic Problem and Its Solution in a Nutshell.

Asia's Appeal to America.

A Comprehensive Immigration Policy and Program.

Twenty-Five Cent Packages.

Package No. 1. General: International Relations.

Package No. 2. A New Era in Human History.

Package No. 3. America and the Orient.

For the Christmas season three illuminated and artistically printed gift cards have been prepared, one an extract of President Wilson's Thanksgiving Message, the second "A Prayer for World Friendship" especially written for this

movement by Prof. Harry Emerson Fosdick and the third "A Christmas Message for War Time," by Mrs. Lucy W. Peabody.

The total publications for the year are approximately 290,000 pamphlets and leaflets, the number of pages aggregating 2,836,000.

VI. The Press

Relations have been established with a considerable section of the religious and missionary press of the country. About three hundred periodicals are on our free exchange list. Many of them have reproduced quotations from our leaflets and pamphlets. Several syndicate articles have been widely used by both the secular and religious press, the former taking special interest in material dealing with Oriental questions. Especially prepared articles have been used by "Christian Work," "Zion's Herald," "World Outlook," "Homiletic Review," "Christian Union Quarterly," "Missionary Ammunition," "Asia," "The New York Times," "The New York Tribune" and "The New York Evening Post."

VII. Correspondence

The conduct of the work naturally entails a large amount of correspondence. A careful estimate shows that we have issued about 18,000 personally signed letters.

Letters typewritten:

Dictated	5,200
Form	4,905
Letters Multigraphed	8,006
Pages of other multigraphed work	14,870

VIII. Relations With The World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches

This important international movement was the outcome of that remarkable conference of Protestant Christians held in Constance, Germany, August first and second and continued in London, August fifth, 1914. It was the first international conference of Christians to consider the responsibility of Christians to help in the establishment of better international relations. The conference of Roman Catholics was to have been held at Liege, August tenth, 1914. The invasion of Belgium prevented it.

An International Committee was elected at the London session and in spite of war conditions the movement has been carried on in each of the important countries.

Of the ten National Councils, those of England, Norway and the United States are the most active. The British Coun-

cil publishes a magazine called "Goodwill," the name of the publication of the German Council being "Die Eiche," and that of the Swiss Committee, "La Voix Chretienne."

The American Council held its first general meeting in the United States at Garden City, N. Y., April 25-27, 1916, and has been continuously active since that date. It is composed of 407 leading members of 41 different denominations (264 men and 143 women) who live in 31 states.

The first Conference in Constance and London and the continued activities of the World Alliance have been made possible by the fostering care and generous aid of the Church Peace Union. From the very beginning, moreover, the entire movement has been in the most intimate and cordial relations with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and especially with its Commission on Peace and Arbitration. These facts are fully set forth in the report of this Commission submitted at the third Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council, held at St. Louis, December, 1916, and published in volumes II and III of the reports of that meeting.

In order that the activities of the American Branch of the World Alliance and the Federal Council Commission on International Justice and Goodwill might not in any way overlap or incur the misfortune or reduplication of machinery and competition in service among the churches, it has been found desirable to establish a relationship between these two bodies that is more than occasional cooperation. An adjustment has been effected by which they have established a Joint Executive Committee and a common budget.

The articles of the Constitution and By-Laws of the American Council of the World Alliance by which this arrangement has been made, the provisions of which articles were accepted by the Committee on International Justice and Goodwill, read as follows:

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 100 nor more than 200 persons, which shall include the members of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and additional members elected by the Council. The Board of Directors shall elect its representatives on the International Committee, officers and members of the Council, its own officers, and the Executive Committee. It shall receive the annual reports of the Secretaries and Treasurer, and transact such other business as naturally comes before such a body.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall consist of not more than twenty-five persons, to be elected annually by the Board of Directors, of whom

the President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, and the Secretaries of the Council shall be ex-officio members. It shall have power to fill vacancies in its membership. The Committee shall be empowered to act jointly for the American Council of the World Alliance and for the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council, serving as the directing agency of both bodies. The immediate direction of the work of the Council shall be under its care. It shall sanction the budget, provide for an audit, make an annual report to the Board of Directors, make nominations for membership in the Council and prepare full agenda for the meetings of the Board of Directors. It shall have power to drop members from the Council for adequate reasons which action shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for ratification. It shall appoint sub-committees for special work, such as Committees on Finance, on Literature, on Membership, etc., and shall perform any duty assigned to it by the Board of Directors. A quorum shall consist of nine members.

Under the above provisions the following persons now constitute the Joint Executive Committee of the American Branch of the World Alliance and of the Committee on International Justice and Goodwill.

Joint Executive Committee

Rev. Wm. P. Merrill, Chairman	Harry Wade Hicks,
Rev. Peter Ainslie,	Miss Martha B. Hixson,
Mrs. Ella A. Boole,	Hamilton Holt,
Miss Belle H. Bennett,	Rev. Frederick Lynch,
Mrs. Fred S. Bennett,	Mrs. William Fraser McDowell,
James Bertram,	Rev. Charles S. Macfarland,
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton,	John R. Mott,
Rev. Arthur J. Brown,	Mrs. Henry W. Peabody,
Rev. Francis E. Clark,	Rev. Frank Mason North,
Miss Mabel Cratty,	George A. Plimpton,
Pres. W. H. P. Faunce,	Fred B. Smith,
Bishop David H. Greer,	Bishop Luther B. Wilson,
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick,	

The activities, therefore, of the World Alliance, within the thirty constituent bodies of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, are the activities of the Federal Council Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and those of the Commission are at the same time the activities of the World Alliance. By means of this relation between the two bodies, moreover, the Federal Council Commission is intimately connected with the International movement of Christians for establishing a Christian world-order and also with the movement of denominations in America that are not constituent bodies of the Federal Council.

IX. Cooperation With the Commission on Relations With the Orient

This Commission maintains the most intimate relations of cooperation with the Commission on Relations with the Orient.

The Secretary of this Commission, Dr. Gulick, is also the active worker in that Commission. His addresses on world reorganization and international justice and goodwill inevitably include a discussion of American Oriental problems, while for the solution of American Oriental problems he ever emphasizes the need of justice and goodwill. The publication and handling of the literature of both Commissions is cared for by the joint office staff.

X. Denominational Commissions

In order to secure the most effective cooperation possible of all branches of the Christian Church in America for the great drive for a Christian world order, invitations have been sent to every important denomination to establish by official action its own Commission on International Friendship. The following bodies have thus far responded to this invitation. In some cases already existing Committees or Commissions have been empowered to serve in this new relation; in other cases, a new Commission has been especially formed.

Constituent Bodies of the Federal Council Which Have Established Commissions

Northern Baptist Convention, Free Baptists, Seventh-Day Baptists, Christian Church, Evangelical Association, Disciples of Christ, Society of Friends (Orthodox), Methodist Protestant Church, Moravian Church, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Presbyterian Church in the United States (South), United Presbyterian Church of North America, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Protestant Episcopal Church.

Non-Constituent Bodies Which Have Established Commissions

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Unitarian Churches, Universalist Churches.

XI. A Conference of Christian Women.

Early in the year (January 13, 1917) a Conference was held of more than 100 outstanding leaders in the Women's Home and Foreign Mission Societies, and in the Y. W. C. A. and W. C. T. U. to consider how the Christian womanhood of the country could make its most effective contribution to the establishment of Christian international relations. The decision reached was that women should be included as an integral part of the World Alliance rather than to form a woman's branch or auxiliary.

In consequence of this judgment and desire of the Conference, women have been added to the American section of the International Committee, to the Joint Executive Committee, to the general membership of the American Council and to the secretarial staff.

XII. A Message to Christians of All Lands from Christians in America

The following Message signed by eight hundred representative churchmen and other Christian citizens was the result of several unofficial conferences held in New York City by a group of some forty clergymen and laymen the last week in December, 1916, and the first week in January, 1917. These conferences consisted of members of the Church Peace Union, the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the Executive Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, and others. This Message was adopted by the Conference and the Committee was instructed to secure signatures. The Message was issued to the American public and was also sent to representative Christian leaders in other countries, both neutral and those at war, with the names of those who expressed their approval and their desire to sign it. All signatures expressly represented only the individuals who signed and not the organizations of which they were members.

The Committee appointed by the Conference to carry out its instructions consisted of

Luther B. Wilson, Chairman, Hamilton Holt, Frederick Lynch, Charles S. Macfarland, George A. Plimpton, Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary.

To Our Christian Brethren of all Lands

"At a time when the world is suffering the indescribable horrors of war, and when the possibility of peace by negotiation is being urged by various governments, we desire to take our open stand with those who labor for the establishment of lasting peace upon the foundations of righteousness, believing that responsibility for the welfare of humanity is inevitable and universal.

"First. We are convinced that any adequate guarantee of lasting peace involves the establishment of a League of Nations, with provision for the limitation of armament, and we believe that the agreement to establish such a League of Nations should accompany the offer or acceptance of any proposal for negotiation concerning the termination of the war.

"Second. We believe that the approach of a just peace makes necessary an agreement that the adjustment of territory and compensation

be upon the basis of righteousness alone, with due regard for the rights of all nations, small and great, belligerent and neutral, and that all differences not otherwise adjustable should be referred for arbitration either to the Hague Court or to some tribunal constituted for this particular purpose.

"Third. We believe that any adequate program of negotiation in the interest of peace should further include the entire matter of relief, reconstruction and reconciliation in which the warring nations, the United States and other neutrals, shall engage for the common good.

"While we sign this statement without the authoritative action of the several bodies with which we are connected, we cherish the hope that it will be approved by a large proportion of those with whom in faith or practise we are associated, and we submit this deliberate expression of our attitude and principles to the prayerful consideration of our brethren in all nations, warring or neutral.

"Without assuming to advise in the world crisis which is upon us, we nevertheless declare our profound belief that the sincere proffer of negotiation upon such conditions as we have named, and the acceptance of such proffer in the same spirit, must inevitably insure to the immediate and lasting good of mankind, as also to the greater glory of God, and we pledge our support of every measure, proposed or adopted, looking definitely toward this end."

On account of the pressure for time the preliminary document in typewritten form could not be generally circulated for signatures; it nevertheless received the endorsement of hundreds of leaders in our Christian Churches, among whom there were 40 Bishops, 186 Pastors, 160 Presidents, Deans and Professors of Colleges, Universities and Theological Seminaries, 155 Secretaries and other officers of Religious and Social Service Organizations, 38 Editors and 207 other Representative Christian Citizens.

This important *Message* from the Christians of America to the Christians of the World received no international attention, for the German Government had already decided on its fateful program of ruthless submarine warfare, announced January 31, and immediately put into effect.

In the turmoil that followed the break of diplomatic relations with Germany, this message was completely and inevitably ignored. It is believed, however, that this "Message" states fundamental principles to which men's minds will ultimately turn.

XIII. The Geneva Resolutions

Early in September a communication was received from Prof. Eugene W. Lyman conveying to the Federal Council the following set of resolutions that had been prepared by a group of Christian Leaders assembled at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

The Lake Geneva Encampment of the Young Men's Christian Association College

"Resolved, that in view of the purpose with which America entered the war as defined by President Wilson, and in view of recent peace proposals, the Protestant Christian Churches of this country should now make some proposal of constructive principles which will promote a just and democratic peace, disarmament, and international political organization.

"Resolved, that the officers of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America be requested to convene their executive Committee, or largest interim body, to consider this question.

"Resolved, that in the event of the convening of that body, the undersigned suggest to it the following proposals, (1) that, as minimum conditions for peace negotiations the Central Powers agree to evacuate Belgium and northern France, to rehabilitate Belgium, and to restore political independence to Serbia, and that all the belligerent powers agree to take immediate steps toward securing extensive disarmament and toward establishing some form of international political organization. (2) that the matter of Germany's colonies, the status of Poland, the Balkan question and all other points of controversy having a wide international bearing be subjects for negotiation.

"Resolved, finally, that the undersigned suggest to the interim body of the Federal Council that it urge our own government and the allied governments to state explicitly whatever requirements, if any, they feel compelled to add to the above mentioned minimum as necessary preliminaries to peace negotiations."

Cleland B. McAfee—Prof. Systematic Theology, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois.

Warren P. Behan—President, Baptist Missionary Training School, Chicago, Illinois.

Wm. J. Hutchins—Dept. Homiletics, Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio.

William Pierson Merrill—Pastor of the Brick Church, New York City.

Frank K. Sanders—Director Bd. of Miss. Prep., New York City.

T. W. Graham—Andrew Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

L. Wendell Fifield—Department of Biblical Literature, Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.

Parker Shields—Field Sec'y, Ill. Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington, Illinois.

Edwin R. Worrell—Presbyterian Pastor, Chicago, Illinois.

Alfred O. Elliott—Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Canton, Illinois.

Theodore M. Shepherd—Pastor Plymouth Church, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. E. Holt—Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Chas. Ryan Adams—First Presbyterian Church, Champaign, Illinois.

Frederic B. Oxtoby—Dept. of Biblical Literature, Huron College.

Robert L. Kelly—Ex. Sec'y Council of Church Boards of Education in the U. S., Chicago.

Arthur C. Ryan—Missionary of A. B. C. F. M. at Constantinople, Turkey.

William Chalmers Covert—Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Illinois.

Eugene W. Lyman—Prof. of Philosophy of Religion and Christian Ethics, Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio.

• The following reply was made by the General Secretary.

"My dear Professor Lyman:

"Sept. 9, 1917.

"I have taken up your communication of August 30, with the

accompanying resolutions of the Lake Geneva Encampment, with Dr. North.

"So far as the first resolution is concerned, the Federal Council has already made proposals of constructive principles which will promote a just and democratic peace, disarmament, and international political organization. Those principles were adopted by the full Federal Council in session in St. Louis, December, 1916, and are recorded in two volumes entitled 'The Church and International Relations.'

The Federal Council by virtue of its constitution and its relationship to its constituent bodies would, I am very sure, feel that it had no authority to take up the questions concerned in the second resolution relative to territorial adjustments.

"Therefore, with the approval of Dr. North, I am referring the resolutions to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, the body which prepared the above-mentioned constructive principles which were adopted by the Council in 1916.

"Dr. Gulick, the Secretary of that Commission, will communicate with you as soon as the Commission has taken action. Indeed, the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill is a co-operating body with the American Council of the World Alliance of which Dr. Merrill, one of the signers of this petition is the chairman."

When the foregoing "Geneva Resolutions" were considered by the Joint Executive Committee of the Commission and the World Alliance on October 9 it was felt that the reply of President Wilson to the Pope, and later events, had rendered undesirable any action by the Federal Council in regard to the matter. It was decided to refer the resolutions to a sub-committee to be considered at some more opportune time.

XIV. Cooperation in the Inter-Church Federations Congress Held at Pittsburgh

In the prosecution of its task the Federal Council Commission on Inter-Church Federations, held at Pittsburgh (October 1-4, 1917) a Congress to promote the efficiency of and prepare an adequate program for local church Federations. Each of the Federal Council Commissions took part in the Congress and prepared one section of the report which finally, after criticism and correction at the Congress, was issued as a volume entitled "The Manual of Inter-Church Work." The section dealing with International Justice and Goodwill has been printed separately under the title "International Friendship in the Church."

XV. A Declaration and a Prayer

In view of the war situation, in order to set forth with utmost explicitness the spirit, principles and program of

the joint work of this Commission and the World Alliance and thus to avoid needless misapprehensions and doubts in regard to this movement, a statement has been prepared and widely circulated entitled "A Declaration." It is herewith given, together with a copy of "A Prayer in Time of War." The two were issued together.

DECLARATION

By the American Branch of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches

In view of existing world conditions the American Branch of the World Alliance makes the following declaration in regard to the duty resting upon the church:

The Church of Christ in America should prove itself the loyal and efficient servant of the nation in this time of testing. It should bear upon the heart the President and other national leaders and the men in service, ever praying and striving that the cause to which the nation has dedicated itself may be carried through to high achievement.

The Church in all its branches should humbly and devoutly pray for recovery of the lost consciousness of its essential unity and universality in Christ, establishing in its membership the feeling of a fellowship that transcends the barriers of nation and race. It should be the "light" and the "leaven" of the world, a living bond holding the nations together in righteousness and service.

The Church should build in all its branches throughout Christendom a world-fellowship of goodwill and reconciliation. It should practise self-sacrificing service in the relief of suffering, earnestly cultivate love of enemies, and stand ready to share in the pressing tasks of reconstruction and rehabilitation when this war is ended.

The Church should teach mankind that God's laws cover the whole of human life, individual, national and international. It should deepen the desire for national righteousness and truth, unselfishness and brotherliness.

The Church should add its strength to the movement for establishing right international relations on an enduring basis. It should vigorously press for a League of Nations, having such features as periodic conferences, a world court, commissions of inquiry, boards of conciliation and arbitration, and adequate administrative agencies, to the end that national

sovereignty shall be more properly related to international judgment and opinion.

The Churches of America should support the policies announced by President Wilson in his reply to the Pope: "Punitive damages, dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind."

American Christians have in addition their own special and personal tasks in the relations of America to the Far East. They should strive to secure Federal legislation providing for the adequate protection of aliens, the loyal observance of treaties, the early removal of all causes of irritation, and a fundamental solution of the whole Asiatic problem.

These are the principles and the program by which to secure world justice, goodwill and enduring peace. All American churches and Christians should take part in establishing these principles and in securing these ends.

A PRAYER IN TIME OF WAR

Almighty God, Father of men, Ruler and Judge of nations, have mercy upon us, we pray Thee, and strengthen us as members of the Church of Christ to meet with courage and fidelity the special duties of these times. Give us grace, we beseech Thee:

To purge our own hearts clean of arrogance and selfishness;
To steady and inspire the nation;

To keep ever before the eyes of ourselves and of our allies the ends for which we fight;

To hold our own nation true to its professed aims of justice, liberty and brotherhood;

To testify to our fellow-Christians in every land, most of all to those from whom for the time we are estranged, our consciousness of unbroken unity in Christ;

To unite in the fellowship of service multitudes who love their enemies and are ready to join with them in rebuilding the waste places as soon as peace shall come;

To be diligent in works of relief and mercy, not forgetting those ministries to the spirit to which, as Christians, we are especially committed;

To keep alive the spirit of prayer, that in these times of strain and sorrow men may be sustained by the consciousness of the presence and power of God;

To hearten those who go to the front, and to comfort their loved ones at home;

To care for the welfare of our young men in the army and navy, that they may be fortified in character and made strong to resist temptation;

To be vigilant against every attempt to arouse the spirit of vengeance and unjust suspicion toward those of foreign birth or sympathies;

To protect the rights of conscience against every attempt to invade them;

To maintain our Christian institutions and activities unimpaired, to be diligent in the observance of the Lord's Day and in the Study of the Holy Scriptures, that the soul of our nation may be nourished and renewed through the worship and service of Almighty God;

To guard the gains of education, of social progress and of economic freedom, won at so great a cost, and to make full use of the occasion to set them still further forward, even by and through the war;

To keep the open mind and the forward look, that the lessons learned in war may not be forgotten when comes that just and sacred peace for which we pray;

Above all, to call men everywhere to new obedience to the will of our Father God, who in Christ has given Himself in supreme self-sacrifice for the redemption of the world, and who invites us to share with Him His ministry of reconciliation.

*We humbly beseech Thee to hear us
through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.*

From the War-Time Message of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in special session assembled at Washington, D. C., May 8-9, 1917.

XVI. An Embassy from the Protestant Churches of France to Churches of America

Late in October two eminent Christians arrived in New York bearing a message from French Protestants to the Christians of America. They came as official delegates from the Federation of French Protestant Churches to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, on a purely fraternal mission, the purpose of which is to show conditions in France, describe the work being done by the Army and Navy Chaplains, and work for a closer cooperation between the evangelizing forces of France and America.

In the welcome given these delegates this Commission has taken its part. Together with Dr. Henri Anet, representing the Protestant Work in France and Belgium, they have been given office space in the rooms of this Commission.

XVII. The Program

The American Branch of the World Alliance jointly with the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill proposes definite objectives and a program of activities for their attainment. These have recently been stated in briefest form as follows:

The Objectives.

A League of Nations with

Periodic Conferences.
A Judicial Court.
Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.
Adequate Administrative Agencies.

In order to secure

The supremacy of international law.
The substitution of judicial process for war.
The just solution of problems arising out of the development and expansion of nations.
The provision of equal economic opportunities for all nations.

Federal legislation in order to secure

The adequate protection of aliens.
Full observance of our treaties with China.
A fundamental solution of America's Oriental problem.

The Plan of Action.

The plan proposed is:

1. To connect each denomination and each local congregation in America with this World Movement of Churches and Christians.
2. To promote study in the local community of the principles of Christian internationalism. The principles and methods of world constructive statesmanship should be studied in Bible Classes, Brotherhoods, Men's Leagues, Women's Clubs, Missionary Societies, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and Young Peoples' Societies.
3. To develop the intelligent convictions of Christians as to their international duties. Every Christian should share in Christianizing international relations as they should share in sending the Gospel to non-Christian countries. The success of missions in Asia is increasingly dependent on maintaining Christian relations with Asia.
4. To render possible at strategic times the collective action of Christians. When moral issues arise in international relations, millions of Christians, co-operating with this office, should write to their Congressmen, Senators or Legislators.

The Duty.

1. Of the Church.

Every Church should establish its Committee on world problems and introduce into all its groups at some suitable time the study of the methods and responsibilities for establishing world righteousness and world peace. No new organization is proposed and no new meetings. Where a church missionary committee already exists it might take on this new task and be named the Missionary and International Friendship Committee.

2. Of the Christian.

Christian *Men* have their peculiar responsibility in this matter of Christianizing America's international relations. They alone have the suffrage except in a few states. What they think on international policies will have directive influence upon those policies. They should, therefore, study these questions earnestly and conscientiously, and be prepared to make their contribution to the cause of establishing a Christian world-order.

Christian *Women* also have their responsibilities in these matters. They train the children in the homes, in the schools and in the Sunday schools. They can look upon international problems and policies with interests less warped by ambition for great financial gains, commercial conquests and national glory. The disasters and calamities of war fall most heavily upon them. Through their Missionary Societies, Women's Clubs and Chautauqua Courses they are organized for study and for work as are no other groups in the country. They, therefore, should bend their energies to the study of these questions.

Every Christian who wishes to do his part and to have the Churches of America do their part in establishing a Christian World-Order should see to it that his Church establishes at once its Committee on International Friendship.

Membership.

Churches join the World Alliance by appointing their Committees and reporting to the National Office. There are no fees nor financial obligations for Churches or Committees.

Individuals join the World Alliance by becoming members. Tens of thousands of individual members should give their moral and financial aid if America's international relations are to be made Christian.

Classes of Members.

Patron	\$500	Subscribing	\$25
Life	100	Contributing	10
Honorary	50	Regular	1 to 5

Each member on enrolling will receive, free of charge, a copy of "A New Era in Human History" and leaflets.

In all publications since February the following sentences have been given a prominent place.

This movement seeks the continuous promotion of International Justice and Goodwill. It is free from questions of church organization and doctrine. It is loyal to our government. It does not seek to decide issues in regard to the present war.

XVIII. A Suggestion

During the past month information has come to hand of several different individuals representing distinct groups, who are preparing courses of study for use in the churches on Reconstruction after the War—Social, Industrial, International, etc. The question arises whether there may not be overlapping and reduplication and, later, weakening competition in getting the “studies” into the churches.

The suggestion naturally comes to mind that, in some way all these persons and groups who are earnestly and even anxiously studying present tendencies with a view to future developments and to the need of guiding the vast latent forces of the churches of America in wise constructive activities, should be brought together to strengthen each other and to place before the churches *one comprehensive adequate course of study and program of action*. Would not the results be far larger than they would otherwise be? Is this suggestion practicable? How shall it be attained?

XIX. Conclusion

The real work of this Commission on International Justice and Goodwill lies in the future. If the Christians of the world are to grapple effectively with the great new task which has been too long neglected, the task of really establishing Christian international relations, the churches as organizations, and especially the leaders who are pastors and secretaries of the various groups and movements within the church will have to take these matters to heart. Tens of thousands of churches and millions of Christian citizens should be ready through adequate organization for prompt cooperation when moral issues arise in international relations. There would seem to be no real reason why the impotency of the church need indefinitely continue. The preoccupation of Christian leaders in good enterprises, and the pressure upon them of many duties and the natural lethargy of ecclesiastical bodies in taking up new duties, are obstacles which in some way need to be overcome.

Has the tragedy of the world taught the churches their lesson? If the Christians of the various nations had devoted in past decades to the establishment of Christian international relations one one-hundredth part of the energy and time and money which they are now loyally and lavishly devoting to the war, what mighty beneficent results would have been achieved? Might not this tragedy have been averted?

Some may deprecate the efforts of this Commission and of the World Alliance to secure the attention at this time of

Christians and church groups for the study of international problems and for the establishment of right international relations. Trade and industry, however, are not neglecting the forward look. They are eagerly preparing for the period after the war. In England and France and Germany as well as in our own country post-bellum conditions are being seriously studied. Shall the Churches hesitate to make their essential contribution to the establishment of a Christian World Order and, as has so often happened in the past, be found wanting because belated in forecasting the future that is certain to come?

This Commission urges the earnest cooperation of every Constituent body of this Federal Council in its program for a nation-wide education of Christians in Christian internationalism. It invites every state and city Church Federation, local congregation and individual Christian, to enter into direct and appropriate relations with this Commission in order that an effective drive may be made for the real establishment by means of national and international laws, as well as in desire and thought, of Christian relations between America and other lands.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. H. P. FAUNCE,
Chairman.

COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH THE ORIENT

Introduction

In conformity with the action taken by the Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council, held at St. Louis, December, 1916, the present Commission took the place of the Commission on Relations with Japan. The membership of this Commission includes most of those who were members of that Commission with additional names to secure a more adequate and a more widely distributed membership.

The work of the Commission has been carried on by addresses, circulation of pamphlets and books, syndicate and special articles for the press, correspondence, visits to Washington and group conferences.

I. A Special Committee to Wait on President Wilson and on Congress

In September, 1916, an all-day Conference on Oriental Relations was held in New York City, under the auspices of the Federal Council, the World Alliance and the Church Peace Union. The membership of the Conference consisted of a score of returned missionaries from Japan and China and of a similar number of Foreign Mission Board Secretaries and other Christian leaders specially interested in the Orient.

Resolutions were adopted in regard to American Oriental Relations and provision was made for a committee to present them at some suitable time after the elections on November 6th to the President and Congress of the United States.

The Federal Council at the Quadrennial meeting at St. Louis (December, 1916), passed resolutions of a similar nature. In January, 1917, these various resolutions were printed in suitable form with explanatory material and covering letters to the President, to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. A joint committee presented the document to the President and to the respective committees of the Senate and House (January 24, 1917).

The interview with the President lasted a half hour. The meeting with the joint session of the House and Senate Committees in the morning proved insufficient and was accordingly continued in the afternoon for over an hour.

The letter to the President, that to the Senate and House Committees and also the resolutions conveyed are given on the next page.

To the Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States of America.

Mr. President:

The undersigned Committee, appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the American Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, has been instructed to convey to you certain resolutions dealing with American Oriental Relations.

Of these six resolutions two were passed by a Conference on American Oriental Problems, consisting of a score of the leading returned missionaries from China and Japan and a score of foreign mission board secretaries and Christian laymen interested in Christian work in the Orient, held September 26, 1916, under the joint auspices of the Federal Council of Churches and of the American Council of the World Alliance. The four remaining resolutions were passed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at its quadrennial session at St. Louis, Missouri, December 6-11, 1916.

Two of the resolutions call for Federal Legislation for the Adequate Protection of Aliens.

Two others suggest the importance of "Creating a Federal Commission for the study of the entire problem of the relations of America with Japan and with China."

A fifth resolution embodies a declaration of the friendship and goodwill of America toward Japan and China, while a sixth resolution calls upon the press of the United States for a sympathetic and helpful treatment of the American-Japanese question. These last two resolutions are conveyed to you for information.

Following the resolutions, given in full in the accompanying pages, certain considerations are offered as to the importance of the proposals here made, and attention is called to an earlier resolution of the Federal Council appealing to Congress and to the people of the United States for an adequate Oriental policy.

We earnestly hope that you will be able to give your approval to the legislation needed for attaining the ends in view.

Respectfully submitted,

Simeon E. Baldwin	Frederick Lynch
James L. Barton	Charles S. Macfarland
F. S. Brockman	Shailer Mathews
Wallace Butterick	William F. McDowell
John L. Dearing*	Frank Mason North
Samuel T. Dutton	Wallace Radcliffe
Sidney L. Gulick	L. H. Roots
M. C. Harris	J. E. Williams
A. S. Lloyd	Mornay Williams

*Deceased.

January 24, 1917,
Washington, D. C.

To the Members of
The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and
The House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Honored Sirs:

The undersigned Committee, appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the American Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches,

has been instructed to convey to you the accompanying resolutions dealing with American Oriental Relations.

Two of the resolutions call for Federal Legislation for the Adequate Protection of Aliens.

Two others suggest the importance of "Creating a Federal Commission for the study of the entire problem of the relations of America with Japan and with China."

A fifth resolution embodies a declaration of the friendship and goodwill of America toward Japan and China, while a sixth resolution calls upon the press of the United States for a sympathetic and helpful treatment of the American-Japanese question. These last two resolutions are conveyed to you for information.

We earnestly bespeak your careful consideration of these requests for legislation providing (1) for "The Adequate Protection of Aliens," and (2) for the early creation of a "Federal Commission on Oriental Problems."

The resolutions themselves and certain important considerations in their support are given in the following pages.

Respectfully submitted,

Simeon E. Baldwin	Frederick Lynch
James L. Barton	Charles S. Macfarland
F. S. Brockman	Shailer Mathews
Wallace Butterick	William F. McDowell
John L. Dearing*	Frank Mason North
Samuel T. Dutton	Wallace Radcliffe
Sidney L. Gulick	L. H. Roots
M. C. Harris	J. E. Williams
A. S. Lloyd	Mornay Williams

*Deceased.

January 24, 1917,
Washington, D. C.

Resolutions Passed by the Conference on American-Oriental Problems

Calling for Federal Legislation Providing for the Adequate Protection of Aliens

Whereas, the American Bar Association has endorsed a bill (H. R. 21073) for an act of Congress, providing that "any act committed in any state or territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or a subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country, which act constitutes a crime under the laws of such state or territory, shall constitute a like crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in a like manner as in the courts of said state or territory, and within the period limited by the laws of such state or territory, and may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States, and, upon conviction, the sentence executed in like manner as sentences upon convictions for crimes under the laws of the United States."

Therefore Resolved, That this Conference of men interested in the observance by the United States of all its treaty obligations and responsibilities urges upon Congress and the President the enactment of the above law during the coming session of Congress.

Calling for a Federal Commission on Oriental Relations

Resolved, That this Conference appoint a committee of five or more to wait upon the President of the United States, to present to him the important considerations bearing upon the need of reaching an early and honorable adjustment of American relations with Japan and with China.

Resolved, That this committee be instructed to ask the President to recommend to Congress the creation of a commission of not less than five members, whose duty it shall be to study the entire problem of the relations of America with Japan and with China; and further to recommend to Congress that it invite the government of China and the government of Japan each to appoint a similar commission. And if such commissions should be appointed it is the opinion of this Conference that the American commission should meet the commissions of China and Japan in their respective countries.

Resolutions Passed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

Calling for Federal Legislation Providing for the Adequate Protection of Aliens

Whereas, The government of the United States in all its treaties solemnly promises to protect the lives and property of aliens, in response to which promises the nations with which we have treaties make reciprocal promises, which promises we require them to observe; and

Whereas, up to the present, Congress has never yet enacted the laws needful for the adequate execution of these obligations of honor and good neighborliness; and

Whereas, The most probable cause of conflict between America and other nations arises from the possible action of local race prejudice expressed either in lawless violence or in the invasion of treaty rights and friendly relations by local legislation; and

Whereas, The American Bar Association has endorsed a bill (H. R. 21073) designed to provide for this glaring defect in our federal laws of which the following section constitutes the central portion: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that any act committed in any state or territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country, which act constitutes a crime under the laws of such state or territory, shall constitute a like crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the courts of said state or territory, and within the period limited by the laws of such state or territory, and may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States, and, upon conviction, the sentence executed in like manner as sentences upon convictions for crimes under the laws of the United States," and

Whereas, A Conference on America's Oriental Problems held September 26, 1916, by a group of a score American missionaries from China and Japan with an equal number of secretaries of foreign mis-

sionary boards and laymen interested in Christian work in the Orient, passed a resolution calling upon the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to present this matter effectively to the President and Congress of the United States; therefore.

Resolved, That this Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, being vitally interested in the observance by the United States of all its treaty obligations and responsibilities, urges upon Congress and the President of the United States the enactment of the above or some similar law during the coming session of Congress;

Resolved, Further that this Council directs its Commissions on International Justice and Goodwill and on Oriental Relations to take steps as may be necessary to present this matter effectively to the President and to Congress.

Calling for a Federal Commission on Oriental Relations

Whereas, The problem of the relation of the United States with Japan is still unsolved, and should be settled in a way honorable and advantageous to both, and

Whereas, The rise of a new China requires of us a reconsideration of the entire problem of our relations with that people and the adoption of a policy free from invidious and humiliating treatment, and

Whereas, These matters cannot be adequately considered nor the problems solved save by the action of the Federal Government, and

Whereas, A Conference on American Oriental Problems, held on September 26, 1916, by a score of American missionaries from Japan and China, with a similar number of secretaries of foreign missionary boards and laymen interested in Christian work in the Orient, took action, calling upon the President to appoint a "commission of not less than five members, whose duty it shall be to study the entire problem of the relations of America with Japan and with China; and further to recommend to Congress that it invite the government of China and the government of Japan each to appoint a similar commission; and if such commissions should be appointed it is the opinion of this Conference that the American Commission should meet the commissions of China and Japan in their respective countries;" therefore

Resolved, That this Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America directs the Commission on Oriental Relations and the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to cooperate with the committee appointed by the conference above referred to in securing the appointment by the President of a Federal Commission on Oriental Relations.

Embodying a Declaration of the Friendship and Goodwill of America Toward Japan

Whereas, There is more or less apprehension in Japan that the United States harbors imperialistic ambitions in the Orient inimical to her legitimate interests and welfare, and

Whereas, There is more or less apprehension in America that Japan has designs upon the territory of the United States, and

Whereas, The existence of such fears tends to chill the historic friendship of these two countries, and

Whereas, There is abundant reason for believing that neither country has any designs whatever upon the other and that the real welfare of each can best be attained by clearly avowed policies of mutual goodwill and cooperation, with definite effort to overcome suspicions and banish fears; therefore

Resolved, That this Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America herewith declares on behalf of its constituency that the United States seeks no advantage or opportunity in the Orient harmful to those lands, nor will it be partner with any nation or any undertaking that seeks selfish advantage regardless of the rights and welfare of their peoples. The Federal Council will earnestly seek to make these principles widely accepted among our people and dominant among our legislators and executives, and

Resolved, That this Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America commend to all Americans and to the peoples of other lands as the ideal and fundamental principle guiding the United States in her international relations these noble words of President Wilson:

"We must prove ourselves their friends and champions upon terms of equality and honor. We cannot be friends upon any other terms than upon the terms of equality. We cannot be friends at all except upon the terms of honor, and we must show ourselves friends by comprehending their interest, whether it squares with our interest or not. It is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in the terms of material interest."

Calling Upon the Press of the United States for a Sympathetic and Helpful Treatment of the American-Japanese Question

Whereas, Certain newspapers of the United States have published cartoons, displays, advertisements, serial stories, and black-faced editorials highly insulting to Japan, and promoting among our people an attitude of suspicion, race prejudice and animosity inimical to the maintenance of friendly relations; therefore

Resolved, That the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America hereby expresses its condemnation of this misuse of the press, and urges upon all editors, reporters and publishers their incomparable opportunity in promoting goodwill between ourselves and other nations, founded upon correct information, sympathetic understanding and universal human brotherhood.

II. First Session of the Commission

The first session of this Commission, after its full membership had been secured, was held on March 21, 1917. At that session a summary review was made of the work of the Commission on Relations with Japan, from which we take the following statement of the number of books and pamphlets which had been used in the campaign for better relations between America and the Orient.

A. Books.		Pages
American Japanese Problem, S. L. Gulick	3,350	1,139,000
Japanese Problem in the United States, H. A. Millis...	5,000	1,670,000

Fight for Peace, S. L. Gulick	8,500	1,583,500
America and the Orient, S. L. Gulick.....	2,000	200,000
Report of Japan Commission, Charles S. Macfarland..	1,500	312,000
B. Pamphlets.		
Bulletin No. 10 Two Addresses	10,000	420,000
Bulletin No. 67 American Japanese Problem.....	15,000	645,000
Asia's Appeal to America	15,000	300,000
Comprehensive Immigration Policy and Program....	30,000	720,000
America's Asiatic Problem and Its Solution.....	30,000	60,000
The Pacific Coast and The New Oriental Policy.....	6,000	210,000
Report of the Conference on American Oriental		
Problems	3,500	56,000
To the President and Congress of the U. S. A.....	2,000	40,000
		<hr/> 7,355,500

At that same meeting of the Commission the following statement was made by the Secretary:

"This Commission, being a Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is not fitted to formulate and push a specific legislative and political program on behalf of such adjustments of our laws dealing with immigration and naturalization as are essential for a solution of the Oriental problem. For this specific legislative and political work, is it not important that an organization be formed of those who believe in the proposals I am urging on these matters? In Boston on March 3d at a meeting called by a local committee to consider this question and attended by about two hundred persons, over one hundred signed conditional membership cards and pledged over \$400, in case a national movement of this character and for this purpose should be launched."

After full consideration of the above, the Commission decided that, while it could not undertake itself to organize such a movement in all parts of the country, it would regard such a movement with favor.

III. Correspondence With Japan

Early in February, an account of the visit to Washington of the Special Committee to wait on President Wilson and Congress mentioned above, was sent to one hundred and twenty-five important leaders in Japan. Copies were also sent of the document presented to the President together with other recent leaflets on American Japanese relations. Some little notice was taken in Japan of these communications.

In June we sent to leading men in Japan eighty-seven sets of the three volumes of the Federal Council Quadrennial reports dealing with The Church and International Relations. Letters of acknowledgment from many recipients indicate an increased appreciation of the work of the Federal Council.

From Viscount Kaneko

Tokio, July 14, 1917.

I received your kind letter and three volumes entitled, "The Church and International Relations." I shall read them, when I go to my seashore home in this week.

By glancing over them, I noticed many interesting and important facts.

I am exceedingly glad that your four years' good work in America is now being recognized by both Japanese and Americans as the source of better relations between the two nations.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon in Tokio again and hear from you as to doings in America.

From Baron Megata

Tokyo, Japan, July 21, 1917.

I am in receipt of your note of June 7 as well as 3 books for which I thank you very much. The books tell surely of your arduous works for the cause of good understanding between us and also for good results after this war. I am very glad to inform you we have lately organized "America Society" in Tokyo to cooperate with the Japan Society in New York. We have been successful this far in our meeting together and I hope the Society will do much service for our object.

As for the association "Concordia"—it is doing good work although I am not taking active part in it being engaged in parliamentary work.

From President Ibuka

Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo, July 2, 1917.

Your kind letter of June 7 and also three volumes on "The Church and International Relations" have come in good order. Please accept my sincere thanks for them and also for your continued labors for a better understanding and more cordial relations between Japan and the United States.

Doubtless for the present and for some time to come the minds of the people of the United States will be occupied with the problems of the great war on which she has at last entered. *But I do hope and pray that as one of the results of the war, with Japan and America fighting on the same side for the common cause of humanity and justice and liberty, the various problems that seem so far to have baffled the wisdom of our statesmen on both sides of the sea may be satisfactorily solved on a just and permanent basis. But how soon will the war end?*

From Dr. J. Soyeda

Tokio, July 1, 1917.

Many thanks for the three volumes kindly sent to me. I am glad you are well and working as ever for the good of your country and mine. *Patience is wanted for such big affairs and it is my ardent prayer that your efforts may be crowned with success ultimately. Viscount Ishii's Mission, I hope, will do much good for the cause we are striving for.*

Thanking you again, I remain,

From Baron Sakatani

Tokyo, July 1, 1917.

Your letter of June 7 and three volumes entitled "The Churches and International Relations" duly arrived. *They are very valuable to me.* I am very glad to hear from you that there is great hope that the American-Japanese problems should be solved and the relations set right.

From T. Hirage

Osaka, July 10, 1917.

Many thanks for your sending me kindly your worthy volumes entitled "The Church and International Relations" which I wish to read with much interest.

Believing that they would help us a great deal to set right American-Japanese relations and problems, I respect heartily your constant endeavor for the sake of the common welfare of both countries.

Wishing you good health,

From A. Oltmans

Meiji Gaku-in, Tokyo, July 3, 1917.

It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge receipt of yours of June 7th, and also of the three volumes on "The Church and International Relations" which you kindly sent on to me. I am sure it will be a delight to read them and see how the campaign is going on in the home country. Just this morning the rather astounding news of the recrudescence of the Chinese Empire came to hand. They certainly are in a mess over there. And what the end of it all will be is still quite a guess.

You may be sure that we all follow with deep interest the work in which you are engaged, and I am delighted to learn from you that real progress is already visible in the attitude of our people to the questions involved. Nothing, I am sure is of weightier importance for the future than the best of understandings between Japan and our country. And it is my firm conviction that the best of our people, as well as the best people here in Japan, ardently desire that there shall be a perfect understanding based upon equity and mutual regard such as shall be the best guarantee for the welfare of both countries. Anything less than that can bring nothing but calamity.

You will doubtless be delighted to have Mr. Bowles with you in America for a season. As in height, so in firmness of spirit for what is best for international relations, he stands head and shoulders above the rest of us. I pray that his stay in the U. S. may bring much blessing to the cause of international goodwill.

Wishing you health and success in your work,

From S. Asano

Yokohama, Feb. 20, 1917.

I beg to acknowledge with much appreciation your letter of December

21st, with enclosures. I am very pleased to learn of the splendid work which your organization is doing for the advancement of better understanding between Japan and America. I realize the power and effectiveness of such a campaign and wish you every success.

With kindest personal regards to you, I am,

From George Gleason

Osaka, February 24, 1917.

I thank you for keeping me on your mailing list and sending me so promptly the articles and booklets showing the earnest efforts you are making to close-in on this tremendous problem of the relationship between America and the Orient. It is a great big problem which should be attacked from every side. Legislation, education, social fellowship, and Christian nurture are all needed to solve this problem. We have brought our Western civilization to an economically frugal, and low-grade Orient, which knows approximately as much as we do, which desires to live much as we do; yet we are resenting their entrance to our social halls. Only brotherly love can fundamentally solve this question. But I think you should be encouraged to believe that the attitude of the newspapers is more and more open. They welcome all that you do and all that you write, and there are, I think, comparatively few unrestrained articles attacking America. All Japanese, however, are ambitious for the arrival of the day when Japan will be treated by foreigners just as they treat each other.

From J. McD. Gardiner

Tokyo, March 7, 1917.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to transmit to you the enclosed resolution, together with the Committee's fraternal greeting and best wishes in the work you have undertaken and in which we wish you every success. We are more than pleased to note a decided betterment in the relations existing between the peoples of Japan and America and feel that this is in no small degree the outcome of your noble work.

At our annual meeting our Committee was continued and our chief work in the immediate future will be the establishment of our joint Bureau of Information, in securing funds for which we owe much, if not all, to you.

With heartiest greetings and best wishes,

Resolutions of the American Peace Society of Japan

"Extract from the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society of Japan, held in Tokyo on February 12, 1917."

"Dr. A. Oltmans, on behalf of the Committee on Americo-Japanese Relations, presented the following resolution concerning the work of Dr. S. L. Gulick in relation to Japan-American questions. Seconded by Bishop Harris, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and is as follows:

"The American Committee of Fifteen, appointed by the American Peace Society of Japan to cooperate with a similar Committee of Japanese for the purpose of assisting, as far as possible, in

maintaining and strengthening mutually just and beneficial relations between Japan and the United States of America, being assembled in regular meeting adopt the following resolutions:

'1. That we hereby express our great pleasure and satisfaction with the work of the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, D.D., as Secretary of the Commission of Peace and Arbitration under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

'2. That we pledge our warmest sympathy and cooperation, to the full extent of our ability, to Dr. Gulick in his great task, and express the strong hope that the objects for which he so indefatigably labors will be realized in the not distant future.

'3. That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee, be forwarded to Dr. Gulick with the Committee's fraternal greetings.

"That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the Japanese section of the Joint Committee on Japan-American Relations."

J. McD. Gardiner, *Chairman*

Gilbert Bowles, *Secretary*

IV. A Letter to the Secretary of State and Resolutions

When it became known that a Special Japanese Embassy was to come from Japan as a War Mission, after conference by referendum with members of the Commission, the following letters and resolutions were sent to Secretary Lansing:

August 9, 1917.

Dear Sir:

We enclose a letter to yourself and a set of resolutions, which explain themselves.

The plan of the Commission has been to appoint a special committee to call upon you at Washington and present the letter and the resolutions personally.

On account, however, of the continued extraordinary pressure upon your time and strength and of the desire of the Commission not to add needlessly to that pressure, it has been decided to send them to you by mail.

We trust that they will nevertheless receive your careful thought and that it may be found possible to carry out the action proposed.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. I. Haven, *Chairman*

(Signed) Chas. S. Macfarland, *Secretary*.

August 9, 1917.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned have been instructed to convey to you and through you to President Wilson the enclosed resolutions relative to the establishment of a Federal Commission on Relations with Japan.

The "Commission on Relations with the Orient" of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has for more than three years been seeking, in such educational and informal ways as have been open to it, to promote a better understanding of the Far East and of the problems of our mutual relations.

In January last we presented to President Wilson and to Committees

of the Senate and House dealing with foreign relations a petition for the establishment of a Federal Commission for the study of America's relations with Japan and China. Both the President and the Senate Committee showed a very sympathetic interest in the proposal. We enclose a copy of the same.

We now desire to call fresh attention to the importance of establishing such a Federal Commission in view of the coming to America of a Mission from Japan.

Is not this a time peculiarly appropriate for a fresh and complete consideration by the people and Government of the United States of our traditional policy in dealing with Asia and Asiatics? Have not New Japan and especially New China rendered obsolete and even dangerous the continuance of the policies of the past?

The whole world is entering upon a new era in its history, an era in which all past international policies, many of which have been so productive of international misunderstandings, aggression, wrongs, jealousy and indignation, should be replaced by policies of mutual consideration and cooperation, each people mindful not only of its own interests and advancement but mindful also of the interests and rights of others.

Now is the unique time to start upon those new policies which President Wilson has so spendidly described. "Wrong must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again."

The full application of these principles to America's relations with such peoples as China and Japan will enable her the more urgently to recommend their adoption by the nations of the world at the great Council which at the close of the war shall set up new political world conditions.

No more important task will face that Council than that of providing for right racial relationships throughout the world.

In the plans of America to do all that may be done to "secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its people" will it not be important that her own relations with Japan and with China shall have been thoroughly and satisfactorily adjusted?

It may be that there are reasons of which we are unaware why questions like these should not be considered at this time. If there are not, in view of the above mentioned considerations, the groups which we have the honor to represent earnestly hope that our Government will take advantage of the opportunity given by the coming of a special Mission from Japan, to establish a Federal Commission to confer with the Mission from Japan on all such matters, other than those connected with the conduct of the war, as it may seem desirable to both Commissions to take up in conference.

We deem it desirable that this Federal Commission should be instructed not only to conduct these conferences and report thereon but also that it be requested to make such recommendations to Congress as may seem to it important.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

(Signed) Frederick Lynch,
Charles S. Macfarland,
Sidney L. Gulick,

Committee.

Resolutions

by

The Commission on Relations with the Orient of
The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
and by

The Joint Executive Committee of
The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the
Federal Council of The Churches of Christ in America
and of

The American Council of the World Alliance for Promoting
International Friendship Through the Churches.

Whereas: The Japanese Government is sending a special Mission to this country to confer with our government in regard to important common interests relative to the conduct of the war, and

Whereas: Many of the leaders of public thought both in Japan and in this country have expressed the hope that the occasion will be utilized by both governments to consider outstanding questions between the two countries and to arrive at a mutually satisfactory solution of all pending problems, and

Whereas: This would seem to us an especially opportune time for America to consider afresh the entire policy of its dealings with Asia and Asiatics and to adopt such policies and procedures as will promote international goodwill and cooperation between the United States and the nations of the Far East and be in keeping with the New Era in Human History upon which the entire world is entering, therefore

Resolved: By the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and by the Joint Executive Committee of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and of the American Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches:—

1. That the attention of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing be called afresh to the petition presented to the President and to Congress on January 24, 1917.

2. That a letter to them be prepared and sent by the hands of our secretaries urging the importance of creating at this time a "Federal Commission for the study of the entire problem of the relations of America with Japan."

3. That this Federal Commission should, in our opinion, be empowered to confer with the Japanese Mission on all matters of American-Japanese relations other than those connected with the conduct of the war, which it may seem to both Commissions desirable to take up in conference.

4. That this Federal Commission should, in our opinion, be instructed, after full conference with the Japanese Mission, to prepare not only a general report of their findings for submission to the President and to Congress, but also such specific proposals for legislation as may be deemed important for the establishment of permanent, mutually satisfactory relations between America and Japan.

The reply from the Department of State merely acknowledged the receipt of the foregoing letters and resolutions. The proposed Federal Commission has not yet been established.

V. Important Japanese Missions

During the autumn and onward several important missions have come from Japan to the United States. The mission which received the most attention, partly because it was the first, but partly also because it dealt with political matters and war measures, was the War Mission, headed by Viscount Ishii.

Efforts were made by this Commission on behalf of the Federal Council, the World Alliance for International Friendship and the Church Peace Union to entertain the Mission at a luncheon or dinner. The pressure, however, upon their time rendered it impossible. A personal call by the secretary of this Commission upon the Viscount assured him of our interest and goodwill. He expressed his appreciation of our courtesy and also and especially of the valuable and effective work done by the Federal Council during the past four years for the promotion of better relations between America and Japan.

A second group of Japanese visitors consisted of fifteen important educators. For nearly three months they traveled over the country, inspecting our school system from bottom to top. Not much public attention was given them, but wherever they went they were receiving, as well as giving, impressions that tend to promote mutual respect and appreciation.

A third group—the Economic Mission—consisting of nine men especially conversant with questions of finance and industry have also been among us. They have received deserved attention from our financiers. Their purpose was not only to study the problems of finance and industry in general but especially to devise means for promoting more effective business relations, cooperation and coordination between Japan and America. They earnestly urged cooperation of American and Japanese capital and technical skill in China, not only for the benefit of America and Japan but also for the benefit of China herself. The head of this Mission, Baron Megata, is one of Japan's most eminent financiers.

Still another important group has been here—the Parliamentary Mission. Its members have been studying particularly our governmental system and our laws and judicial procedures. Dr. Masao, head of this Mission, granted the Secretary of this Commission a full hour for an interview. In the course of the conversation he took special care to express his high appreciation of the work of the Federal Council and his keen regret that the limitations of time made it impossible for his Mission to accept the invitation of the Federal Council and World Alliance for a luncheon.

VI. American Japanese Relations in California

Throughout the year various items of news have been coming to hand indicating that better relations were developing between Americans and Japanese on the Pacific Coast. A brief summary of these items may well be given, for they are encouraging signs of better times coming. The activities of the Federal Council have been important factors in these improving relations.

Dr. Masao, head of the Parliamentary Mission, referred to above, made an interesting statement on this matter. It seems that the Mission felt some anxiety before reaching California as to how they would be received and treated. The experiences of Japanese in former years in California are still reverberating in Japan. Even eminent visitors from Japan have on occasion been subjected to insult and humiliation.

This Parliamentary Mission, however, much to their satisfaction, received nothing but the most cordial treatment wherever they went. In no city of the United States has their reception been more friendly than it was in San Francisco. While a suitable welcome was to have been expected from state and city officials and from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, the representatives of organized labor were hardly expected to show the same manifestations of cordial goodwill. Such, however, was the case.

Mr. George Shima, popularly known as the Japanese "Potato King," gave a dinner to the Mission, which several representatives of organized labor also attended. According to the statement of Dr. Masao, the frank conference which there took place in regard to Japanese labor in California and in Japan, and as to methods for meeting such difficulties as still remain in the economic competition of Japanese with American labor, was exceedingly satisfactory to all concerned. At that conference Mr. Murphy, President of the California State Federation of Labor, was present and also Mr. Scharrenberg, its Secretary-Treasurer, "the man behind the throne."

So cordial were the relations established that an official letter of introduction for the entire Mission to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and the other officers at Washington, was presented to the Mission by Mr. Scharrenberg on behalf of the California State Federation.

On the arrival of the Mission in Washington, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was in session. President Gompers took the opportunity to introduce the entire Parliamentary Mission to the entire Executive Council, at which meeting frank and friendly addresses were again made

on both sides, and further progress was attained in mutual understanding and goodwill.

The beginning of these friendly relations of American organized labor with representatives from Japan, it may be remembered, was due to the coming from Japan in the summer of 1915 of two delegates representing Japanese organized labor, Messrs. Suzuki and Yoshimatsu, to attend as fraternal delegates the Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor. The first suggestion for this important step was made by Mr. Scharrenberg in November, 1914.

The Japanese delegates also attended the Convention of the American Federation of Labor held that year in San Francisco (November, 1915). At that time Mr. Shima gave a dinner at which the two delegates from Japan, President Gompers and Secretary Scharrenberg, were the special guests of honor—the first time that the official leaders of American and Japanese labor had ever sat down to a common meal and exchanged friendly greetings. It was on that occasion that Mr. McArthur, one of the leaders of organized labor in San Francisco, made the humorous but significant remark to Mr. Suzuki: "The more I see of you the less you look like a Jap."

The results of that four months' adventure of Japanese labor delegates in California were so satisfactory that the following year, 1916, Mr. Suzuki came again, this time attending also the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Baltimore, Maryland. He brought with him from Japan invitations to Secretary Scharrenberg and President Gompers to visit Japan as fraternal delegates. The letters which he brought are of historic interest because of the fact that they were the first official communications of Japanese labor to American labor, and also because of their remarkable contents. It is a public misfortune that they have not received more general notice. Because of the war it is natural that neither of the invitations could be accepted. It is to be hoped, however, that in due time both Secretary Scharrenberg and President Gompers will visit Japan as fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the labor of Japan, both unorganized and organized.

Other factors, making for better American-Japanese relations on the Pacific Coast have also been powerfully at work. We should mention especially the fine impression made by Japanese through their purchase of Liberty Bonds and their generous contributions to the Red Cross. In appreciative recognition of these fine acts a particularly happy event took place at Riverside, California. A dinner was given at the "Mission Inn" by Americans to some sixty Japanese residents and a number of interesting speeches were made on both sides.

VII. Addresses

Throughout the year Dr. Gulick has accepted every opportunity that has offered that could be worked into his schedule to speak on American-Oriental relations. He rarely speaks on the broader themes of international justice, goodwill, and world organization, without driving home the general principles by illustration from the Orient. During the year he has made about 180 addresses on these themes. Special mention may be made of his addresses before Chambers of Commerce in the cities of Rochester, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and Topeka, and before the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at Washington, D. C.

VIII. A League for Constructive Immigration Legislation

In harmony with the action of the Commission at its meeting on March 21, 1917, reported above, Dr. Gulick has taken steps to organize a national movement to secure the legislation essential to a solution of the American-Oriental Problem.

A statement of the general principles, policy and program has been framed by a group of men experienced in political affairs and in the problems of immigration. A *Preliminary Committee* has been formed consisting of nearly 150 leading citizens in all parts of the country. Invitations have been issued for membership on the Committee of One Thousand. When this large Committee is secured and the time seems appropriate a national gathering will be held to establish the League, to elect officers and an Executive Committee and to define more fully the details of the program and procedure.

IX. Literature

The following literature on American-Oriental relations is available at the office of the Commission:

- New Japan and Her Problems. (6 pp.)
- China and the Nations. (8 pp.)
- America's Asiatic Problem and Its Solution in a Nutshell. (8 pp.)
- Adequate Protection for Aliens. (8 pp.)
- Asia's Appeal to America. (20 pp.)
- A Comprehensive Immigration Policy and Program. (24 pp.)
- Anti-Japanese War-Scare Stories. (96 pp.)
- America and the Orient. (100 pp.)
- The American Japanese Problem. (340 pp.)
- The Church and International Relations—Japan. (312 pp.)
- Federal Council Quadrennial Report Vol. IV.
- The Japanese Problem in the United States—Prof. H. A. Millis. (234 pp.)

X. Opium Trade in China

In March information was received in regard to the pressure that was being exerted by the Shanghai Opium Combine upon the Chinese Government to purchase all unsold stock of opium in Hongkong and Shanghai and to extend the period of its legalized sale.

Important meetings had been held in Shanghai of those interested in the moral welfare of China at which resolutions were passed appealing to the British and Chinese Governments in regard to the matter. The Federal Council was urged to use its influence in the matter. In view of the need of haste and also of the nature of the case, the secretaries took the action indicated in the following letter to Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister for China to the United States of America:

March 28, 1917.

Your Excellency:

If our information is correct, pressure is being put upon the Chinese Government by sinister forces seeking to extend the period for the public authorized sale of opium beyond the date now approaching for its absolute prohibition.

The Christian people of America are profoundly interested in this question. We have been deeply impressed by the moral energy of the Chinese Government and people in the anti-opium campaign of recent decades.

On behalf of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing more than 18,000,000 church members, I venture to express the hope that the Chinese Government will resist the pressure now being put upon it, and will bring the vicious and destructive opium trade to a complete and absolute end.

If you can suitably do so, will you not convey to your government this interest of American friends of China for a right decision in this matter, so important to the welfare not only of China but of all nations.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

(Signed) F. S. BROCKMAN.

Minister Koo replied appreciatively and stated that he had transmitted the substance of the letter by cable to his government. Later reports showed that the government had refused the alluring offers of the Opium Combine.

XI. An Interesting Suggestion

One of Japan's most eloquent preachers and far seeing Christian statesmen has suggested the importance of establishing a "Chair of American History" in the Imperial University of Tokyo. The letter is full of interest. It seems better to withhold the name of the writer.

August 20, 1917.

Dr. S. Gulick, My dear Sir:

I owe many debts to you; you have given me letters, reports and books seven times. I never replied even once. To write in

English always appears to me like the crossing over of a very high precipitous mountain. It seems almost impossible to undertake. But I must write to pay my debts which are now almost unbearable. I appreciate your earnest labor for Japan. America must be very patient for her young neighbor who is somewhat conceited.

Japan was born as a nation just fifty years ago. The national feeling and interest appear to her as the highest virtues. She must be born again to enter into the family of nations. The entrance of America into this great war and the great revolution of Russia will lead Japan to the way of regeneration.

The Japanese as a nation are very ignorant of America. It has been a great misfortune for Japan not to know America. To know America is to know the future of the world. I think it is very important to give the correct knowledge of America to the Japanese. How shall we give it? One that is easiest is to give them very good translations of American histories and some American stories and novels. The other is to set up the *Chair of American history in the Imperial University*. *Is it not possible for you to get some fund for that? Some pro-American Japanese, I think, will provide some for that fund, if you propose that.* What do you think of my suggestion? I hope you will consider about it.

Yours truly in Christ,

Is not this a valuable suggestion? Might not some American offer one half of the amount needed to establish a "Chair on American History," on the condition that some Japanese would provide the other half?

XII. Students from the Far East

The amazing success of Japan in acquiring occidental modes of life and civilization was due in no small part to the thousands of students which she sent to the countries of the West. The friendship also which she developed for America was largely due to those students who studied in our institutions of learning and were welcomed to our homes. The men whom she has recently been sending us in the promotion of better relations have largely been men who studied here in their youth.

The presence in our educational institutions today of some 400 Chinese students whose expenses are provided by the surplus of the Boxer indemnity which we are returning to China (about \$40,000,000 by 1939) is creating a bond of mutual appreciation and goodwill. In addition to these about nine hundred other Chinese students are here at their own charges, either private or governmental.

These facts suggest a method for the cultivation of international helpfulness and friendship which merits careful study. If an adequate stream of Oriental students could be brought from their respective countries through a period of 20 years,

each student to have opportunity for five years of study, all at the expense of our Government, what mighty bonds of mutual goodwill would be forged and what inestimable advantages would accrue to them and also to us!

Suppose that provision were made for the coming of 250 Chinese and of 50 Japanese students annually. The expense of each student would be, say \$1,000 annually. After five years the maximum number of such students would be reached, namely 1,500, and the maximum annual expense would be \$1,500,000, or a total in twenty years of thirty million dollars—the cost of two dreadnaughts of moderate size.

If at the same time 25 American students should be sent annually for study in China and Japan to master their languages and become experts in things Oriental, further links will have been forged in the chain of mutual understanding and goodwill.

In the meantime American laws should be set right in relation to Asiatics, removing present causes of irritation and illwill. Is not this a proposal which the Commission on Relations with the Orient might well work out in detail and adopt as a part of its regular program?

XIII. Conclusion

Although the proposed League for Constructive Immigration Legislation referred to above, when formed, will carry forward the program for political and legislative action, there will still be much for this Commission to do in educating the Christians of America as to American-Oriental problems. The times are propitious for this educational campaign. Sympathy for China has become strong. Suspensions of Japan have been allayed.

Many Americans are realizing the importance of setting right the relations of America and the Far East. They begin to see that our policies and our legislation of the past have been open to serious criticism. They desire to rectify the mistakes of the past and to take those actions that shall win both Japan and China to permanent friendship.

In view of the general situation described above, this Commission recommends the reaffirmation of the resolution passed by the Administrative Committee in 1914 in regard to Oriental relations, and the adoption of certain other resolutions as suggested below.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) WILLIAM I. HAVEN,
Chairman.

THE HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL

Introduction

The Home Missions Council is gathering information to be presented at its Annual Meeting the middle of January. It is, therefore, impossible to give at this time a full review of the work of the current year.

The Federal Council has asked for our statistics, by them to be soon published in their report; but those statistics are not available now. They will go to the Council as soon as we shall have secured them; that, however, will not be till nearly the middle of January.

The work of the various committees, so far as they have come to hand, is herewith presented for the information of the Federal Council.

Rural Fields Committee

The work of the Rural Fields Committee has been during the year giving particular attention to the three States of New York, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

In New York State the Country Church Council has been formally completed. Each denomination of four participating has appointed official representatives. The Council will meet soon and will elect a superintendent.

In Kansas in February, 1917, at Manhattan was held a conference of state representatives of the Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational and Presbyterian Churches. They discussed during two days the proposal of a state comity commission or committee and declined to enter into such an arrangement at this time.

In Oklahoma a conference was held in January at the State College at Stillwater. The proposal of a state conference or committee was favorably considered and a further conference of state representatives was requested for November, 1917.

War-Time Pastor pamphlets have been circulated in New York State by the representatives of four denominations.

The summer schools for country ministers of all denominations have been more in number during the past year than in any previous year. Particularly interesting were the schools at East Lansing, Michigan; Pullman, Washington; Ames, Iowa; Estes Park, Colorado.

The denominational organization for country church work has gone forward in the appointment by the Methodist Church of Professor Paul L. Vogt, Ph.D., as Superintendent of Rural

Work; and in the survey made by the Moravian Country Church Commission of all the country church work in that Commission.

The Rural Fields Committee proposes three steps of advance:

First. A conference in Oklahoma in November or December to which in the name of the Home Missions Council denominational representatives will be invited.

Second. A system of institutes in various states for the consideration of the rural religious situation during the war.

Third. The publication of War-Time Pastor pamphlets and bulletins.

Committee on Indian Work

The Committee on Indian Work of the Home Missions Council has given itself largely to eliminating the overlapping and overlooking in Indian fields. It is gratifying to report that comity has been established and a wise distribution of needy Indian tribes accomplished throughout the United States. The work is far from accomplished as evidenced by the conditions of continued neglect and open doors of opportunity, but the Protestant Churches are reaching out as never before for the Indians that have been overlooked; and the reproach of tens of thousands of the descendants of the American Indian race, still in the darkness of heathenism, will soon be removed if this task is undertaken with new energy and determination.

The work of the various interdenominational organizations for Indian uplift is deserving of detailed mention. The American Bible Society in its valuable accomplishment of the printing of the Navajo Scriptures, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, with field secretaries for Indian work, the National Indian Association with its mission, industrial and medical service and the newly established Roe Indian Institute at Wichita, Kansas, are cooperating agencies, all seeking a common end with our denominational societies. The National Society of American Indians has become well established, and Christian leaders are most active in this organization.

One of the greatest gains to the whole Indian cause has been the confidence established and the hearty relations with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Hon. Cato Sells, and his associates of the Indian Office at Washington. Perhaps the most notable advance move toward the betterment of conditions among the Indians, aiding them to self-support, has resulted from a visit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Indian reservations through the West. Health considerations

and the suppression of the liquor traffic have been given great prominence. Stock raising and the promotion of industry from a reimbursable appropriation have been developed, and the number of acres farmed by Indians greatly increased. An improved vocational training and a new educational system have been worked out by the leaders from the government schools and the Office at Washington and this program is established throughout the Indian educational service.

Along with the increasing spirit of independence in a material way, more and more as the number of converts to the Christian faith increases, are the Indians learning to contribute to their church and mission efforts.

The majority of the government boarding schools are systematically and regularly provided with Sabbath-school organizations, Sabbath preaching, general assembly religious exercise, and with denominational instruction and nurture in the faith for the pupils who are classified in church groups. This is in accordance with the rules of the Office of Indian Affairs.

A great opportunity is presented to Christian leaders to call the attention of Christian men and women to the need through the Civil Service for additional workers on the government Indian fields. Our attention is directed to this by the Indian Office itself, which would be happy to have a larger number of capable workers, especially field matrons available for its service.

The compiling of statistics and data regarding the unreached tribes has served to direct the attention of missionary societies and of Christian people generally to the opportunities before the Church. It also reveals that no one denomination is sufficient to deal with any part of this problem apart from other denominations, and that we may provide for the neglected Indians by conferences, cooperation, mutual appreciation and goodwill.

The latest statistics gathered showed some seventy-eight tribes and bands of Indians needing Christian missions and 47,300 Indians unprovided with missionaries or the privileges of Christian worship. The Louisville Ministerial Association, impressed with the neglect of many Indian tribes by the organized religious forces, recently passed the following resolution:

"That the members of the Ministerial Association urge in their congregations and, if possible, in their denominations, more active attention to Indian missions, that the serious reproach against the Christian Churches of this country of having, after more than a century of missionary enterprise, not yet reached one-half of our Indian population may be removed at the earliest possible date."

Church Building Committee

The Church Building Committee of the Home Missions

Council has during the year been chiefly interested in two particular topics as follows:

First. The matter of obtaining adequate protection for grants and loans made by church building organizations in certain western states by so-called foreign corporations. We have been considering how needy churches in those states can be aided in building their houses of worship, or manses, or parsonages, by some method in harmony with the state laws. A definite conclusion has not yet been reached in this matter, but we are hoping to persuade the legislatures of said states to amend the present laws by adding a paragraph stating that these laws do not pertain to work done by religious, eleemosynary, and benevolent boards or societies seeking to aid needy churches in their building enterprises.

Second. The Committee is also concerning itself in the matter of seeking a great improvement in the church architecture of our country. Practically all the denominations are complaining that while they have many fine and adequate buildings for public worship they also have many buildings uncomely in appearance and inadequate for the best service. Efforts are being made toward a marked advance in this direction, both as regards our rural churches and our city churches. Our efforts in this direction have but recently begun and are not as yet sufficiently matured to make any very conclusive report.

Negro Evangelization

Some interesting facts have been gathered by our Committee on Negro Work, especially as responsibility for that work is divided between the North and the South.

In the distribution of Negro population by the census of 1910, out of a total population of 62,683,000 in the North, 1,078,000, or 1.72 per cent., were Negroes. In none of these states does the Negro population reach five per cent. Nearly four-fifths, or seventy-eight per cent., live in the cities and their illiteracy is rated at 8.7 per cent.

Almost nine million Negroes live in the South, about thirty per cent. being illiterate. Nearly four-fifths live in the country, forty per cent. of the farmers of the South being Negroes. In two southern states they constitute one-half of the population. Many of them are making decided progress. They own or control a million farms in the South; one-half million of them own homes valued at nearly one billion dollars. Two million Negro children are in the public schools of the South, taught by twenty-five thousand Negro teachers. About six thousand are authors; one thousand have secured patents at Washington, thirty thousand are architects, electricians, druggists, physicians, bankers, insurance agents, owners of department stores, mills, and so forth; and they publish four hundred newspapers. After all has been said of their progress, it still leaves the vast majority of them shiftless, without purpose or ambition, degraded, criminal, and in dire need of helping hands and of the

gospel of Christ. Many are in the hands of "blind leaders of the blind," or are as destitute and far from God as their kindred in the Dark Continent.

During the past year there has been a remarkable exodus of Negroes to the North, which has greatly puzzled thoughtful people on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, to find a satisfactory explanation. Various suggestions have been offered, such as political influences, increased wages, better protection of their rights, and so forth. In some of the great cities, notably Detroit, they have been unable to find accommodations and are sleeping in wretched quarters, suffering greatly by exposure in the rigorous climate to which they are unaccustomed. The movement is being watched by North and South, with great interest, and will probably adjust itself, perhaps relieving the congestion of over-crowded sections in the South, and giving the North an opportunity to assist in the solution of the Negro problem.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) C. L. THOMPSON,
President.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

With each recurring centennial of the day when Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five theses on the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg, which day is generally recognized as the historical beginning of Protestantism, the event is appropriately observed. The celebration of the Quadricentennial just ended was attended with notable success. It is generally remarked that no religious event called forth such universal interest and was so thoroughly effective as this celebration which began and received special emphasis at various times through the year preceding, but which ended in a great climax during the week of October 28-November 4, 1917, when American Protestantism everywhere appraised at full value the world's heroic Reformers and reaffirmed allegiance to the great principles by which they regenerated religious thought and life. A remarkable unanimity was revealed in recognizing these essential principles as forming the basis of our modern ecclesiastical and civil institutions, and especially as the foundation stones of the American nation.

In connection with this celebration the Federal Council, through its special committee, performed a very real service. It was accomplished chiefly in stimulating and guiding celebration activities. The following was sent by the Committee as a message from the Federal Council to the Churches of Christ in America: "In the many important dates in the reform movements of the sixteenth century, the most notable is October 31, 1517, the day when Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five theses on the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg, for discussion next day by the university students. How this discussion, aided by the recently invented art of printing, quickly spread over Germany and beyond, is well-known history. About this day may well center the thought and activity incident to the celebration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the beginning of the Reformation.

"This anniversary affords opportunity for a review of the great historical events of the sixteenth century. In all subsequent progress the cardinal principles of the Reformation have been the leavening factors, and this time of stress and strain especially makes its solemn appeal for a universal experience of that which was the essence of the reforming movement—justification by faith, and the resultant privilege and respon-

sibility of the individual soul before God; the supreme authority of the Scriptures, the right of private judgment, and such consequent benefits as popular education and religious and civil liberty, which have, by reason of this great movement, become the cornerstones of the American nation.

"But the opportunity of this Jubilee year is not only to value again these treasures of our civilization, but also to cause enlarged vision and to give new impetus to old activities. It is fitting that we praise the Reformer heroes of the sixteenth century, but it is more fitting that we speak of their principles, tracing the influence of these in the progress of four hundred years, and applying them anew. The spirit and aim that should dominate the Quadricentennial observance may be summed up in a sentence: 'To celebrate the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century and to hasten the Transformation of the Twentieth.'

"In the light of the foregoing principles we urge upon all Evangelical Churches and Christian agencies a recognition of this great Reformation festival. All are rooted in a great historic past marked by strenuous life and martyr deaths, by noble faiths and heroic achievement, and are the fruits of sixteenth century thought and devotion. Fitting gratitude suggests that those hero churchmen of the past, and the great movement they inaugurated be recalled and celebrated with due dignity and effectiveness. Time and effort will be necessary, of course, for a proper presentation in sermon, lecture, and pictured forms of the Reformation history. But surely it will be worth while to devote thought and energy to the presentation of the principles and facts of that great era in world history. Such a celebration must result in deeper knowledge, a more profound faith in God, renewed zeal, and an advancement of those truths, tasks, and missionary enterprises committed to the Church of Christ."

A similar message was addressed to all the Educational Institutions. A Handbook was issued in an edition of 20,000 copies which carried the Council's message, offered numerous suggestions for a constructive celebration, and tabulated literature and other helps for readers and speakers.

The scope and purpose were quickly grasped by the public. It had been feared the observance would merely result in laudation of Luther, his forerunners, co-workers and followers; also, that the abuses which made the Reformation necessary would be so vigorously and constantly reviewed as to give a negative cast to the entire festival. Both praise and blame were accorded, but with fitting moderation, while the main attention was given to a discriminating review of historical facts

and a restatement of vital truths. This made a general participation possible, and what is more, it led to an effective revival of interest in fundamentals, and eventuated in a quiet reaffirmation of the principal tenets of the Christian faith. It was a campaign of Christian education with just enough of celebration features to make it also a great religious festival. Countless addresses, lectures, and sermons, quantities of literature and numerous musical programs were leading features. Naturally the great war presented obstacles and modified the celebration both in character and degree. In character it was for the better. The celebration begun with earnestness became increasingly serious as the war surged nearer and finally broke on our shores. The churches were all the better prepared to minister because they turned at this time to review first principles. The observance added to the stability of American life.

But the celebration suffered in some degree because of the war. Minds were preoccupied, and here and there inclined to prejudice because Luther, the leading reformer, was a German. But this prejudice against the greatest of all Germans, and hailing from a totally different period, only very moderately affected the observance. In fact, Luther suffered neither because of traditional opponents to his teachings and career, nor because of nationality, but stood as the great historical figure through whose private and public life a most beneficent movement was born into the world.

Substantially all the denominations and societies observed the anniversary. In stating principles and relating them to religious and civil progress, there was an agreement reassuring to the Protestant forces of our country. In recognizing those who contributed to the progress of the Reformation the lives of many were reviewed—Huss, Wycliff, Luther, Zwingli, Calvin, Knox, Cranmer and others. The Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, Reformed, and Congregational bodies particularly stressed the celebration. For instance, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America held five special and inspiring services on Sunday, May 20, 1917, during its annual meeting at Dallas, Texas, and the addresses delivered were published in a volume by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. Interdenominational meetings were also held in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago and other cities. The literature which was published by the Lutherans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Reformed, Baptists, etc., was of a substantial character, and added largely to the bibliography of the Reformation. General church bodies, through their Boards, utilized the anniversary to raise funds for various departments of church service and

it is estimated that upwards of \$25,000,000 were raised during the period of observance. In the Lutheran Church the anniversary was also signalized by the unification of several of its leading branches. This alone makes the year notable in American church history, and will naturally increase the effectiveness of that denomination.

In other countries with which the Committee was in touch the Quadricentennial was observed. From the Reformed Church of France two leading churchmen came on a mission of friendship to America, bringing a special message from the Protestant churches of that land to those of this country. The Archbishop of Sweden sent a warm greeting, regretting that neither he himself nor a personal representative found it possible to visit America. In Great Britain celebration activities came to a climax in a series of important meetings to which the Archbishop of Canterbury sent cordial greetings, and where the President of the Free Church Federation presided.

The Committee is indebted to certain of its members for contributions to its necessary expenses, to the publishing houses of cooperating denominations for the payment by them of their share in the cost of the Handbook, and to the Lutheran Committee in Philadelphia for the use of an office in the Hornor Building, and also for the very valuable and gratuitous services of the Secretary, Rev. Howard R. Gold.

This report is respectfully submitted in behalf of the entire Committee, although its business was transacted by an Executive Committee of seven members.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. ROBERTS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES

I. The Origin of the Commission

The General War-Time Commission of the Churches is a committee of one hundred persons belonging to the different religious bodies which are dealing in direct and responsible ways with the new problems which the war has raised. The justification of its existence is the same need of coordination which has called into being similar bodies in other spheres of the nation's activity. Four different groups of agencies are at work in the religious field: first, the chaplains of the Army and Navy; second, the denominational war commissions; third, the interdenominational agencies like the War Work Councils of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations, the American Bible Society, the National Sunday School War Council and the Young People's Societies; and, lastly, the committees and commissions of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It is clear that if these bodies are to work effectively they must work together. The work of the church, like the work of the nation, must be conceived as a unity, and each contributing agency must occupy its own place as part of a single comprehensive plan.

Its Constitution by the Federal Council

Realizing this need the leaders of the Federal Council called at Washington on May 8 and 9, 1917, a special meeting of the Council and its cooperating agencies, which was attended by representatives of no less than thirty-five different bodies engaged in war work. Two matters engaged the attention of the delegates: first, a message to the churches, defining the ideals which ought to animate Christians in this time of testing; and, second, a discussion of methods by which these ideals might be translated into reality. All agreed that if the spirit which inspired the gathering was not to be dissipated in mere talk, some definite organization must be constituted to give effect to its conclusions, and the Administrative Committee was authorized to take the necessary steps to bring this about. Acting under this authorization, Rev. Frank Mason North, the President of the Council, invited and appointed a carefully selected group of persons from the different religious

bodies whose cooperation was essential, to serve as members of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.

The Membership of the War-Time Commission

The Commission is made up of members of the permanent commissions and committees of the Federal Council¹, of the denominational war commissions and other denominational war service bodies and of the interdenominational agencies already referred to. Its Executive Committee includes members of these various bodies and agencies, and its Advisory Council consists of representatives of the denominational war commissions. It is cooperating with the National Catholic War Council and with the Jewish Welfare Board in matters of common concern, such as securing the appointment of an adequate number of chaplains and improving moral conditions at home and abroad. It brings together for purposes of conference and mutual helpfulness members representing a wider range of religious interests than have probably ever yet cooperated for a similar purpose.

Its Relation to the Cooperating Bodies and the Council

The relation of the Commission to the different bodies from which its membership is recruited was defined in the following statement, approved both by its own Executive Committee and the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council:

"With the permanent Commissions of the Federal Council the relations of the General War-Time Commission are necessarily close and intimate, and in all that concerns war work the officers and the Commissions of the Council and the General War-Time Commission are working together. The Commission is, however, distinguished from the regular and permanent Commissions of the Council: first, in its special and temporary nature; secondly, in its constitution as primarily composed of members of similar temporary denominational and other agencies; and in consequence, thirdly, in requiring freedom of action not necessary in the case of more permanent bodies. As a temporary and emergency body, brought into existence to help in meeting the needs of a national crisis, it is free to deal with each situation which may arise in such ways as best fulfil the purposes of its appointment. As the General Secretary of the Federal Council states in his volume, *The Progress of Church Federation*: 'By exercise of a certain freedom of relationship called for under exceptional conditions,

(¹) The Commissions of the Federal Council are bodies appointed by the President to undertake some special form of work which requires interdenominational cooperation. They have their own officers and organization, raise their own funds, and their actions do not commit the Council as a whole unless approved by the Administrative Committee. Unlike the Council itself, which is a delegated body composed of official representatives appointed for the purpose by the constituent organizations, the Commissions owe their existence to the initiative of the Federal Council, and their relation to the bodies from which their membership is taken varies in different cases.

the Commission can as the case may arise unite its forces without ecclesiastical limitations with those other religious bodies seeking the same ends, the service of the nation and of the world.'

"While cooperating with the Commission in all matters where cooperation is possible and mutually advantageous, those who serve on its committees remain directly responsible to the bodies to which they belong, and it is distinctly understood that this primary responsibility is in no way compromised by their membership on the Commission. This is true of all its members, whether belonging to the denominational war commissions, the interdenominational agencies, or the permanent Commissions of the Federal Council. The purpose of the War-Time Commission is not to replace or duplicate, still less to check, any activity directed toward a task too great for our united forces. On the contrary, it will seek to serve all by furnishing a clearing house of information and an agency of sympathetic coordination, through which the efficiency of each may be increased, its aims advanced, and so the Church as a whole be enabled to render the largest service to the nation and to the world in this great and critical time. When its work is done it will make final report to the Federal Council and to the bodies which cooperate in it and will be discontinued."

Acknowledgment of Services

We cannot take up in detail the story of the Commission's work without a word of personal tribute to the men whose clear vision and self-sacrificing labor have made it possible. To Dr. North and Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, to whom we owe the Washington meeting of the Council, in which the idea of the Commission first took shape; to Mr. Fred B. Smith and Rev. Roy B. Guild, of the Commission on Inter-Church Federations, to whom we owe the Pittsburgh Conference, with its broad survey of the field and its admirable report on the war program of the local church; to Rev. Charles Stelzle, who has had charge of the publicity of these different enterprises and who, in addition, has been carrying on in behalf of the Church as a whole an energetic temperance campaign; to Bishop W. F. McDowell, Chairman of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, and Rev. Clyde F. Armitage, its secretary, who has represented the Council in dealing with the Departments of the Government in all that concerns chaplains; to Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill; and last but not least to Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, who has not only thrown himself with full enthusiasm into the cause of the chaplains, but who during the summer, when others were away on their vacations, organized the Committee on Voluntary Chaplains, which was the direct precursor of the War-Time Commission. At a time when many of the different agencies were feeling their way to find themselves in an unfamiliar field, this committee took

the first steps to bring together representatives of the different denominational war commissions. Plans were made for a systematic visitation of the camps; attention was called to the need of providing voluntary chaplains in the training camps and other centres for which the Government made no provision; the needs of local communities were studied; and a sympathetic understanding, invaluable to the later developments, was created by the contact of those who were engaged in these common tasks. Without the preliminary work done by this committee, the War-Time Commission could not have begun where it did.

II. The Organization of the Commission

The Commission met for the first time in New York on Thursday, September 20, 1917, and organized with Robert E. Speer as Chairman, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Vice-Chairman, and Rev. William Adams Brown, Secretary. At later meetings Rev. Gaylord S. White was chosen Associate Secretary, and Harold H. Tryon, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, and Eric M. North, Assistant Secretaries.

The Problem of Organization

Two possibilities faced the Commission at its origin. It might enter the field as an executive agency, taking over the work of existing organizations and superseding them with a machinery of its own; or it might regard its work as primarily interpretative and advisory, making itself a meeting-ground for discussion and counsel, but leaving the actual execution of the policies agreed upon to the cooperative action of the agencies that were already in existence.

The latter was obviously the wiser plan, so far as it was practicable. It was wiser on grounds of economy. It is always better to use the machinery that is at hand, so far as it will go, than to create new machinery. But it was wiser, too, on grounds of policy, for what was needed was not a single body that would relieve existing agencies of their immediate responsibility—a responsibility which, in the very nature of the case as a result of a hundred local and personal ties, no one else could assume—but rather a body that could act as counselor and guide, by furnishing a wider perspective and so directing into the most practicable and effective channels the energies which were already released. It is on this theory that the Commission has worked. It has not built up a large staff, but it has tried to include in its councils and discussions men and women who are really responsible for the war work of the Church as a whole, that through their com-

bined counsels it might develop the consciousness of a common opportunity and of a united responsibility.

Statement of Purpose

But it soon appeared that counsel alone was not enough. There were things which needed to be done which no one was doing, and for these it was necessary for the Commission to make provision. This double function of the Commission as at once advisory and executive was expressed by the Commission at its opening meeting in the following statement:

"It is the purpose of the Commission:

"1. To coordinate existing and proposed activities and to bring them into intelligent and sympathetic relationship so as to avoid all waste and friction and to promote efficiency.

"2. To suggest to the proper agency or agencies any further work called for and not being done.

"3. To provide for or perform such work as can best be done in a cooperative way.

"4. To furnish means of common and united expression when such is desired; and finally,

"5. To provide a body which would be prepared to deal in a spirit of cooperation with the new problems of reconstruction which may have to be faced after the war."

In pursuance of this policy the Commission organized itself into a number of different committees and entrusted to an Executive Committee, including representatives of all the interests to be unified, power to act for the Commission when it was not in session.

The War-Time Task of the Church

It will help us to set the work of these committees in their right relations if at the outset we remind ourselves for a moment of the nature of the task which the war lays upon the Church.

Apart from the perennial need of fostering the higher life of the nation, this is as follows:

1. To provide the ministrations of religion for the large number of persons, both men and women, suddenly taken from their accustomed surroundings and plunged into an unfamiliar life.

2. To awaken the congregations whose horizon has hitherto been limited to their own communion, or at most to the missionary enterprise in the technical sense, to the new responsibilities of social ministry and reconstruction which the war has laid upon them.

3. While loyally supporting our own government in the

righteous war to which we have laid our hands, to keep alive the international consciousness to which religion in its higher aspects is committed.

This analysis of the task determines the fields in which the work must be carried on.

Under 1 we have not only

- (a) The Army and Navy, but
- (b) The great army of industrial workers, many of them women who have been called to take the place of enlisted men.

Under 2 we have to consider not only

- (a) The individual church, but
- (b) The community in which it is located, and especially the communities adjoining the great cantonments whose moral health is so important a factor for the welfare of the soldiers and sailors in their neighborhood. And beyond these
- (c) The millions who are in need, for whose care the church as a whole is responsible—the sick and the wounded, the prisoners and the disabled, the destitute, and the homeless both here and across the sea.

Under 3 we touch the supreme function of the church, which is to Christianize the ideals of the nation and so to promote that consciousness of world-wide brotherhood without which true democracy is impossible.

Religious Agencies in War Work: The Commissions of the Council

Of the war work of the permanent commissions and committees of the Council, a full report is given elsewhere. Here it is only necessary to say that even before the organization of the General War-Time Commission it was of the most important character. The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains was busy with the task of recommending suitable chaplains to the Government¹. The Commission on Inter-Church Federations was working out a program for community activity in the neighborhood of the great cantonments. The Committee on Temperance was conducting a propaganda for nation-wide prohibition during the war. The

⁽¹⁾ The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains is a permanent committee including the chairmen of the several denominational chaplain committees. All papers of Protestants submitted in application for appointment as chaplain are referred to this Committee by the War and Navy Departments, and the correspondence required to determine the qualifications of the candidate is conducted by the secretary of the Committee through the Washington office of the Federal Council. The names of satisfactory candidates, after endorsement by the chaplain committees of their respective denominations, are certified to the Department, and no Protestant chaplains are appointed in the Regular Army, the National Army or the Navy without the approval of the General Committee. The Committee also cooperates with the Bureau of Militia Affairs in selecting new chaplains for the federalized National Guard.

Commission on the Church and Social Service was studying conditions in the camps which were not provided with chaplains and considering methods of supplying this need. The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill was concerning itself with the larger questions of international goodwill on which the hope of any permanent peace depends.¹ The other Commissions, if touching the war work less directly, were rendering indispensable service in their respective fields of ministry to the higher life of the nation.

Since the organization of the General War-Time Commission, the resources of the permanent Commissions, both in personnel and in equipment, have been freely put at its disposal. In some cases they have been recognized as committees of the War-Time Commission for special purposes. In other cases they have furnished the nuclei for new committees of a more inclusive character. Thus, the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains represents the War-Time Commission in all that concerns the appointment of chaplains and the Commission on the Church and Social Service is its committee for conducting an investigation of industrial conditions. Dr. Guild, Secretary of the Commission on Inter-Church Federations, is acting as Secretary of the Committee on Camp Neighborhoods, Dr. Tippy, as Secretary of the Committee on War-Time Work in the Local Church and Cooperation with the American Red Cross, Mr. Stelzle, as Secretary of the Committee on Literature and Publicity. Others are rendering valuable service in other ways.

The Army and Navy Chaplains

It will help us to see the work of these committees in its true perspective if we ask ourselves for a moment what the other groups engaged in war work are doing, and first, the chaplains.

1. The chaplain is the official representative of religion in the Army and Navy. He is an ordained clergyman holding military or naval rank as an officer, and in the Army is assigned to special duties by the commanding officer of the regiment

(1) In addition to the commissions already named, activities related to the various phases of war work are carried on by the Commissions on the Church and Country Life and on Christian Education. The Federal Council has also been active in stimulating the interest of the Churches in the support of various agencies for war relief, and has organized a voluntary committee for the Care of French Mothers and Children, to cooperate with French committees. The Council has coordinated the agencies seeking to sustain and develop Protestant work in France and has arranged for the reception of the two French chaplains who have been in America during the fall and winter as representatives of the French Protestant churches. In cooperation with several departments of the Government, particularly the Department of Agriculture, the Food Commission, and the Committee on Public Information, pamphlets numbering millions in the aggregate have been mailed to the pastors of Protestant churches from the office of the Federal Council.

to which he is attached. He enters the Army with the grade of first lieutenant, and may rise to be major in the course of his service. In the Navy he begins as junior lieutenant and rises to captain. The chaplains are apportioned among the different denominations in the country on an arithmetical ratio which at the present time assigns thirty-six per cent to the Catholics and sixty-four per cent to the Protestants and apportions the Protestant chaplains among their various religious bodies in the ratio of their membership. When, however, the chaplain is finally recommended by the Federal Council's Committee he becomes the representative of all the churches and in the very nature of the case must act unreservedly as such. Twenty chaplains at large have been recently added in the army to provide for the Jews and other religious bodies not represented in the present apportionment. Before the present war the number of chaplains both in the Army and Navy was one to every twelve hundred enlisted men. It still remains this in the Navy, but with the increase of the size of the infantry regiment from twelve hundred to thirty-six hundred men, the number of chaplains in the Army has become proportionately less. A recent order of the department has made possible a further increase in the number of chaplains to cover units not now provided for by law, but even with this increase the number of chaplains in proportion to the number of enlisted men has been very largely reduced and is totally inadequate to the present need.

During peace times the duties of the chaplain were not onerous and his existence had largely dropped out of the consciousness of the Church. But with the advent of the war the importance of the chaplain's function has become apparent. He is the pastor of the unit to which he is assigned. When the men leave for the front the chaplain accompanies them. Upon his character and fidelity to his duty the morale of the men is in no small measure dependent. He is with them in the trenches before they go "over the top" and is among the first to welcome the wounded when they are brought into the emergency station for treatment.

It is clear then that one of the first duties of the Church is to see that the number of chaplains is adequate, their personnel of the highest quality, and their equipment sufficient to enable them to discharge their duties effectively.

Here unfortunately we find ourselves at a disadvantage, and this in two ways. In the first place, the rapid increase in the size of the new armies without a corresponding change in the law governing the number of chaplains has left many units without chaplains and thrown the responsibility for the re-

ligious care of the men upon other agencies. And secondly, whereas in other armies the chaplains are organized into a corps under a chaplain general, or other leader, whose function it is to care for their interests, to promote their welfare, and to guard their efficiency, here the chaplains remain individuals attached to special regiments without any representative to speak for them in matters of common concern.

This is a condition which needs to be changed and we are glad to say that steps are being taken to change it. In the Navy Secretary Daniels has appointed Chaplain J. B. Frazier as his representative in all that concerns the chaplains, and he is taking up his new work energetically and effectively. He has entered into sympathetic relations with the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Council, which has put at his disposal one of its offices and is cooperating with him in every possible way.

In the Army no such arrangement has as yet been made, though it is hoped that before long something of this kind may be done there¹. In the meantime various committees of the Council and of the War-Time Commission are dealing with different aspects of the chaplain situation. The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains has been recognized by the Government as its adviser in the appointment of Protestant chaplains. Legislation has been introduced into Congress looking to an increase in their numbers, and the matter of the equipment and status of chaplains is being carefully considered. A training school for their practical preparation before entering service has been planned by the Federal Council Committee.

The Young Men's Christian Association

Next to the chaplains in the directness of their approach to the war task are the interdenominational agencies which specialize in work for young men and young women. Of the splendid work done by the Young Men's Christian Association—work for our soldiers and sailors both here and across the sea—there is no need to speak at length, simply because it is already so much in the public eye that we can take its work for granted. Too much credit cannot be given to the leaders of this great organization for the foresight with which they anticipated the crisis that was pending, for the skill with which they laid their plans to meet it, for the ample resources both of men and of means which they have gathered to their support, and for the unique service which they are rendering. That service, roughly speaking, is of three kinds.

(¹) Since this was written, Major Gregory, who has been detailed by the War Department to take charge of the appointment of chaplains, is giving attention to these matters.

First of all and most familiar to us is the work for our own soldiers and sailors in the camps, cantonments, and naval stations. Through its recognition by the United States Government as the representative of the Government in welfare work within the camps, the Association has had a unique opportunity which it has employed to the full. Its leaders have been able to make themselves in a very true sense representatives of the whole church and have cooperated in amicable ways not only with the different Protestant bodies, but with the Catholics and the Jews as well.

No less important is its work across the sea, not only for our own army but for that of our Allies in France, Russia, and Italy. Here again a wide field for usefulness has opened to the Association of which it is making enlightened use. Only recently the call has come from General Pershing for a large number of secretaries for work with the American army in France. The French Government is asking for thirteen hundred buildings and will need five hundred secretaries. The Italian Government will need another hundred. Many have gone to Russia and, had conditions remained as they were a few weeks ago, no less than two hundred would have been needed there.

Finally, there is the work for prisoners of war, a work which has been so persuasively presented by Dr. Mott that I need only refer to it here, and of which it may safely be said that no wiser, more effective, and more Christlike piece of service has been rendered by any group of men in our generation.

Other Interdenominational Agencies

But signal as is the service of the Young Men's Christian Association, it is not the only interdenominational agency which must find a place on the war program of the Church. There are the Sunday schools which have recently combined their different associations in a National Sunday School War Council. There are the Young People's Societies, which are asking themselves what is their part in the church's work, and have formed the Interdenominational Young People's Commission, a national organization to outline their programs. There are the temperance societies, which are working for national prohibition during the war; there is the American Bible Society, which is raising a fund of \$400,000 to put the Scriptures in the hands of every enlisted man. There is the Salvation Army which is doing a large work for the troops across the sea as well as some at home. And there is the Young Women's Christian Association, whose unique and

most responsible function in the present crisis is not always as clearly recognized as its importance deserves.

It was perhaps only natural that in the preoccupation of the nation with the pressing needs of the enlisted men, the true function of the Young Women's Christian Association in this time of crisis should have been misconceived. It has been thought of in many quarters as representing women's ministry to men, and it has a ministry to render of this kind. Through its hostess houses it has provided places where the families of the enlisted men might meet their sons and husbands under pleasant surroundings. Through its cafeteria it has provided good things to eat in the neighborhood of the camps. But these are only incidental to its main purpose, which is to care for the women who with the men share the responsibility and burden of the war. The Young Women's Christian Association is not an adjunct of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is the Church caring for its women—the girls in the camp neighborhoods dazzled by the glamour of the troops and, in their desire to show their sympathy and admiration in practical ways, subjected to temptations whose gravity we cannot over-estimate; the women in industry taken from their homes and plunged into unfamiliar work amid strange surroundings; women of all kinds and of all ages, facing the new problems which the war is laying upon their sex. Here is a sphere, the importance and the magnitude of which are scarcely less than that which the young men have occupied.

The Church and the Y. M. C. A.

It is only natural that in the course of the attempts of these different agencies to adjust themselves to the new tasks, problems should arise. These problems are of two kinds. In part they are problems of adjustment having to do with the delimitation of territory; in part they are problems of definition growing out of differing conceptions of the sphere for which each is responsible.

We may illustrate these in the case of the Young Men's Christian Association. More important than any specific thing that the Association has done has been its ability to fire the imagination of the public with the possibilities of Christian service. It has made its program of ministry so simple, so direct and so appealing, that multitudes who have cared little or nothing for the Church hitherto have responded to its appeal and furnished it with resources in men and in money, which have enabled it to meet the emergency for which other agencies were unprepared.

But in this very success there lurks a danger. It is not

merely the danger of diverting attention from other organizations whose work, if less dramatic, is in its place no less essential—although that is a real danger. It is the danger that in its emphasis upon the Church's agencies men may lose sight of the larger whole, of which each individual agency is a part. Greater than any organization, greater than all organizations put together, is the Church itself which is the mother of them all, the Church whose hidden life they reveal and of whose spirit they should be the interpreter. When men begin to contrast the Church and the Association to the disadvantage of the former they not only show a complete misapprehension of the spirit which animates the Association leaders; they are creating an attitude of mind which is full of peril for the future of both.

It is all the more important that the true relation between the Association and the Church should be clearly recognized because of the limitations imposed upon the former by its constitution. As an organization of laymen it has hitherto limited its sphere to forms of service which laymen can render. But the Church consists of clergy as well as laity, and for its full expression requires the cooperation of both. In theory this cooperation is secured in the camps through the chaplains who, as the official representatives of the churches, administer the sacraments, conduct regular services and have pastoral oversight over the men. But where, as is often the case, there are no chaplains available, the Association becomes the only representative of religion in the camp and must either confine its religious work to such services as laymen can render or rely upon the assistance of visiting clergymen coming from without.¹

In this situation the churches have come to the Association's help in a number of different ways. In the first place, they have set apart a number of their most trusted leaders to serve as religious workers in the camps, men who because of their maturity of judgment and practical wisdom are able even while observing the limitations which their position puts upon them, to exercise pastoral oversight over the enlisted men and keep them in touch with the home churches. Secondly, they have supplied visiting preachers who have cooperated with the chaplains and the Young Men's Christian Association secretaries in Sunday and week-day services in the camps, and, where no chaplains were present, have cared for the administration of the sacraments in the Young Men's Christian Association huts. And thirdly, they have designated a certain

(¹) In cases where neither chaplains nor outside clergymen are available the Association allows its religious work secretaries who are clergymen to administer the sacraments and to perform other ministerial functions.

number of men to represent the church in the communities adjoining the camps and in cooperation with the chaplains, the Young Men's Christian Association secretaries, and the local clergy, to act as camp pastors for the men of their own communion within the camps. In some cases the camp pastor has been recognized by the commanding officer as a voluntary chaplain and assigned to some unit temporarily without a chaplain. In other cases he has been associated with one of the regular chaplains as his assistant. In still others he has found access to the camp through the Young Men's Christian Association, being assigned a residence in one of its huts and cooperating with its staff in the religious work of the camp. So far as time and space permit, he has been free to use the rooms of the Association for personal conference and for the administration of the sacraments, and his gifts as a preacher have been gladly made use of in the Association's services.

The Denominational War-Time Commissions

This reference to camp pastors leads us to consider another group of agencies engaged in war work, namely, the denominational war service commissions.

When the war broke out it was inevitable that the churches should feel a direct and personal responsibility for meeting the call made upon them for patriotic service. The response took different forms. Some of the religious bodies, such as the Methodists and Southern Baptists, originally put the task upon the existing home missionary organizations. Others, and these the majority, like the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, the Lutherans and the like, created war commissions to represent them in the emergency. A list of these commissions and their officers is given below. They are of various sizes, composed of both clergy and laity, but are alike in this, that they have been appointed by the ecclesiastical authorities of the various communions to act for them in all that concerns war work.

The action of the churches in establishing these commissions has been criticized in some quarters as though it were an expression of narrow denominationalism, but such criticism entirely misses the mark. If the Church is to function at all in the war, it must function in part at least through the churches of which it is composed. No doubt it is a lamentable fact that the war finds the Church divided, and it would be a far better thing if there could be but a single organization through which all alike might function. But since this is not the case it is clear that we must use the agencies we have. There is work to be done which the Church alone can do, which can be

done most effectively by those who know the resources, the habits and the traditions of each of the different bodies whose cooperation is necessary.

In the first place, there is the task of reaching the individual church member and bringing home to him his personal responsibility in the present crisis; but for this the local church must be organized. This is a work for which the denominational war commissions are peculiarly fitted because of their power of direct access to those who must be reached. Through correspondence, through literature, and through personal appeal they are addressing themselves to the ministers of their own communions and urging them to unite their congregations in a program of war service.

In the second place, there is the need of strengthening weak churches in the neighborhood of the cantonments and other centres where troops are congregated. Experience has shown that, when Sunday comes, the soldiers like to leave the camp and find their way to worship in a real church. But the local church is often weak and uninviting and needs to be reinforced by resources coming from without. This is being done in various ways, sometimes by the enlargement of the plant, sometimes by the supply of additional workers, not infrequently by joining with other bodies in a centre of common activity.

In the third place, the Church has a responsibility for the pastoral care of her sons who have enlisted. This she is discharging in part by a system of correspondence carried on through the local church, in part through the appointment of the camp pastors already referred to.

Last, but not least in its importance, is the service which the war commissions can render as a channel of communication between the churches and the different government agencies charged with war work. Such agencies, for example, are the Food Administration, the Red Cross, the Committee on Public Information. For the success of its war program the Government is dependent in the last analysis upon the loyal cooperation of the individual citizen, and in securing this, the aid of the churches is essential.

Problems of Adjustment

It was, of course, inevitable that the attempts to meet these and similar needs should have led to a certain amount of confusion and overlapping. Problems of serious importance have emerged which require tact and patience for their solution. There is, in the first place, the problem of the relation of the war commissions, which are temporary bodies, to the permanent agencies of their own churches. How can the ap-

peal to sacrifice which the war has made and which is being so generously responded to, be made to reinforce rather than to weaken the permanent activities of the church? Secondly, there is the relation of the communions to one another. How can overlapping be avoided? How can the fields be wisely partitioned? In what ways can each represent all? Thirdly, there is the problem of the relation of the denominational bodies to the interdenominational agencies which are already functioning effectively and which represent the Church as a whole rather than any particular branch of it. And finally, there is the relation of the religious forces in general to the Government agencies, like the War and Navy Departments' Commissions on Training Camp Activities, and their War Camp Community Service conducted by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, which concern themselves with the task of community organization.

To take but two illustrations of many. There is the question of denominationalism in the camps. How far may provision be made for services primarily designed for the men of a single communion? In what sense can the camp pastors appointed by and responsible to a single Christian body be used for the services which shall include all?

Again, there is the question of the relation of the community organizers of the War Camp Community Service to existing Church Federations. How far may such a federation be used as a nucleus for community organization? How far is it advisable that their identity should be merged in a new and more inclusive group? These are but samples of the kind of problem which is emerging on every side and which requires tact and patience for its solution.

In the situation thus briefly described the War-Time Commission finds its opportunity. It is the aim of the Commission to visualize the work of the Church as a whole, to see each of its parts in its relation to the others, and by bringing about personal contact between the workers in the different fields, to secure a better understanding and a heartier co-operation than would otherwise be possible. It remains to ask how far it has succeeded in accomplishing what it set out to do.

III. The Work of the Commission

It will help us to judge the work of the Commission intelligently if we consider it under the following heads: The Program of the Commission; Undertakings and Achievements; The Problems of the Future.

The Program of the Commission

The first duty of the Commission was to map out the field which it proposed to enter. Three kinds of work seemed clearly to lie within its scope, which we may describe respectively as: survey; interpretation; cooperation. It was necessary, in the first place, to secure accurate knowledge of the religious work already being carried on by the different agencies, and of the needs which were as yet unmet. It was necessary, in the second place, to share this information with those who were working in each part of the field, as well as with the general public which had an interest in knowing what the church as a whole was doing; and finally, it was necessary to create the machinery for doing some things for which no adequate provision had as yet been made.

Survey of the Field

Of these the first manifestly took precedence. Without accurate knowledge as to what was actually being done or planned, it was impossible either to advise wisely or to act effectively. But at the time the Commission began its work such information was nowhere accessible. Each of the commissions and councils had its own survey department studying the field from the point of view of its own need and special task; but there was no one whose business it was to know the field as a whole, no one who was studying what each was doing in its relation to all the others and collating that information in such a form as to make it equally available for all. Accordingly, the first thing which the Commission set itself to do was to fill this gap. Its Committee on Survey, through Mr. Cavert, its secretary, has collated all the information in the possession of the different war commissions, and is supplementing this partly through communication with the individuals and groups who are visiting the camps, partly through correspondence with selected individuals in different parts of the country, through whom exact information may be obtained. It is our plan, so far as this information is secured, to put it at the disposal of each of the cooperating bodies and to keep them informed from time to time of such changes as may occur. Up to the present time we have been able to do this in the cantonments and the National Guard camps, and we are now at work on the Regular Army and the smaller posts scattered over the country, many of which are without regular chaplains or other ministers of religion.

What has been done for the troops on this side of the water needs to be done for the troops across the sea. Here too

there are problems growing out of the presence of different agencies working in the same field, and here too the first condition for their satisfactory solution is accurate knowledge. It is hoped in the near future to establish relations between the Commission and representatives of the different agencies engaged in religious work across the sea, which will make it possible for us to extend our survey to include these as well. The first steps have already been taken in the appointment of a Committee on Investigation of Conditions in France, whose duty it shall be "to study the situation in France as it affects the work of the voluntary chaplains and other representatives of the churches, and to advise the Commission as to what action, if any, should be taken."

Interpretation and Cooperation

Having gained our knowledge, the next thing was to share it. Here there are two interests to be considered. First, the general public needs to be informed as to what the church is doing. Second, between the groups at work in different parts of the field common knowledge and understanding must obtain, as between the different denominational war commissions; the denominational war commissions and the Association leaders; the Protestant religious forces and the corresponding bodies among the Roman Catholics and the Jews; and finally, between the religious forces as a whole and Government agencies, like the Commission on Training Camp Activities, charged with the moral and social welfare of the soldiers. In the case of all these groups it was desirable to establish natural points of contact which would make for a sympathetic understanding, and much of the time and energy during the weeks that have passed have been spent in trying to bring this about.

This has been done in a number of different ways. It has been done in part through committees of conference, such as the committee on conference with the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and a similar committee on conference with the Playground Association. A more effective method has been the formation of joint committees in which members of different bodies have been associated in some common work. But above all, it has been done through the personal contact of individuals as those who have been approaching the same general task from different angles have met for conference on the problems which were common to all.

It is too soon to make a definite catalogue of the results which have already come from such conferences but this may be said with confidence, that they have led to the clearing up

of not a few misunderstandings, and to the taking of steps which will in time clear up others. But more important than any specific things accomplished is the closer sympathy which has resulted from personal acquaintance, and the wider outlook which has come with larger vision.

This has been notably true of the relation between the church commissions and the Association leaders. Closer acquaintance with the problems which confront the latter has led the representatives of the churches to a more sympathetic understanding of the difficulties the Association faces, and conversely in its policy the Association is more and more coming to recognize the importance of the interests for which the church commissions stand, and is seeking ways to conserve them. In the instructions recently sent from headquarters to the secretaries on the field the importance of the work of the camp pastors is recognized and the secretaries are directed, so far as is practicable under the rules laid down by the Government, to give the representatives of the churches every facility for the prosecution of their work in the camps. On the other hand, the church leaders recognize that under normal circumstances the work of the camp pastor should be to relate the men in the camp to the religious forces functioning outside, and that the best results can be secured only through the harmonious cooperation of all the religious workers within and without the camps in a single program which assigns to each its appropriate place.

Literature and Publicity

Of publicity work of a more formal kind there is as yet little to report. A brief account of the Commission's aims has been printed, a series of bulletins authorized, plans are under discussion for articles in periodicals and the daily press, but little has been done as yet to put the plan into effect. This has been due, not only to the pressure of work during the early days of the Commission's activity, but still more to the fact that with reference to the matters of greatest public interest conditions were changing so rapidly that one could never be sure that what we had to tell of the work today would be true of the work of tomorrow. Recently, however, the situation has changed for the better. The period of experiment is passing and it is possible to begin to draw definite conclusions. As the mists dissolve and the outlines of a unified plan appear, the need of publicity becomes pressing, and the Commission through its Committee on Literature and Publicity is planning to give this branch of the work the attention its importance deserves.

Besides these general matters the attention of the Commission has been given to a number of special problems where joint action has seemed necessary. Some idea of the number and extent of these may be gained from the list of committees which is appended to this report. In some cases we are able to report definite accomplishment; in others only a beginning has been made.

Undertakings and Achievements: Community Organization in Camp Neighborhoods

And first, of the things accomplished. First on the list I would put the work which has been done by the Committee on Camp Neighborhoods. This is a committee consisting of executive officers of the different war commissions, as well as of members of the Federal Council's Commission on Inter-Church Federations. Under the leadership of President C. A. Barbour, who is not only Chairman of the Committee but also in charge of the selection of the religious work secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, a plan has been worked out for coordinating the religious forces both inside and outside of the camp, and through Dr. Guild, the Secretary of the Committee, arrangements have been made for a systematic visitation of those centres where it would appear that the forces on the ground are not working together as they should. A staff of men is being developed who will go to these camp communities not as representing any single denomination, but the Church as a whole. In this connection a careful study has been made of the work of camp pastors in their relation both to the workers inside the camps, and especially to the communities outside. Plans have been made for conferences of camp pastors to be held in some southern cities in January, in which the leaders of the different war commissions of the southern churches are actively participating. Through this committee relations are being established with the community organizers of the War Camp Community Service and the function of the Church in neighborhood work is being defined.

One of the by-products of these conferences is a plan for the unification of the religious forces in New York City, a field which, owing to the pressure of outside interests, has been largely neglected, but the importance of which may be gauged from the statement that its parish (understanding by this term the group of camps whose members find their way naturally to New York when they have leave) embraces 150,000 troops, and some 40,000 are found on its streets every day.

At the request of the denominational war commissions a

sub-committee of the Committee on Camp Neighborhoods has been charged with responsibility for cooperative building enterprises where such seemed practicable. In several cases a number of different communions have joined in the erection of a building for housing their representatives who are working in and about the camps, and others are contemplated. Such buildings are in process of erection at Camp Devens, Camp Dix, and most recently at Camp Upton. At Ayer four communions have joined in the erection of a church headquarters outside the camp. At Wrightstown a parish house is being built on ground owned by the Episcopalians, in the expense and maintenance of which four different communions cooperate. The Episcopalians have offered the use of their church, which is adjoining, for purposes of worship. A similar proposal is under consideration at Camp Sherman. At Camp Upton, owing to the fact that there is no community adjoining the camp, permission has been given to erect a church headquarters within the camp, and four communions have united in the erection of a chapel and parish house on ground set apart by the Government adjoining the Young Men's Christian Association administration building.

The Needs of the Chaplains

From the first the needs of the chaplains have engaged the attention of the Commission. In theory, as we have seen, the chaplain is the official representative of religion in the army. In practice he holds an anomalous and unsatisfactory position. His relations to the church of which he is the official representative are loose and ill-defined. On the funds so liberally contributed to equip the religious workers of the Young Men's Christian Association he can make no claim. From the Government he receives only his commission; and whereas all other branches of the service have been elevated in dignity and in numbers to meet the new emergency of the war, his status in all respects remains as it was in the days of the Spanish War and before.

It is difficult to exaggerate the infelicity of this situation. It affects not only the chaplain himself, but all the other religious bodies which are at work for the soldiers. As we have seen, it devolves upon the Association, a lay organization, responsibility which in theory it is not qualified to assume. It is a constant challenge to the churches to seek to secure by indirect means representation in the camp which, so long as the chaplains are not appointed, is granted them in theory, but is denied them in fact. It complicates the work of those who are planning for the unification of the religious forces in and about the camps, since so long as the status of the chaplains is

undetermined, and their numbers uncertain, one of the most important factors in the situation remains unknown.

The remedy for this state of things is obvious. It is that we follow the example of all other countries which have chaplains and create a corps of chaplains under a responsible head who can represent the chaplain's interests, provide for his adequate training and equipment, secure his assignment to the place where he is most needed, and confer with the responsible heads of the other religious forces at work in and about the camps in matters of general religious policy affecting the army. Until this is secured, all else is a palliative. To increase the number of chaplains without altering their status may relieve but will not remove the difficulty.

In cooperation with the commissions of the Catholics and of the Jews the War-Time Commission is seeking to secure from the Departments and from Congress action which will remedy this state of affairs. In the meantime through its existing committees it is doing what it can to advance the interests of the chaplains under the present law. The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, in addition to its work in recommending suitable candidates for appointment, is in conference with the Adjutant General's office as to assignment of chaplains. A special Committee on the Equipment of Chaplains is in correspondence with the newly appointed chaplains as to their need of equipment and is bringing these needs to the attention of the churches to which they belong. In this connection the Committee has prepared a carefully selected list of things most needed with their prices based upon the results of an extended correspondence with those who have had most experience. A Committee on Voluntary Chaplains has been considering the possibility of securing from the Government the appointment of voluntary chaplains serving without pay in such units as are at present without regular chaplains. Representatives of the three committees meet as a Joint Committee on Chaplains to consider the matters affecting the welfare of the chaplains not otherwise provided for.

Voluntary Chaplains

The question of voluntary chaplains¹ is so important and at the same time so complicated that it may be worth while to say a word about it here. When the war broke out it was found, as we have seen, that many important units were un-

(¹) The name *voluntary chaplain* is used to denote a clergyman appointed by the Commandant of a camp or other military post to act as temporary chaplain, or assistant to the regular chaplain. By *camp pastor* is meant a clergyman appointed by a denominational war commission to reinforce the service of the churches in the neighborhood of a camp, and, in cooperation with the chaplains and Y. M. C. A. secretaries, to render pastoral service to men of his own communion within the camp.

provided with chaplains, notably the officers' training camps, and a special committee was appointed in the effort to meet this need. In not a few cases action was taken by the commandants who on their own authority appointed visiting clergymen camp chaplains, and in some cases nominated to this position a religious secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Since the appointment of camp pastors, some of these have been recognized as voluntary chaplains, either being assigned to regular units which are temporarily without chaplains, or being made assistants to the existing chaplains. Such action, while relieving the immediate exigency, leaves many important questions unanswered, as for example, the following: What shall be the relation of the voluntary chaplain to the regular chaplain, when he shall be appointed? What shall be the relation of the camp pastor assigned to a definite regiment to the denominational commission which pays his salary? How far may he rightly be regarded as a representative of his own communion and hold a pastoral relationship to the men of that communion belonging to other units than that to which he is assigned? Shall voluntary chaplains or camp pastors wear uniforms, and, if so, of what kind? Shall they have military rank? These are only samples of questions still unanswered, as to which the experience of the next few weeks and months will doubtless shed much light.

The Work of the Local Churches

Another matter which has engaged the attention of the Commission is the preparation of a program for the local church. So many different bodies are appealing to the churches for aid that some correlation would seem to be necessary. In many cases this correlation can be effected through the individual denominational war commissions, but there are many churches which do not have such war commissions, and there are great common interests, such as that of the devotional life, the Red Cross, temperance, and the fight against the social evil, which need for their effective presentation the united support of the church as a whole. Through its Committee on War-Time Work in the Local Church and Cooperation with the Red Cross the Commission has been working at this problem. It has prepared a program which can be sent to the local churches through the denominational war commissions where desired, and in other ways it is acting as a means of communication between the different relief agencies and the churches. An example in point is the recent appeal for Armenian and Syrian relief, of which more than 60,000 copies were sent out through the Commission.

What is true of the church in general is notably true of the country church. Here there are wide areas which are not being reached by existing agencies, and the problem of how to bring home to the churches in these communities their responsibility for war work is one which is engaging the attention of the Commission, and as to which it is hoped later to report a definite plan.

Moral Welfare of the Army and Navy

Still another matter which has engaged the attention of the Commission has been that of the moral conditions in the communities surrounding the camps. In this country there are many agencies which are actively engaged in the fight against vice, and with these the Commission is cooperating through its Committee on Health and Morals, and its Committee on Camp Neighborhoods. But the conditions abroad are not so easy to handle, and the reports which have been coming to this country have given us grave concern. A small informal committee has been formed, including Father Burke, of the National Catholic War Commission, Colonel Cutler, of the Jewish Welfare Board, Dr. Mott, of the Young Men's Christian Association, Dr. Speer, Bishop Perry, and the Secretary of the War-Time Commission, which has been in conference with Secretary Baker and with Mr. Fosdick on this matter, and certain definite steps have been taken to improve conditions, as to which it will be possible to report more fully a little later. As a result of this common action contacts have been established which it is hoped may bear fruit in similar action with reference to other matters of common interest.

In addition to its work for improved moral conditions, the Commission has taken an active part in the agitation for the restriction of the sale of liquor during the war. A petition to Congress urging nation-wide prohibition during the war has been prepared by a special committee of the Commission, which has been submitted to the different denominational commissions and interdenominational bodies and been approved by a number of them. When all the responses have been received, it will be brought before Congress.

Work for Special Groups

The needs of the workers in industrial communities have been the subject of earnest thought and discussion. To the Federal Council's Commission on Social Service has been entrusted the responsibility of working out a plan for defining the church's responsibility in such communities and for devising means through which the cooperation of the permanent

agencies of the church, notably the great Home Mission Boards, can be secured for putting it into effect.

Other matters which have engaged the attention of the Commission have been the care of interned aliens and provision for the welfare of the negro troops. Through a sub-committee of which Rev. Frederick H. Knubel is chairman, arrangements have been made for providing the ministry of religion for prisoners of war, who are now interned in this country, by clergymen of their own faith and language. Under Bishop W. P. Thirkield an effective committee has been formed which is studying the conditions of the negro troops and bringing their needs to the proper authorities for action. Professor John R. Hawkins of Washington has been engaged as field agent of this committee and is doing excellent work in the camps.

Mention should finally be made of the open letter sent to the churches through the different war commissions, requesting them to set apart the three days following Thanksgiving as special days of prayer—Friday as a day of confession; Saturday, of supplication; and Sunday, of intercession. Cordial response was received to this appeal from the different war commissions, many of which took independent action on their own account. A copy of the letter is attached to this report.

The Problems of the Future

It is clear from this brief survey of the Commission's work that most of its time thus far has been given to matters of organization and machinery. This has been inevitable under the circumstances; yet it would be a mistake to conclude that the larger matters which were in the minds of those who constituted the Commission have been lost sight of. Beyond the immediate exigency which calls for instant action there are permanent interests to which the church is committed. When every camp is provided with its due quota of workers, clerical and lay, and all the religious forces in the communities adjacent are duly mobilized; when every family in every church is practising economy in food and coal, and every church member is contributing to the Red Cross and to the other relief funds, the church will still have left her greatest work undone unless her voice is heard in witness to those ideals of brotherhood and service to which her divine Master has committed her. Besides the material reconstruction which must follow the war, there will be need of a reconstruction of spirit which is no less important and even more difficult. But for this even more than for the more immediate tasks there is need of wisdom and unity. If up to this time we have addressed

no message to the churches except to reinforce the President's Thanksgiving proclamation with a call to prayer, it has been not simply because we have felt that the time called for deeds rather than for words; it has been even more because we have believed that in our common approach to the tasks nearest at hand we should gain experience which would fit us to attack with added wisdom and courage the new and larger tasks which lie ahead.

This expectation has not been disappointed. During the months that we have been working together we have learned many things. To attempt to formulate these at this time would be premature; but it may not be inappropriate to suggest one or two of the more obvious.

Individual Initiative and Cooperative Effort

For one thing we have learned the need of leaving scope for individual initiative. There are more ways of doing things than one, and any plan from above which ignores the variations of the local situation is bound to fail. "The farther you get from headquarters, the better things are going,"—such is the report which has come to us from more than one visitor. This indeed is only what was to be expected. Our chief difficulties in conference have grown out of lack of exact information as to local conditions. But while we were hesitating as to what ought to be done, the men on the ground have been acting, and in nine cases out of ten, they have acted rightly.

Here as elsewhere personality is the key to success. Whether he be chaplain, Young Men's Christian Association secretary, or camp pastor, the man of vision and courage will succeed and is succeeding. Whatever theoretical difficulties remain we are agreed in this that for every important piece of work which needs to be done we should pick the best man we can find and trust him to the limit.

This does not mean, of course, that machinery is unimportant or conferences useless, but only that we must not ask of them more than they can do. To create machinery for effective social action takes time, and this is doubly true under democracy. In this respect the Church stands on the same footing as the State and should be judged by the same standards. We are told that the Church has failed, and there is a sense in which this is true. But if so, it is in the same sense in which the State has failed. The inefficiency with which we are reproached is a by-product of our liberty. We have won the right to think and to act for ourselves. We have not yet learned to think and act together.

But we are learning. This is the one thing that matters. Those who look beneath the surface and measure movements

by their tendency rather than by their present attainment have every reason for encouragement. In the Church, as in the State, we find a disposition to subordinate private ends for the common good. Indeed one chief cause of our embarrassment has arisen from the many who wish to serve. It is this instinct of service which is responsible for the creation of the different war commissions with their resulting problems. It is all the more important to remember that the same instinct is working for unity. Bodies which have hitherto held aloof from one another have sunk their differences and come together under united leadership. Men are working together in the War-Time Commission who have not hitherto found it possible to cooperate with one another. Difficulties we have found in plenty, but they have been difficulties of method rather than of goodwill. In time they will be overcome, as similar difficulties are being overcome in the State.

It is important that this should be understood. The Church has sinned enough upon her conscience. She should not be blamed for that which she has done well. We are told that she has abdicated her function as leader and left her vacant place to the Young Men's Christian Association; but in fact, the reverse is the truth. It is to the credit of the Church that in this time of crisis when quick and effective action was a prime necessity, she turned at once to the organization which was best qualified to render this service. The Young Men's Christian Association, it cannot be too often repeated, is not a rival of the Church; it is the Church functioning for a particular purpose, and every success won by the Young Men's Christian Association is a success won by the Church. Apart from the resources of money and of men supplied by the Church, the Association could not continue its work for a single day. Look over the country and call the roll of the leading churches and seminaries and you will find that they have stripped themselves of their most trusted leaders that in this time of need they might lend the Association their counsel at headquarters and their service on the field.

Nor is this an isolated example. In every department of the national service clergymen are rendering indispensable help. In the offices of the Food Administration at Washington, in cooperation with the Committee on Public Information, as community organizers under the Training Camp Activities Commission, you will find them at work. In this unselfish service rendered without publicity or hope of reward the Church is showing herself true to her own highest ideals and justifying the confidence of those who have trusted her.

The Interpretation of Ideals

But good as this is, so far as it goes, it is not enough. Apart from the service rendered by individual Christians and bodies of Christians, the Church as such has a function to fulfil which she can surrender to no one else. As the interpreter to mankind of those ideals of the spirit which transcend time she joins to her duty as servant of the nation an ecumenical responsibility. Facing the grim alternatives which confront mankind with an imperialism which has no place for the free personality and an anarchic individualism incapable of effective social action, she has her contribution to make to a disciplined democracy. In the new ideal for man which Christ has brought into the world, in the new revelation of man's capacity for redemption and renewal through a power greater than his own; above all, in the new vision of God which makes possible faith in a better future, we possess resources without which the ideal of a world of free men at peace, for which the nation fights, is incapable of realization.

More and more this is becoming apparent. In the strife of ideals, as in the contests of physical force, the battle belongs to the strongest, and it is through religion that ideals renew their strength.

From a private letter from a well known publicist, author of one of the most illuminating documents published by the Committee on Public Information, I quote the following:

"How hard it is to keep our heads in these dreadful days and maintain our ideals! I wonder if Germany is going to smash our ideals, even if it misses our corporeal heads. Are we going to be compelled to succumb to the materialism of her whole philosophy—even those of us who see it and loathe it—and emulate her whole policy? God forbid; but I hope God is more certain than I am."

It is because we believe that God is more certain of the outcome than we that we can face the issue with confidence. But it is through the Church that this confidence must find expression. Above all other tasks which the hour lays upon her is the task of renewing men's failing faith through fresh witness to the God of triumphant love.

For this supreme service we must have a united and disciplined Church. Lamentable in their bearing upon her practical ministry, the divisions of the Church become tragical in their effects upon her witness to the spirit. We are fighting, so we say, to put an end to the rivalry of states and to organize the nations into a single commonwealth. How can we expect men to take us seriously when within the Church we confess a similar ideal incapable of realization?

It is this insight which gives dignity to the work of the

Commission. Over all its humdrum tasks of organization and detail shines the light of a great ideal. It is the ideal of a Church which shall be true enough to her own professed faith to make her words carry conviction to those to whom they come. There is only one way to hasten the realization of this ideal, and that is for those who accept it to learn how to work, to think, and to worship together. That is what the leaders of the churches are trying to do, and we of the War-Time Commission are trying to help them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX I

GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES

Office: 105 East 22d Street, New York, N. Y.

Speer, Robert E., *Chairman*, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, *Vice-Chairman*, 122 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Brown, Rev. William Adams, *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York, N. Y.
 White, Rev. Gaylord S., *Associate Secretary*.
 Tryon, Harold H., *Assistant Secretary*.
 Cavert, Rev. Samuel McCrea, *Assistant Secretary*.
 North, Eric M., *Assistant Secretary*.

Advisory Council

Atkinson, Rev. Henry A., New York City
 Barbour, President Clarence A., New York City
 Carson, Rev. John F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Knubel, Rev. Frederick H., New York City
 Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr., New York City
 Stuntz, Bishop Homer C., Omaha, Nebr.

Members of the General War-Time Commission

Atkinson, Rev. Henry A., New York City
 Barbour, President C. A., New York City
 Barton, Rev. James L., Boston, Mass.
 Batten, Rev. Samuel Z., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Beardsley, Hon. Henry M., Kansas City, Mo.
 Beauchamp, Rev. W. B., Nashville, Tenn.
 Beck, Rev. Charles H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Berry, Bishop Joseph F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Birney, Dean L. J., Boston, Mass.
 Blake, Rev. Edgar, Chicago, Ill.
 Bowman, E. M., Glen Head, L. I.
 Boynton, Rev. Nehemiah, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
 Breyfogel, Bishop S. C., Reading, Pa.
 Bridgman, Rev. Howard A., Boston, Mass.
 Brockman, Fletcher S., New York City
 Brooks, Rev. W. H., New York City
 Brown, Dean Charles R., New Haven, Conn.
 Brown, George Warren, St. Louis, Mo.
 Brown, Rev. William Adams, New York City
 Carson, Rev. J. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Chamberlain, Rev. W. I., New York City
 Cobb, Rev. Henry Evertson, New York City
 Coffin, Rev. F. G., Albany, N. Y.
 Coffin, Rev. Henry Sloane, New York City
 Coleman, George W., Boston, Mass.
 Covert, Rev. W. C., Chicago, Ill.
 Cratty, Miss Mabel, New York City
 Crawford, Hanford, St. Louis, Mo.

Cushman, Mrs. James S., New York City
Delk, Rev. Edwin Heyl, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dillard, Dr. James H., Charlottesville, Va.
Fallows, Rt. Rev. Samuel, Chicago, Ill.
Faunce, President W. H. P., Providence, R. I.
Forsyth, Rev. David D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fosdick, Rev. Harry E., New York City
Foulkes, Rev. William Hiram, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gamble, James N., Cincinnati, Ohio
Glenn, John M., New York City
Goodell, Rev. Charles L., New York City
Gray, Rev. B. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Gregg, Frank M., Cleveland, O.
Grose, Rev. Howard B., Washington, D. C.
Harbison, William A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Harding, Rt. Rev. Alfred, Washington, D. C.
Haven, Rev. William I., New York City
Hawkins, Prof. John R., Washington, D. C.
Heinz, H. J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Henderson, Bishop T. S., Detroit, Mich.
Hendrix, Bishop E. R., Kansas City, Mo.
Herring, Rev. Hubert C., Boston, Mass.
Holt, Hamilton, New York City.
Innes, George, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jenkins, Lt. Col. Walter F., New York City
Johnson, Alba, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Rufus M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Rev. J. Addison, Albany, N. Y.
Jones, Thomas Jesse, Washington, D. C.
Joy, James R., New York City
Kershner, Rev. Frederick D., Cincinnati, Ohio
Kimball, Alfred R., New York City
King, President Henry Churchill, Oberlin, Ohio
Knubel, Rev. F. H., New York City
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R., Oakdale, Cal.
Lawrence, Marion, Chicago, Ill.
Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, Boston, Mass.
Lawson, Rev. Albert G., New York City
Lee, Joseph, Boston, Mass.
Lloyd, Rt. Rev. Arthur S., New York City
Lord, Rev. Rivington D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lynch, Rev. Frederick, New York City
MacKenzie, President Wm. Douglas, Hartford, Conn.
Marling, Alfred E., New York City
Marquis, Rev. John A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Mathews, Dean Shailer, Chicago, Ill.
McCormick, Rt. Rev. John M., Grand Rapids, Mich.
McDowell, Bishop William F., Washington, D. C.
Merrill, Rev. William P., New York City
Meyer, Rev. Henry H., Cincinnati, Ohio
Milliken, Governor Carl E., Augusta, Maine
Moore, Rev. John M., Nashville, Tenn.
Mott, John R., New York City
Mouzon, Bishop E. D., Dallas, Texas
Mullins, President E. Y., Louisville, Ky.
Nicholson, Vincent D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Niebuhr, Rev. Reinhold, Detroit, Mich.
Parker, Col. Edward J., New York City

Peabody, Mrs. H. W., Beverley, Mass.
 Pepper, John R., Memphis, Tenn.
 Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr., Providence, R. I.
 Pinchot, Gifford, Milford, Pike County, Pa.
 Pinson, Rev. W. W., Nashville, Tenn.
 Poling, Daniel A., Boston, Mass.
 Post, James H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Roberts, Rev. William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Schieffelin, William Jay, New York City
 Severance, John L., Cleveland, Ohio
 Schlegel, Rev. H. Franklin, Lancaster, Pa.
 Short, William H., New York City
 Shuey, Edwin L., Dayton, Ohio
 Smith, Fred B., New York City
 Snyder, Dr. H. N., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Southgate, Thomas S., Norfolk, Va.
 Speer, Robert E., New York City
 Speer, Mrs. Robert E., New York City
 Speers, James M., New York City
 Stevenson, President J. Ross, Princeton, N. J.
 Strayer, Rev. Paul Moore, Rochester, N. Y.
 Thirkield, Bishop Wilbur P., New Orleans, La.
 Thomas, Rev. Frank M., Louisville, Ky.
 Thorne, Samuel, Jr., New York City
 Tipple, Rev. Ezra S., Madison, N. J.
 Vance, Rev. James I., Nashville, Tenn.
 Vawter, Keith, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Wilson, Bishop Luther B., New York City
 Woods, Robert A., Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee

Speer, Robert E., *Chairman*

North, Rev. Frank Mason, President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, *Ex-Officio*

Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, Vice-Chairman of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, *Ex-Officio*

Atkinson, Rev. Henry A.	Kimball, Alfred R.
Barbour, President Clarence A.	King, President Henry C.
Batten, Rev. Samuel Z.	Knubel, Rev. F. H.
Blake, Rev. Edgar	Lawson, Rev. Albert G.
Carson, Rev. J. F.	McDowell, Bishop William F.
Chamberlain, Rev. W. I.	Moore, Rev. John M.
Cratty, Miss Mabel	Mott, John R.
Forsyth, Rev. David D.	Nicholson, Vincent D.
Glenn, John M.	Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr.
Gray, Rev. B. D.	Schlegel, Rev. H. Franklin
Grose, Rev. Howard B.	Smith, Fred B.
Harbison, William A.	Speers, James M.
Haven, Rev. William I.	Vance, Rev. James I.
Hawkins, Prof. J. R.	Vawter, Keith
Innes, George	

Committee on Survey of the Field and Work

Batten, Rev. Samuel Z., *Chairman*, 1701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cavert, Rev. S. M., *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 Knubel, Rev. Frederick H.

Lawson, Rev. Albert G.
Smith, Fred B.

General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains

Office: 1112 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

McDowell, Bishop William F., *Chairman*, 1509 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Armitage, Rev. Clyde F., *Secretary*, 1112 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
Bagby, Rev. E. B., Washington, D. C.
Batten, Rev. Samuel Z., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bayard, Chaplain G. Livingston, American Expeditionary Force, Paris, France
Bird, Rev. Andrew R., Washington, D. C.
Bliss, Rev. Edwin M., Washington, D. C.
Calvin, Rev. J. Alvin, Washington, D. C.
Cranston, Bishop Earl, Cincinnati, Ohio
Davis, Rev. Lyman E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gray, Rev. B. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Harding, Rt. Rev. Alfred, Washington, D. C.
Harper, President W. A., Elon College, N. C.
Jacobs, Rev. Charles M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Keever, Rev. Edwin F., Utica, N. Y.
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R., Oakdale, Cal.
Prettyman, Rev. Forest R., Washington, D. C.
Radcliffe, Rev. Wallace, Washington, D. C.
Steck, Rev. Charles F., Washington, D. C.
Wenchel, Rev. J. F., Washington, D. C.
Wood, Rev. Charles, Washington, D. C.

Committee on Equipment of Chaplains

Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, *Chairman*, 122 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
White, Rev. Gaylord S., *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
Brown, Rev. William Adams
Foulkes, Rev. William Hiram
Tippy, Rev. Worth M.

Committee on Voluntary Chaplains

Brown, Rev. William Adams, *Chairman*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
White, Rev. Gaylord S., *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
Atkinson, Rev. Henry A.
Batten, Rev. Samuel Z.
Carson, Rev. John F.
Forsyth, Rev. David D.
Gray, Rev. B. D.
Innes, George
Knubel, Rev. Frederick H.
Moore, Rev. John M.
Mott, John R.
Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr.
Vance, Rev. James I.

Joint Committee on Chaplains

Speer, Robert E., *Chairman*, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Brown, Rev. William Adams

Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William
 Macfarland, Rev. Charles S.
 McDowell, Bishop William F.

Committee on Camp Neighborhoods

Barbour, President Clarence A., *Chairman*, 124 East 28th Street, New York City
 Brown, Rev. William Adams, *Vice-Chairman*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 Guild, Rev. Roy B., *Executive Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 Cavert, Rev. Samuel M., *Assistant Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 Atkinson, Rev. Henry A.
 Batten, Rev. Samuel Z.
 Carson, Rev. John F.
 Chamberlain, Rev. W. I.
 Ferry, Rev. A. J.
 Forsyth, Rev. David D.
 Gray, Rev. B. D.
 Green, Rev. George
 Innes, George
 Knubel, Rev. Frederick H.
 Moore, Rev. John M.
 Mott, John R.
 Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr.
 Smith, Fred B.
 Stilwell, Rev. Herbert F.
 Vance, Rev. James I.

Committee on Health and Moral Conditions

Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr., *Chairman*, 14 Wall Street, New York City
 Strayer, Rev. Paul Moore, *Secretary*
 Cratty, Miss Mabel
 Gray, Rev. B. D.
 McDowell, Bishop William F.
 Moore, Rev. John M.
 Mott, John R.
 Vance, Rev. James I.

Committee on Industrial Conditions

(Commission of the Federal Council on the Church and Social Service)
 King, President Henry Churchill, *Chairman*, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
 Tippy, Rev. Worth M., *Executive Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City

Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops

Thirkield, Bishop Wilbur P., *Chairman*, New Orleans, La.
 Jones, Thomas Jesse, *Executive Secretary*, 3462 Macomb Street, Washington, D. C.
 Hawkins, Prof. John R., *Field Secretary*, 1541 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Dillard, James H.
 Moton, Major Robert R.
 Peabody, George Foster

Committee on Interned Aliens

Knubel, Rev. Frederick H., *Chairman*, 48 Hamilton Terrace, New York City

Tippy, Rev. Worth M., *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City

Freas, Rev. William, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Committee on Investigation of Conditions in France

Anderson, Bishop W. F., *Convener*, 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Coleman, George W.

Fosdick, Rev. Harry Emerson

Goodrich, Rev. Chauncey W.

McCormick, Rt. Rev. John

Trexler, Rev. Charles D.

Committee on War-Time Work in the Local Church and Cooperation with the American Red Cross

Glenn, John M., *Chairman*, 130 East 22d Street, New York City

Tippy, Rev. Worth M., *Executive Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City

Alexander, John L.

Atkinson, Rev. Henry A.

Batten, Rev. Samuel Z.

Blake, Rev. Edgar

Crouch, Rev. Frank M.

Dean, Rev. G. B.

Ferry, Rev. Asa J.

Gray, Rev. B. D.

Grossman, Rev. A. A.

Guild, Rev. Roy B.

Guthrie, Rev. Charles E.

Hodges, Rev. Harry

Knubel, Rev. Frederick H.

Parker, Rev. Fitzgerald S.

Poling, Daniel A.

Taylor, Prof. Alva W.

Van Ness, Rev. Isaac J.

White, Rev. James A.

Committee on Conference with the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations

Haven, Rev. William I., *Chairman*, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City

Atkinson, Rev. Henry A.

Barbour, President Clarence A.

Batten, Rev. Samuel Z.

Brown, Rev. William Adams

Carson, Rev. John F.

Cratty, Miss Mabel

Forsyth, Rev. David D.

Mott, John R.

North, Rev. Frank Mason

Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr.

Committee on Conference with the War Camp Community Service¹

Brown, Rev. William Adams

Glenn, John M.

Speer, Robert E.

(¹) This service is conducted by the Playground and Recreation Association of America for the War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

Committee on a Day of Penitence and Prayer

Mott, John R.
 North, Rev. Frank Mason
 Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr.

Committee on Literature and Publicity

White, Rev. Gaylord S., *Chairman*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 Stelzle, Rev. Charles, *Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 North, Eric M., *Assistant Secretary*, 105 East 22d Street, New York City
 Brockman, Fletcher S.
 Grose, Rev. Howard B.
 Haven, Rev. William I.

Committee on a Church Flag

Haven, Rev. William I., *Chairman*, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City
 Atkinson, Rev. Henry A.
 Glenn, John M.

Committee on Finance

Bowman, E. M.
 Glenn, John M.
 Harbison, William A.
 Kimball, Alfred R.

APPENDIX II**DIRECTORY OF OTHER WAR-TIME AGENCIES**

- American Bible Society**, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City
 Wood, James, *President*
 Fox, Rev. John, *Corresponding Secretary*
 Haven, Rev. William I., *Corresponding Secretary*
- American Christian Convention, War Work Committee of the**
 Coffin, Rev. F. G., *Chairman*, 126 Chestnut Street, Albany, N. Y.
- American Religious Service Committee**, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jones, Prof. Rufus M., *Chairman*, Haverford College, Haverford Pa.
 Nicholson, Vincent D., *Executive Secretary*, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Baptist, North. The War Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention**
 Coleman, George W., *Chairman*, 220 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
 Batten, Rev. Samuel Z., *Secretary*, 1701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Baptist, South. War Council of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention**, 1004 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 Gray, Rev. B. D., *Corresponding Secretary*
 Green, Rev. George, *Director Camp Activities*
- Congregational. The National Service Commission of the Congregational Churches**, Room 83, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City
 Butterfield, President Kenyon L., *Chairman*, Amherst, Mass.
 Atkinson, Rev. Henry A., *Secretary*, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City
- Disciples of Christ, War Emergency Committee for the**
 Burnham, Frederick W., Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Vawter, Keith, *Secretary*, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Evangelical Association. Commission for War Time Work among the Army Camps and at the Front

Breyfogel, Bishop S. C., *Chairman*, 836 Centre Avenue, Reading, Pa.

Berger, Rev. F. C., *Secretary*, 1903 Woodland Avenue, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio

Evangelical Synod of N. A., War Welfare Commission of the, 1716 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Dresel, Rev. William N., *Chairman*, 31 North 3d Street, Evansville, Ind.

Niebuhr, Rev. Reinhold, *Executive Secretary*, 787 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the U. S. Army and Navy, 19 West 44th Street, New York City

Cutler, Col. Harry, *Chairman*, 7 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.
Teller, Chester J., *Secretary and Executive Director*, 19 West 44th Street, New York City

Lutheran Church (all general bodies). National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Knubel, Rev. Frederick H., *Chairman*, 48 Hamilton Terrace, New York City

Freas, Rev. William, *Office Secretary*, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Methodist Episcopal Church. War Council of the

Berry, Bishop Joseph W., *Chairman*, 1701 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

McDowell, Bishop William F., *Chairman of Executive Committee*, 1509 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Henderson, Bishop Theodore S., *Executive Officer*

Methodist Episcopal Church, South. War-Time Commission of the

Lambuth, Bishop Walter R., *Chairman*, Oakdale, Cal.

Moore, Rev. John M., *Secretary*, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

Methodist Protestant Church, War Work Commission of the

Davis, Rev. Lyman E., 219 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beck, Rev. Charles H., *Secretary*, 507 Pittsburgh Life Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South), General War Work Council of the, 154 Fifth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

Vance, Rev. James I., *Chairman*, 154 Fifth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

Gunn, Rev. C. Groshon, *Executive Secretary*, 154 Fifth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., The National Service Commission of the, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Carson, Rev. John F., *Chairman*, 258 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ottman, Rev. Ford C., *Executive Secretary*, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. of A. The War Commission of the Episcopal Church, 14 Wall Street, New York City

Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, *Chairman*, 122 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr., *Chairman of Executive Committee and Executive*, 14 Wall Street, New York City

Reformed Church in America, War Service Commission of the League for Patriotic Service of the

Voorhees, Rev. Oscar M., *Chairman*, 350 East 146th Street, New York City

Chamberlain, Rev. W. I., *Chairman, Camp Neighborhood Committee*, 25 East 22d Street, New York City

Reformed Church in the U. S., The National Service Commission of the

Office: 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Schaeffer, Rev. Charles E., *Chairman*.

Cramer, Rev. W. Stuart, *Secretary and Treasurer*, Lancaster, Pa.

Roman Catholic Church. National Catholic War Council

Office of Executive Committee: Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Burke, Rev. John J., *President*, 120 West 60th Street, New York City

Hooke, Walter G., *Executive Secretary*, 154 East 38th Street, New York City

Salvation Army, War Board of the, 122 West 14th Street, New York City

Booth, Commander Evangeline, *Chairman*

Parker, Col. Edward J., *Secretary*

Sunday Schools. National Sunday School War Council

Blake, Rev. Edgar, *President*, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Alexander, John L., *Secretary*, 1416 Mallery Building, 5 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Unitarian Churches, War Work Council of the, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Eliot, Rev. Samuel A., *Chairman*

Forbes, Rev. Elmer S., *Secretary*

United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Poling, Daniel A., *Chairman*, 31 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

Whitney, Rev. Arthur E., *Executive Secretary*, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City

United Evangelical Church, War Service Commission of the, 441 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Heil, Rev. William F., *President*, Allentown, Pa.

Schlegel, Rev. H. Franklin, *Secretary*, 441 West Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.

United Presbyterian Church, National Service Commission of the, 334 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pollock, Rev. Thomas C., *Chairman*, 5034 Hazel Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Free, Rev. Lytle R., *Secretary*, 334 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Young Men's Christian Association of the United States, National War Work Council of the, 124 East 28th Street, New York City

Sloane, William, *Chairman*

Mott, John R., *General Secretary*

Brockman, Fletcher S., *Associate General Secretary*

Young People's Societies. Interdenominational Young People's Commission

Poling, Daniel A., *President*, 31 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
 Hall, Rev. William Ralph, *Secretary*, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Young Women's Christian Associations, War Work Council of the National Board of the, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City

Cushman, Mrs. James S., *Chairman*
 Morse, Mrs. Howard, *Secretary pro tem.*
 Cratty, Miss Mabel, *General Secretary, National Board*

APPENDIX III

A Call to Prayer

The President and the Governors of the several States have again appointed a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. In behalf of the Christian Churches and upon the request of their War Service Commissions we desire to support this call and to ask the Christian people of the land to extend the observance from Thanksgiving Day over the ensuing Sunday. We suggest that Thursday be devoted to our customary national Thanksgiving, Friday to penitence and humiliation, Saturday to supplication and Sunday to intercession.

Our generation confronts the gravest and most solemn issues. Twice our fathers faced such issues, at the beginning of the nation and in the tragedy of the Civil War. And now our time of supreme need and trial has come. How can we meet it except in the guidance and strength of God? By our own necessities and by the distress and calamity of mankind we are summoned to prayer. In the name of the Churches we voice this summons to all our people.

On Thursday in our homes and in our churches let us give thanks to God for His goodness and His infinite patience and pity, for freedom and prosperity, for our nation and our homes, for the past security of our shores, for peace within our own borders, for the sense of national unity and brotherhood, for the honor of self-sacrifice and the glory of service unto death, for God's gracious love and for the salvation provided for us and for all mankind in Jesus Christ our Lord.

Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.—*Phil., IV, 6, 7.*

On Friday let us implore the compassion and forgiveness of God and confess and repent of our sins, our selfishness and unbrotherliness, our acceptance of un-Christian conditions and

ideals, our toleration of impurity and intemperance and the various forces of evil which prey upon the lives of our people and unnerve the nation, our race prejudice and our assent to any form of injustice among ourselves or in our relations to other peoples. In sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and errors, let us humble ourselves before God and pray for His mercy that we may be spared His just judgments.

If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.—*I John, I, 8, 9.*

On Saturday let us beseech God for His blessing upon our homes, our churches, our communities, all our agencies of service and benevolence, our country, for the overthrow of wrong and the triumph of righteousness, for the enlightenment of the mind of the nation to know and do His will, for courage to endure every sacrifice at the call of duty, for fortitude in the hour of adversity, and that we may offer unto God for His work the united body of the nation. Let us pray for our soldiers and sailors that they may assist by God's grace in the sure re-establishment of law and order and justice. Let us implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the conscience of all men that courses of wrong may be relinquished, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, that the hurt of humanity may be healed, that friendship and goodwill may be restored and that peace may be established throughout the earth.

Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice; and be ye kind one to another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.—*Eph., IV, 31, 32.*

On Sunday let us make intercession for all men, for the suffering and destitute, for our allies and for our enemies, for those who have gone forth from us, without anger or hate, at the call of duty, to serve our nation and mankind in this great struggle on land and sea, that God may enable them worthily to live or to die as the servants of His Holy Name and that, if it be His will, they shall both do all their duty and return to us again. Let us pray for the President and for Congress and for all who in this hour serve in any way the common weal that they may be given courage and wisdom and consecration and that the cause of righteousness may triumph. Let us pray for all mankind and for the coming of its one hope and deliverance in the reign of Jesus Christ our Lord as the King of all the earth.

I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplication, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for kings, and for all

that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God and our Saviour; who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. For there is one God and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.—*I Tim., II, 1-6.*

We ask that in our places of worship and in the secret prayers of our hearts, these days be solemnly observed that the nation may seek after God and find Him. And we suggest that not only during these four days should all the Christian people of our land join in this united prayer and supplication but also that in our homes and as far as possible in our churches there should be daily intercession that we may both know and do God's righteous will, that wrong may be overthrown among the peoples and in the hearts of men and that the prayer of the whole creation may be heard, "Thy Kingdom Come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

ROBERT E. SPEER

WILLIAM LAWRENCE

FRANK MASON NORTH

November 12, 1917.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

A review of the activities of the Federal Council, as shown in the report of the General Secretary, will give a clear idea of the magnitude of the work which is expressed in the items of the Treasurer's report.

The maintenance of the office in New York, with its facilities for meeting the increasing demands for service, and the conduct of the office in Washington, suddenly called upon for the handling of the work pressed upon the various commissions by the war, constituted a serious problem.

With all this, the Treasurer's office has been able to keep the financial accounts of the various commissions in a direct and economical way and to avoid duplication of work and banking arrangements, greatly to the convenience of all concerned.

The increasing advantage of the department of manifolding and addressing is constantly demonstrated. The necessary work for all departments is handled with a promptness and efficiency which could not be obtained from outside concerns, and by availing ourselves of the opportunity to take in work for various societies and agencies at times when there is opportunity, considerable profit has been secured; indeed, the surplus in this department has this year saved the whole budget from deficit.

When it is considered that early in the year, on account of a situation suddenly precipitated by the declaration of war, it was necessary to assume immediately large responsibilities involving financial obligations, without seeing just where the resources were to come from, and further realizing that there is no large reserve fund or permanent foundation to draw upon, the results of the year are most gratifying, and the record of the past five years in closing the year without a deficit has been continued.

All the commissions have completed the year free of deficit, with the one exception of the Commission on Temperance, working in joint committee with the National Temperance Society. The deficit in this work is largely caused by the fact that the income due from certain trust funds were not available up to the time of closing the books.

At the end of the year we have intact a permanent fund of

\$1,000 and a general balance which is largely invested in office furniture, equipment and machinery. It is most desirable that our reserve should be enlarged in order to be available in cases of immediate demand.

Our equipment, estimated at about \$15,000, is conservatively carried on the books at \$6,480.97. In addition to this, the printing and publication department has in stock about 9,000 salable volumes, estimated in cost value at about \$4,500.

The Treasurer desires to bear testimony to the fact that a large part of the credit for the excellent results in all departments of the Council is particularly due to the General Secretary, whose vigilance, resourcefulness, and perseverance have been the successful background of all financial results.

The accounts are audited by a certified public accountant.

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR:

Denominational apportionments and appropriations from churches	\$14,865.50
Subscriptions and appropriations for departments administered at the national office (except those reported below)	51,668.22
Receipts from departments of publication, printing, and general services.....	25,609.15
Subscriptions for conducting Movement for War Relief	14,502.25
Commission on the Church and Social Service....	6,538.47
Commission on International Justice and Goodwill	5,500.00
Commission on the Church and Country Life.....	6,237.61
	<hr/>
	\$124,921.20
Commission on Inter-Church Federations.....	\$22,187.35
Commission on Relations with the Orient.....	2,652.00
General War-Time Commission.....	4,250.00
Commission on Evangelism.....	430.00
Special Committee on the Protestant Reformation	440.00
National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance	13,227.12
	<hr/>
	\$43,186.47
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$168,107.67
Debit balance of National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance	4,964.97
	<hr/>
	\$173,072.64

PAID DURING THE YEAR:

Administration, office secretaries, assistants and stenographers	\$16,491.69*
Office expense and stationery.....	5,215.90
Postage	4,358.00
Rent of administrative offices.....	2,076.80†
Telephone, telegraph, cable and wireless.....	1,801.90
Library	288.63
Printing and publication.....	11,781.67
Publicity service	2,955.96
Travel	3,262.11
Incidentals	204.40
Interest	133.50
Expenses of commissions and meetings.....	888.39
War Relief Movement	17,025.41
Departments conducted by Field Secretary.....	13,500.72
Special Committee on War Work.....	1,625.19
Washington office	
Administration	\$3,033.33
Salaries of staff.....	2,367.49
Rent	895.00
Office, travel and other expenses..	7,681.70
Honorary Secretary	1,500.00
Commission on the Church and Social Service....	11,086.58
Commission on International Justice and Goodwill	4,848.58
Commission on the Church and Country Life....	6,237.61
Permanent Fund	5,660.64
	<hr/>
	124,921.20
Commission on Inter-Church Federations.....	21,767.53
Commission on Relations with the Orient.....	1,187.05
General War-Time Commission.....	3,700.27
Commission on Evangelism.....	430.00
Special Committee on the Protestant Reformation	440.00
National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance	18,192.09
	<hr/>
	45,716.94
	<hr/>
Total Expenditures	\$170,638.14
Credit balances of the several commissions.....	2,434.50
	<hr/>
	\$173,072.64

Printing and Publication Department

The preceding financial report does not record the income and expenditures of this department. It simply includes the net proceeds of the department.

* This does not include the officers and staff of the commissions and of the publication and printing department, nor the administrative expenses of special committees.

† This amount is for the rental of rooms occupied by the central administration. Other rentals are on account of departments, commissions and cooperative bodies, the total rent being \$9,141.28.

The following is a statement for the year:

Receipts from the Federal Council and coöperating bodies and for general services rendered.....	\$28,024.80
Expenditures:	
Rent	\$ 984.00
Wages	7,849.31
Supplies, postage, etc.....	12,145.57
	<hr/> \$20,978.88

The staff consists of superintendent, assistant to the Treasurer, and ordinarily about thirty stenographers.

War Relief Movement

The movement for stimulating war relief among the churches, in cooperation with various war relief organizations, including especially the American Red Cross, has been continued. How far the work of the Federal Council has brought in returns it is difficult to estimate. They have undoubtedly amounted to many hundreds of thousands of dollars from the churches and from givers reached through the churches. The Council has not acted as a collecting agency, the gifts having been conveyed directly to the war relief organizations. Such amounts as have been sent to the Treasurer have been conveyed to the various organizations.

French and Belgian Churches and Missions

This work has been carried on entirely by the General Secretary on behalf of the American Huguenot Committee, which was appointed by the Council.

The receipts have been as follows:

Conveyed to the American Huguenot Committee through the Treasurer of the Federal Council.....	\$23,363.66
Amounts received directly by E. E. Robert, Treasurer of the American Huguenot Committee	18,302.32
Total	<hr/> \$41,665.98

This fund carries over a balance of \$506.83.

In this connection it should be said that in addition to these amounts, through an understanding with the General Secretary, a number of large contributions have been conveyed directly to France by individual givers for the support of the work done by the Protestant Churches in France.

Cooperating Bodies

The World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches.

The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and the World Alliance now operate together through a joint executive committee and henceforth they will have a joint budget.

The receipts and expenditures of the World Alliance, in addition to those recorded by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill are, as reported by the Treasurer of the World Alliance, Mr. George A. Plimpton:

Receipts	\$25,244.77
Expenditures	24,784.75

Home Missions Council

The Home Missions Council is a cooperating body with the Federal Council and acts for the Federal Council in home mission matters. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Charles H. Baker, records the following receipts and expenditures:

Receipts	\$6,599.29
Expenditures	3,438.14

Committee for Religious Work in the Canal Zone

The receipts and expenditures of this committee, which was appointed by the Council, were as follows:

Receipts	\$21,625.27
Expenditures	21,625.27

United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy

At the Washington meeting of the Federal Council the Commission on Temperance initiated the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, and has been one of its cooperating bodies.

The Treasurer of the United Committee, Mr. D. Leigh Colvin, reports receipts of \$20,762.50, up to December 1st.

Financial Record for 1917

The receipts *passing through the Treasurer's offices* in 1917 were, roughly speaking, as follows:

Federal Council, commissions and departments.....	\$173,072.64
Publication and printing department (in addition to proceeds reported in the regular account).....	20,978.88
French and Belgian Churches and Missions.....	23,870.49
Special subscriptions for War Relief which have been conveyed to the societies.....	10,411.20
Committee for Religious Work on the Canal Zone.....	21,625.27
Special Fund for Building at Training Camps.....	2,000.00
Total	\$251,958.48

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALFRED R. KIMBALL,
Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR THE QUADRENNIUM, 1916-1920

<i>President</i>	REV. FRANK MASON NORTH
<i>Honorary Secretary</i>	REV. ELIAS B. SANFORD
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	REV. RIVINGTON D. LORD
<i>Treasurer</i>	ALFRED R. KIMBALL

General SecretaryREV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND

VICE-PRESIDENTS

<i>Baptist Churches, North</i>	
Rev. William C. Bitting, St. Louis, Mo.	
<i>National Baptist Convention</i>	
Pres. E. C. Morris, Helena, Arkansas	
<i>Free Baptist Churches</i>	
Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.	
<i>Christian Church</i>	
Rev. Frank G. Coffin, Albany, N. Y.	
<i>Congregational Churches</i>	
Rev. G. Glenn Atkins, Detroit, Mich.	
<i>Disciples of Christ</i>	
E. M. Bowman, Chicago, Ill.	
<i>Friends</i>	
Dr. Joseph John Mills, Pasadena, Cal.	
<i>German Evangelical Synod</i>	
Rev. John Baltzer, St. Louis, Mo.	
<i>Evangelical Association</i>	
Bishop S. P. Spreng, Naperville, Ill.	
<i>Lutheran Church, General Synod</i>	
Professor Victor Tressler, Springfield, Ohio	
<i>Methodist Episcopal Church</i>	
Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York City	
<i>Methodist Episcopal Church, South</i>	
Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, Dallas, Texas	
<i>African Methodist Episcopal Church</i>	
Bishop L. J. Coppin, Philadelphia, Pa.	
<i>African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church</i>	
Bishop L. W. Kyles, St. Louis, Mo.	
<i>Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America</i>	
Bishop C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.	
<i>Methodist Protestant Church</i>	
Rev. Charles H. Beck, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
<i>Primitive Methodist Church</i>	
Rev. W. C. Hall, Shamokin, Pa.	
<i>Moravian Church</i>	
Rt. Rev. C. L. Moench, Bethlehem, Pa.	
<i>Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.</i>	
Rev. John A. Marquis, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	
<i>Presbyterian Church in the U. S.</i>	
Rev. William Crowe, Memphis, Tenn.	
<i>Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service</i>	
Very Rev. Carroll M. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.	

- Reformed Church in America*
Rev. John E. Kuizenga, Holland, Mich.
- Reformed Church in the U. S.*
Rev. J. M. G. Darms, Allentown, Pa.
- Reformed Episcopal Church*
Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod*
Rev. A. S. Creswell, Coulterville, Ill.
- Seventh Day Baptist Church*
Rev. A. L. Davis, North Loup, Neb.
- United Brethren Church*
Bishop William M. Bell, Washington, D. C.
- United Evangelical Church*
Rev. H. B. Hartzler, Harrisburg, Pa.
- United Presbyterian Church*
Rev. D. F. McGill, Ben Avon, Pa.
- Welsh Presbyterian Church*
Rev. W. E. Evans, Mankato, Minn.

Executive Committee

OFFICERS

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Chairman</i> | REV. JAMES I. VANCE |
| <i>Vice-Chairman</i> | HON. HENRY M. BEARDSLEY |
| <i>Recording Secretary</i> | REV. RIVINGTON D. LORD |
| MEMBERS BY VIRTUE OF SECTION IX OF THE CONSTITUTION | |
| Bishop E. R. Hendrix | Rev. Rivington D. Lord |
| Rev. William H. Roberts | Alfred R. Kimball |
| Dean Shailer Mathews | Rev. Frank Mason North |

Executive Committee

DENOMINATIONAL MEMBERS

- Baptist Churches, North*
Rev. Robert A. Ashworth, Milwaukee, Wis.
President Clarence A. Barbour, Rochester, N. Y.
Professor Wooster W. Beman, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Rev. Howard B. Grose, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Albert G. Lawson, New York City
- National Baptist Convention*
Rev. W. G. Parks, Philadelphia, Pa.
Professor R. B. Hudson, Selma, Ala.
Rev. S. A. Mosley, St. Louis, Mo.
H. W. Holloway, Helena, Ark.
Rev. I. A. Thomas, Evanston, Ill.
Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.
- Free Baptist Churches*
President Joseph W. Mauck, Hillsdale, Mich.
Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Lewiston, Me.
- Christian Church*
Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Lakemont, N. Y.
Rev. Oliver W. Powers, Dayton, Ohio
- Congregational Churches*
Hamilton Holt, New York City
Rev. Hubert C. Herring, Boston, Mass.
Rev. W. T. McElveen, New York City
- Disciples of Christ*
Rev. Peter Ainslie, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. Finis S. Idleman, New York City
 Rev. R. Graham Frank, Dallas, Texas
 Rev. F. W. Burnham, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Frank H. Main, Philadelphia, Pa.

Friends

President David M. Edwards, Oskaloosa, Iowa
 Dr. Walter C. Woodward, Richmond, Ind.

German Evangelical Synod

Rev. William E. Bourquin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Professor S. D. Press, St. Louis, Mo.

Evangelical Association

Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, Reading, Pa.

Lutheran Church, General Synod

Rev. George U. Wenner, New York City
 President William A. Granville, Gettysburg, Pa.

Methodist Episcopal Church

George Warren Brown, St. Louis, Mo.
 Rev. David G. Downey, New York City
 Rev. George Elliott, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 Rev. D. D. Forsyth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thomas R. Fort, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. William I. Haven, New York City
 Rev. C. F. Rice, West Lynn, Mass.
 G. M. Spurlock, York, Neb.
 Rev. Charles M. Stuart, Evanston, Ill.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Rev. John M. Moore, Nashville, Tenn.
 Rev. Frank M. Thomas, Louisville, Ky.
 Rev. Paul H. Linn, Fayette, Mo.
 Rev. Hoyt M. Dobbs, Dallas, Texas
 Rev. L. C. Branscomb, Birmingham, Ala.
 D. B. Coltrane, Concord, N. C.

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Bishop H. B. Parks, Chicago, Ill.
 Professor John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. R. C. Ransom, Ocean Port, N. J.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Rev. Henry J. Callis, Washington, D. C.
 Professor S. G. Atkins, Winston Salem, N. C.
 Rev. James E. Mason, Rochester, N. Y.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America

Bishop N. C. Cleaves, Memphis, Tenn.
 Rev. J. A. Hamlett, Jackson, Tenn.
 Rev. John W. Gilbert, Augusta, Ga.

Methodist Protestant Church

Rev. Lyman E. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Hon. F. C. Chambers, Steubenville, Ohio

Primitive Methodist Church

Rev. E. Humphries, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Moravian Church

Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, New York City
 Allen W. Stephens, New York City

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, New York City
 Rev. Henry Collin Minton, Trenton, N. J.
 Rev. William H. Black, Marshall, Mo.
 William H. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.
 James Yereance, New York City

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Rev. J. F. Cannon, St. Louis, Mo.

F. T. Glasgow, Lexington, Va.

Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service

Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Bishop Charles P. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.

Robert H. Gardiner, Gardiner, Me.

John M. Glenn, New York City

Reformed Church in America

Rev. Albertus T. Broek, Newark, N. J.

Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, North Bergen, N. J.

Reformed Church in the U. S.

Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reformed Episcopal Church

Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, Chicago, Ill.

Rt. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod

Rev. James L. Chesnut, Cedarville, Ohio

Seventh Day Baptist Church

Rev. Arthur E. Main, Alfred, N. Y.

William C. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.

United Brethren Church

Bishop G. M. Mathews, Dayton, Ohio

L. O. Miller, Dayton, Ohio

United Evangelical Church

Bishop U. F. Swengel, Harrisburg, Pa.

J. J. Nungesser, Harrisburg, Pa.

United Presbyterian Church

Rev. R. A. Hutchison, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. Clyde Kelly, Washington, D. C.

Welsh Presbyterian Church

Rev. John C. Jones, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. E. J. Jones, Oak Hill, Ohio

ALTERNATES FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Baptist Churches, North

Professor William H. Allison, Hamilton, N. Y.

Professor C. J. Galpin, Madison, Wis.

William J. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Clifton D. Gray, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Orlo J. Price, Lansing, Mich.

National Baptist Convention

.....

Free Baptist Churches

Hon. Lindley M. Webb, Portland, Me.

Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, Concord, N. H.

Christian Church

President William A. Harper, Elon College, N. C.

Hermon Eldredge, Erie, Pa.

Congregational Churches

Rev. H. F. Holton, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. E. T. Root, Boston, Mass.

Rev. R. A. Beard, Fargo, N. D.

Disciples of Christ

Rev. J. H. Garrison, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. W. F. Richardson, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Rev. John R. Ewars, St. Louis, Mo.
 Rev. B. A. Abbott, St. Louis, Mo.
 Rev. A. B. Philputt, Indianapolis, Ind.

Friends

Willard O. Trueblood, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Mrs. Harriet S. G. Peelle, Sabina, Ohio

German Evangelical Synod

.....
Evangelical Association

.....
Lutheran Church, General Synod

Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, New York City
 Rev. Luther De Yoe, Philadelphia, Pa.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Bishop W. F. McDowell, Washington, D. C.
 Dr. James R. Joy, New York City
 Rev. J. C. Arbuckle, Columbus, Ohio
 Rev. Edgar Blake, Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. A. J. Nast, Cincinnati, Ohio
 J. D. Bluffton, Kansas City, Mo.
 Rolla V. Watt, San Francisco, Cal.
 Rev. E. S. Ninde, Providence, R. I.
 J. Frank Hanley, Indianapolis, Ind.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Rev. B. P. Taylor, Kansas City, Mo.
 Rev. R. E. Dickenson, Colorado Springs, Col.
 Rev. James W. Lee, St. Louis, Mo.
 Dean Wilbur F. Tillett, Nashville, Tenn.
 Judge John S. Candler, Atlanta, Ga.

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Bishop C. T. Shaffer, Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. S. P. Felder, Mound Bayou, Miss.
 Rev. J. Q. Johnson, Columbia, Tenn.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Bishop George C. Clement, Charlotte, N. C.
 Rev. John Martin, St. Louis, Mo.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America

Dr. G. W. Noble, Louisville, Ky.
 G. F. Porter, Jackson, Tenn.
 Rev. T. A. Bowers, Paxico, Kan.

Methodist Protestant Church

President H. L. Elderdice, Westminster, Md.
 Sylvester Pearsall, Lynbrook, L. I.

Moravian Church

E. G. Hoyler, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Arthur D. Thaeler, Bethlehem, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Rev. George Reynolds, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Rev. John T. Bergen, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Rev. James E. Clarke, Nashville, Tenn.
 R. L. Rees, New York City
 J. Lewis Twaddell, Devon, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Rev. Russell Cecil, Richmond, Va.
 W. F. Stevenson, Cheraw, S. C.

Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service

Rt. Rev. Theodore I. Reese, Columbus, Ohio
 Rev. Samuel Tyler, Rochester, N. Y.
 Rev. Floyd Tomkins, Philadelphia, Pa.
 George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reformed Church in America

Rev. Ame Vennema, Holland, Mich.
 Rev. Jesse W. Brooks, Chicago, Ill.

Reformed Church in the U. S.

Rev. H. J. Christman, Dayton, Ohio
 Rev. W. S. Cramer, Lancaster, Pa.

Reformed Episcopal Church

Rev. William D. Stevens, New York City
 Rev. Samuel M. Gibson, Chicago, Ill.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod

.....

Seventh Day Baptist Church

Rev. A. J. C. Bond, Salem, W. Va.
 Rev. B. C. Davis, Alfred, N. Y.

United Brethren Church

Bishop C. J. Kephart, Kansas City, Mo.
 W. R. Funk, Dayton, Ohio

United Evangelical Church

Rev. W. M. Stanford, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Professor H. H. Rassweiler, Naperville, Ill.

United Presbyterian Church

A. H. Baldinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fred McMillan, Des Moines, Iowa

Welsh Presbyterian Church

Rev. R. E. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. John Hammond, Scranton, Pa.

Administrative Committee

ChairmanREV. ALBERT G. LAWSON
Vice-ChairmanREV. GEORGE U. WENNER
Recording SecretaryREV. RIVINGTON D. LORD

Anthony, Rev. Alfred Williams	Judd, Orrin R.
Bennett, Mrs. Fred S.	Kimball, Alfred R.
Brockman, Fletcher S.	Lynch, Rev. Frederick
Brown, Professor William Adams	Miller, Rev. Rufus W.
Coppin, Bishop L. J.	Minton, Rev. Henry Collin
Cratty, Mabel	North, Rev. Frank Mason
Glenn, John M.	Roberts, Rev. William H.
Grose, Rev. Howard B.	Smith, Fred B.
Harris, A. W.	Tipple, Rev. Ezra S.
Haven, Rev. William I.	Wilson, Bishop Luther B.
Idleman, Rev. Finis S.	Yereance, James

Advisory Members

Barton, Rev. James L.	Peabody, Mrs. Henry W.
Steele, Mrs. H. R.	Speer, Dr. Robert E.
Mott, Dr. John R.	Thompson, Rev. Charles L.

Washington Committee

Chairman BISHOP EARL CRANSTON
General Secretary REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
Assistant Secretary REV. CLYDE F. ARMITAGE

1112 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Allison, Rev. John Lee, Alexandria, Va.
 Bayard, Chaplain G. Livingston, Washington, D. C.
 Bell, Bishop William M., Washington, D. C.
 Bliss, Rev. Edwin M., Washington, D. C.
 Boardman, Miss Mabel, Washington, D. C.
 Brown, Miss Florence, Washington, D. C.
 Chambers, Judge W. L., Washington, D. C.
 Greene, Rev. Samuel H., Washington, D. C.
 Harding, Rt. Rev. Alfred, Washington, D. C.
 Lennon, John B., Bloomington, Ill.
 McDowell, Bishop William F., Washington, D. C.
 Miller, Rev. George A., Washington, D. C.
 Prettyman, Rev. Forest J., Washington, D. C.
 Radcliffe, Rev. Wallace, Washington, D. C.
 Roper, Hon. Daniel C., Washington, D. C.
 Smith, George Otis, Washington, D. C.
 Steck, Rev. Charles F., Washington, D. C.
 Stockton, Admiral Charles H., Washington, D. C.
 Swartzell, G. W. F., Washington, D. C.
 Wood, Rev. Charles, Washington, D. C.

Executive Officers

The National Office Staff

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary.
 Rev. Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary for Special Service
 Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Associate Secretary
 Eddison Mosiman, Assistant to the General Secretary.
 Caroline W. Chase, Office Director and Secretary to Dr. Macfarland
 Dorothy A. Pickhardt, Private Secretary
 Eleanor Day Foster, Editorial Assistant for Religious Publicity Service
 Ruth Taylor, Private Secretary to Mr. Stelzle
 Grace W. Sims, Office Secretary for Commission on the Church and Social Service
 Helen M. Roberts, Office Secretary for Commission on Interchurch Federations
 Annie E. Oldrey, Office Director, National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance.
 Nathalie M. Farr, Private Secretary for Commission on International Justice and Goodwill
 Margaret Renton, Office Secretary for the General War-Time Commission of the Churches
 Emma A. Dashiell, Assistant to the Treasurer
 Stanley T. Anderson, Director of the Printing and Publication Department

Other Executives and Assistants

- Rev. Roy B. Guild, Executive Secretary, Commission on Inter-church Federations
 Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill
 Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service
 Rev. Clyde F. Armitage, Assistant Secretary at the Washington Office, 1112 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. Asa J. Ferry, Acting Secretary, Commission on Evangelism
 Rev. Charles O. Gill, Secretary, Commission on the Church and Country Life, 104 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio

General War-Time Commission of the Churches

- Rev. William Adams Brown, Executive Secretary.
 Rev. Gaylord S. White, Associate Secretary
 Harold H. Tryon, Assistant Secretary
 Rev. Samuel M. Cavert, Assistant Secretary
 Eric M. North, Assistant Secretary

The following denominational secretaries are Associate Secretaries of the Commission on the Church and Social Service:

- Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
 Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, 1701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Frank M. Crouch, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York
 Rev. Paul Moore Strayer, 4 Meigs Street, Rochester, New York
 Professor Alva W. Taylor, Bible College of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
 Rev. Harry F. Ward, 72 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

The following are Associate Secretaries of the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance:

- Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, 1701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. James Empringham, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City
 Rev. W. H. Gotwald, 2918 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Rev. Charles Scanlon, Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Rev. L. E. Sellers, Occidental Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Rev. Clarence T. Wilson, 204 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

Commission on Inter-Church Federations

Chairman FRED B. SMITH
Executive Secretary REV. ROY B. GUILD

105 East 22d Street, New York

Ainslie, Rev. Peter, Baltimore, Md.
 Anderson, Rev. Neal L., Austin, Texas
 Anderson, C. C., Boise, Idaho
 Anthony, Rev. Alfred Williams, Lewiston, Me.
 Apple, Pres. J., Frederick, Md.
 Baker, Rhodes S., Dallas, Texas
 Barbour, Rev. C. A., Rochester, N. Y.
 Barnes, Clifford W., Chicago, Ill.
 Beardsley, Hon. H. M., Kansas City, Mo.
 Best, Nolan R., New York City
 Brockman, Fletcher S., New York City
 Brown, Frank L., New York City
 Brown, George Warren, St. Louis, Mo.
 Causey, James H., Denver, Colo.
 Chapin, S. B., New York City
 Coffin, Rev. Henry Sloane, New York City
 Coleman, Hon. George W., Boston, Mass.
 Colman, L. J., Seattle, Wash.
 Covert, Rev. William C., Chicago, Ill.
 Denny, C. S., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Eagan, J. J., Atlanta, Ga.
 Edwards, B. F., St. Louis, Mo.
 Everhard, Dr. N. S., Wadsworth, Ohio
 Finley, John H., Albany, N. Y.
 Freeman, Rev. James E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Fisher, Dr. George J., New York City
 Gamble, James N., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Goethe, C. M., Sacramento, Cal.
 Hicks, Harry Wade, New York City
 Hill, Professor Fred B., Northfield, Minn.
 Hill, John C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Hyde, A. A., Wichita, Kan.
 Hyde, Edward, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Isely, C. C., Cimarron, Kan.
 Jackson, Marion M., Washington, D. C.
 Joy, Clyde R., Keokuk, Iowa
 Kimball, Alfred R., New York City
 King, Landreth H., New York City
 Lawrance, Marion, Chicago, Ill.
 Long, R. A., Kansas City, Mo.
 McAfee, Joseph E., New York City
 McAllister, A. W., Greensboro, N. C.
 McCornack, F. A., Sioux City, Iowa
 Millar, W. B., New York City
 Milliken, Hon. Carl E., Augusta, Me.
 Moore, Watson S., Duluth, Minn.
 Mott, Dr. John R., New York City

Munger, R. S., Birmingham, Ala.
 Olds, Ransom E., Lansing, Mich.
 Paull, Henry, New York City
 Pearson, Rev. Morton C., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Pierce, Lyman L., San Francisco, Cal.
 Pinchot, Hon. Gifford, Milford, Pa.
 Poling, Daniel A., Boston, Mass.
 Post, James H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Potter, Rev. R. H., Hartford, Conn.
 Remensnyder, Rev. J. B., New York City
 Rice, Rev. E. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robins, Raymond, Chicago, Ill.
 Royster, William, Norfolk, Va.
 Shipp, Fred B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Shuey, Edwin L., Dayton, Ohio
 Stoll, C. C., Louisville, Ky.
 Stansfield, Rev. Joshua, Portland, Ore.
 Thompson, Rev. Charles L., New York City
 Ulland, Joseph S., Fergus Falls, Minn.
 Vance, Rev. James I., Nashville, Tenn.
 Vermilye, Miss E. B., Montclair, N. J.
 Wallis, Frederick A., New York City
 Webb, Rev. George T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wells, Fred A., Chicago, Ill.
 Wood, Rev. Charles, Washington, D. C.

Commission on Evangelism

ChairmanREV. CHARLES L. GOODELL
Acting SecretaryREV. ASA J. FERRY
 105 East 22d Street, New York

Ackerman, Hon. E. R., Plainfield, N. J.
 Arnold, George, Paterson, N. J.
 Bayles, Rev. Theodore F., New York City
 Biederwolf, Rev. W. E., Chicago, Ill.
 Blackstone, W. E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Bolger, Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
 Bonsall, Edward H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Breyfogel, Bishop S. C., Reading, Pa.
 Brown, George Warren, St. Louis, Mo.
 Callis, Rev. H. J., Washington, D. C.
 Carson, Rev. J. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Chapman, C. C., Fullerton, Cal.
 Chapman, Rev. J. Wilbur, Jamaica, N. Y.
 Cleland, Judge McKenzie, Chicago, Ill.
 Clement, Bishop George C., Louisville, Ky.
 Conrad, Rev. A. Z., Boston, Mass.
 Cook, Esther, Knightstown, Ind.
 Coppin, Bishop L. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Crandall, Rev. Ira B., Westerly, R. I.
 Cutler, Ethel, New York City
 Davis, Rev. Ozora S., Chicago, Ill.
 Day, Rev. Roby F., Inwood, N. Y.
 Dean, Rev. George B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dorsey, Charles W., Hillsdale, Md.
 Eldredge, Hermon, Erie, Pa.
 Enders, Rev. Charles, Detroit, Mich.
 Erdman, Rev. Charles, Princeton, N. J.

Evans, Rev. A. H., New York City
 Findley, A. I., New York City
 Flinn, Rev. Richard Orme, Atlanta, Ga.
 Fouke, Bishop W. H., Naperville, Ill.
 Freeman, Rev. James E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Freemantle, Rev. William A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gottshall, Rev. W. S., Bluffton, Ohio
 Graham, C. E., Greenville, S. C.
 Graham, Rev. W. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Green, W. L., South Pasadena, Cal.
 Greenfield, Rev. John, New York City
 Halfaker, Rev. John S., Columbus, Ohio
 Henderson, Bishop T. S., Detroit, Mich.
 Hillis, Rev. Newell Dwight, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Huston, Charles L., Coatesville, Pa.
 Johnson, Rev. Crates S., Columbus, Ohio
 Keigwin, Rev. A. E., New York City
 Langdale, Rev. J. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Leibert, Rt. Rev. Morris W., New York City
 Lipscomb, W. P., Washington, D. C.
 McChesney, Rev. W. R., Cedarville, Ohio
 McCulloch, Rev. W. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 McEwan, Rev. William L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Mahy, Rev. George G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Martin, Rev. James G., Baltimore, Md.
 Mathews, Bishop G. M., Dayton, Ohio
 May, Captain W. A., Scranton, Pa.
 Mead, Rev. C. L., Baltimore, Md.
 Mitchell, Bishop Charles B., St. Paul, Minn.
 Moore, Rev. Caleb, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mosher, Rev. Charles G., Alhambra, Cal.
 Murphy, J. Austin, Chicago, Ill.
 Myers, Rev. Cortland, Boston, Mass.
 Paisley, H. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pearson, Rev. Morton C., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Pepper, George Wharton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pepper, John R., Memphis, Tenn.
 Peterson, William A., Chicago, Ill.
 Pohlman, Rev. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Purdy, Rev. Ellison R., Wilmington, Ohio.
 Randolph, Rev. Lester C., Westerly, Iowa
 Roberts, Rev. William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sanders, Rev. H. M., New York City
 Saul, Charles R., New York City
 Schaeffer, Rev. Charles E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Shane, George C., Ben Avon, Pa.
 Sheridan, Rev. W. F., Chicago, Ill.
 Steele, Joseph M., Ben Avon, Pa.
 Stimson, Rev. H. A., New York City
 Stone, Rev. John Timothy, Chicago, Ill.
 Stowe, Rev. J. J., Pulaski, Tenn.
 Synnott, Thomas W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Talbot, Rt. Rev. Ethelbert, South Bethlehem, Pa.
 Taylor, Rev. Frederick E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Tinker, Rev. C. P., New York City
 Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Voorhees, Rev. O. M., New York City

Wallace, A. J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Wedel, Rev. P. P., Moundridge, Kan.
 Whitelock, O. W., Huntington, Ind.
 Wilfley, Rev. Earl, Washington, D. C.
 Williams, Rev. R. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Womack, Rev. A. W., Jackson, Tenn.
 Work, Rev. Edgar W., New York City

Commission on the Church and Social Service

Chairman PRES. HENRY CHURCHILL KING
Executive Secretary REV. WORTH M. TIPPY
Office Secretary GRACE W. SIMS

105 East 22d Street, New York

Secretarial Council

REV. HENRY A. ATKINSON
 287 Fourth Ave., New York
 REV. SAMUEL Z. BATTEN
 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 REV. FRANK M. CROUCH
 281 Fourth Avenue, New York
 REV. PAUL MOORE STRAYER
 4 Meigs St., Rochester, N. Y.
 PROF. ALVA W. TAYLOR
 Columbia, Mo.
 REV. HARRY F. WARD
 72 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

Abbott, Rev. Ernest H., New York City
 Anderson, Charles K., Chicago, Ill.
 Babson, Roger W., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 Beard, Rev. William S., New York City
 Bell, Bishop William M., Washington, D. C.
 Carter, Rev. Charles F., Hartford, Conn.
 Chappell, Winifred, Chicago, Ill.
 Chase, Harold T., Topeka, Kan.
 Cochran, William F., Baltimore, Md.
 Coleman, George W., Boston, Mass.
 Day, Rev. Jonathan C., New York City
 Devine, Dr. Edward T., New York City
 Edwards, Rev. Richard H., New York City
 Evans, Prof. Daniel, Cambridge, Mass.
 Gladden, Rev. Washington, Columbus, Ohio
 Glenn, John M., New York City
 Goodspeed, Mrs. Edgar J., Chicago, Ill.
 Gouwens, Rev. Teunis E., Mountain Lakes, N. J.
 Greggs, Frank M., Cleveland, Ohio
 Harrison, Shelby M., New York City
 Hatch, Harold A., New York City
 Holmquist, Louise, New York City
 Howerton, Prof. James R., Lexington, Va.
 Jones, Prof. Rufus M., Haverford, Pa.
 Kellogg, Paul U., New York City
 Kelly, Howard A., M.D., Baltimore, Md.
 Kline, J. W., Chicago, Ill.

Krehbiel, Rev. H. J., Reedley, Cal.
 Lehmann, Rev. T., Columbus, Ohio
 Lennon, John B., Bloomington, Ill.
 Lines, Rt. Rev. Edwin S., Newark, N. J.
 Lovejoy, Rev. Owen R., New York City
 Lumley, Prof. F. E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 McConnell, Bishop Francis J., Denver, Colo.
 MacDonell, Mrs. R. W., Nashville, Tenn.
 McDowell, Miss Mary E., Chicago, Ill.
 McAfee, J. E., New York City
 Marlin, Rev. H. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Melish, Rev. J. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Morrison, Frank, Washington, D. C.
 Nicholson, Rev. I. C., Muskogee, Okla.
 Peters, Rev. H. H., Paris, Ill.
 Peters, Rev. John P., New York City
 Powers, Rev. O. W., Dayton, Ohio
 Rall, Rev. H. Franklin, Evanston, Ill.
 Rankin, Rev. E. W., New York City
 Rauschenbusch, Prof. Walter, Rochester, N. Y.
 Reynolds, Rev. A. L., Sabina, Ohio
 Rice, Rev. John A., St. Louis, Mo.
 Richards, Prof. George W., Lancaster, Pa.
 Roberts, Rev. Richard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Roberts, Rev. R. T., Rome, N. Y.
 Robins, Mrs. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.
 Rowe, Prof. Henry K., Newton Center, Mass.
 Scales, A. M., Greensboro, N. C.
 Schooley, Ella, New York City
 Scudder, Vida D., Wellesley, Mass.
 Shenton, Herbert N., New York City
 Simms, Florence, New York City
 Skaggs, Rev. James L., Nortonville, Kan.
 Small, Prof. Albion W., Chicago, Ill.
 Steiner, Prof. Edward A., Grinnell, Iowa.
 Street, Elwood, Louisville, Ky.
 Summerbell, Rev. Carlyle, Wolfeboro, N. H.
 Taylor, Prof. Graham, Chicago, Ill.
 Thomas, Rev. Frank M., Louisville, Ky.
 Towson, Charles R., New York City
 White, Rev. Gaylord S., New York City
 Williams, Rt. Rev. C. D., Detroit, Mich.
 Williams, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Williams, Whiting, Cleveland, Ohio
 Wolle, Rev. E. S., New York City

Commission on the Church and Country Life

Chairman GIFFORD PINCHOT
Secretary REV. CHARLES O. GILL

104 North Third St., Columbus, O.

Agee, Prof. Alva, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Anderson, Bishop W. F., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Barnes, Rev. L. C., New York City
 Billingsley, Rev. Albert M., Mt. Vernon, Iowa
 Bourland, A. P., Washington, D. C.
 Brandow, Rev. John H., Albany, N. Y.
 Brock, Rev. J. A. J., Haleyville, Ala.

Browne, Hetty S., Rock Hill, S. C.
 Brunner, Rev. Edmund deS., Easton, Pa.
 Butterfield, President Kenyon L., Amherst, Mass.
 Campbell, Prof. Walter J., Springfield, Mass.
 Case, Prof. Clarence M., Iowa City, Iowa
 Chapman, Rev. Edward M., Old Lyme, Conn.
 Christie, Prof. G. I., Lafayette, Ind.
 Coulter, Prof. John Lee, Morgantown, W. Va.
 Curry, Rev. J. Q. A., Johnstown, Pa.
 David, Rev. George F., Lexington, Ky.
 Dodge, Clarence P., Colorado Springs, Col.
 Earp, Prof. Edwin L., Madison, N. J.
 Elliott, Rev. Frederick, Greensburg, Ind.
 Erdman, Rev. F. E., Reading, Pa.
 Fiske, Prof. G. Walter, Oberlin, Ohio
 Foght, Prof. Harold W., Kirkville, Mo.
 Galpin, Prof. C. J., Madison, Wis.
 Gove, Rev. John Bowdish, Sprakers, N. Y.
 Green, Rev. C. R., Ravenwood, Mo.
 Grove, R. W. E., Old Fort, Ohio
 Hall, Rev. O. F., Lafayette, Ind.
 Haymaker, Judge N. J., Wichita, Kan.
 Heisey, Rev. P. H., North Liberty, Iowa
 Hershey, Rev. Chas. B., Merom, Ind.
 Hill, President D. H., Raleigh, N. C.
 Hill, Prof. Fred B., Northfield, Minn.
 Holden, P. G., Chicago, Ill.
 Howe, Dean F. W., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Kates, Clarence Sears, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Kyles, Bishop L. W., St. Louis, Mo.
 Lauman, Prof. G. N., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Lewis, Rev. Grant K., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Lumley, Prof. F. E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 McConnell, Rev. C. M., Lakeville, Ohio
 McMillan, Rev. Homer, Atlanta, Ga.
 Mann, Prof. A. R., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Mathews, Bishop G. M., Dayton, Ohio
 Milliken, Hon. Carl E., Augusta, Me.
 Mills, Rev. Harlow S., Benson, Mich.
 Mosiman, President S. K., Bluffton, Ohio
 Mumford, Dean F. B., Columbia, Mo.
 Musselman, Rev. S. M., Wayland, Iowa
 Patterson, Prof. H. J., College Park, Md.
 Persons, Rev. Silas E., Cazenovia, N. Y.
 Reese, Rt. Rev. Theo. I., Columbus, Ohio
 Richards, M. V., Washington, D. C.
 Roberts, Albert E., New York City
 Root, Rev. Edward Tallmadge, Boston, Mass.
 Schaeffer, Rev. C. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Shambaugh, Mrs. Ira W., Clarinda, Iowa
 Siddall, Rev. A. C., Dayton, Ohio
 Starratt, Prof. Frank A., Chicago, Ill.
 Stewart, President George B., Auburn, N. Y.
 Taylor, Rev. Alva W., Columbia, Mo.
 Thomas, President John M., Middlebury, Vt.
 Thompson, President W. O., Columbus, Ohio
 Van Alstyne, Edward, Albany, N. Y.
 Vogt, Prof. Paul L., Philadelphia, Pa.

Waters, President H. J., Manhattan, Kan.
 Watson, Rev. E. O., Bamberg, S. C.
 Wilson, Rev. Warren H., New York City
 Wilson, Mrs. Warren H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Woody, Rev. C. A., Portland, Ore.

Commission on Temperance

Chairman.....CARL E. MILLIKEN

105 East 22d Street, New York

Acheson, Rev. T. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Atkins, Prof. S. G., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Bagby, Rev. E. B., Washington, D. C.
 Baltzer, Rev. John, St. Louis, Mo.
 Bartlett, Rev. E. W., Braddock, Pa.
 Batten, Rev. Samuel Z., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brehm, Marie C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Brooks, Rev. Jesse W., Chicago, Ill.
 Brooks, Dr. Walter H., Washington, D. C.
 Broomfield, Rev. J. C., Montgomery, Ala.
 Bryan, Hon. Wm. Jennings, Lincoln, Neb.
 Campbell, Rev. M. M., White House, Ohio
 Cannon, Rev. James, Jr., Richmond, Va.
 Carithers, Rev. W. W., Apache, Okla.
 Cochran, William F., Baltimore, Md.
 Crafts, Rev. Wilbur F., Washington, D. C.
 Davis, Rev. Lyman E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Davis, Samuel H., Westerly, R. I.
 Dinwiddie, Rev. Edwin C., Washington, D. C.
 Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City
 Empringham, Rev. James, New York City
 Fulton, Rev. Chas. D., Beaver, Pa.
 Gamble, J. N., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Gill, Rev. Harley H., Berkeley, Calif.
 Gill, S. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Goldman, Rev. John R., Decatur, Ill.
 Graham, Kate, New York City
 Grubb, Rev. S. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hagen, Rev. Ernest S., Lititz, Pa.
 Haskell, Edward H., Boston, Mass.
 Hinshaw, Virgil G., Chicago, Ill.
 Hobson, Richmond Pearson, Evanston, Ill.
 Hoge, Mrs. Sarah, Lincoln, Va.
 Hoss, Bishop E. E., Muskogee, Okla.
 Hunter, Rev. Robert, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Huston, Chas. L., Coatesville, Pa.
 Leinbach, Rev. Paul S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Levering, Joshua, Baltimore Md.
 Light, Judge John H., South Norwalk, Conn.
 McBride, Rev. F. Scott, Chicago, Ill.
 McCrory, Rev. J. T., Bellevue, Pa.
 Mason, Rev. Alfred DeWitt, New York City
 Mathews, Bishop G. M., Dayton, Ohio
 Miller, Rev. Rufus W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Morrill, Rev. A. H., Woodstock, Vt.
 Nicholson, S. E., Richmond, Ind.
 Poling, Daniel A., Boston, Mass.

Randall, Henry M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Reinke, Rev. E. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robbins, A. A., New York City
 Roberts, Rev. D. Kendrick, Wales, Wis.
 Rogers, Albert R., New York City
 Russell, Rev. Howard H., Westerville, Ohio
 Scanlon, Rev. Charles, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Schaeffer, Rev. Charles E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sellers, Rev. L. E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Spooner, Henry H., Kensington, Conn.
 Stoddard, Cora Frances, Boston, Mass.
 Sweets, Rev. D. M., Louisville, Ky.
 Vincent, Rev. Clarence A., Washington, D. C.
 Walton, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Webb, E. Y., Shelby, N. C.
 Wells, Prof. Amos R., Boston, Mass.
 Wilson, Alonzo E., Chicago, Ill.
 Wilson, Rev. Clarence True, Washington, D. C.
 Wood, James, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
 Woolley, John G., Madison, Wis.
 Wright, Rev. A. E., Dayton, Ohio
 Wright, Rev. W. J., Franklin, Ind.

Joint Executive Committee of the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance

Chairman.....REV. RUFUS W. MILLER
Acting Executive Secretary.....REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
 105 East 22d Street, New York

Albertson, Rev. Charles C., Brooklyn, New York
 Dinwiddie, Rev. E. C., Washington, D. C.
 Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City
 Haskell, Col. Edward H., Boston, Mass.
 Lawson, Rev. Albert G., New York City
 Milliken, Governor Carl E., Augusta, Me.
 Rogers, A. R., New York City
 Walton, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wilson, Rev. Clarence True, Washington, D. C.
 Kimball, Alfred R., New York City

The United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy (Cooperating Body)

ChairmanDANIEL A. POLING
Executive SecretaryREV. ARTHUR E. WHITNEY
 105 East 22d Street, New York

Colvin, D. Leigh, New York City
 Gordon, Anna A., Evanston, Ill.
 Stelzle, Rev. Charles, New York City
 Stoddard, Cora F., Boston, Mass.

Commission on Christian Education

ChairmanREV. B. S. WINCHESTER
SecretaryREV. HENRY H. MEYER
 105 East 22d Street, New York

Allison, Prof. Wm. H., Hamilton, N. Y.

Athearn, Prof. W. S., Boston, Mass.
Barnes, Mrs. J. W., New York City
Bishop, President C. M., Georgetown, Tex.
Blake, Rev. Edgar, Chicago, Ill.
Booker, Rev. J. A., Little Rock, Ark.
Bradner, Rev. Lester, New York City
Brennecke, Rev. Robert H., Canal Dover, Ohio
Brown, Frank L., New York City
Bulla, Rev. Charles D., Nashville, Tenn.
Chalmers, Rev. Wm. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Chappell, Rev. E. B., Nashville, Tenn.
Clarke, Rev. James E., Nashville, Tenn.
Clinton, Bishop George W., Charlotte, N. C.
Cochran, Rev. Joseph W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Cope, Rev. Henry F., Chicago, Ill.
Crossfield, President R. H., Lexington, Ky.
Cutler, Ethel, New York City
Diffendorfer, Ralph E., New York City
Downey, Rev. David G., New York City
Edwards, Pres. David M., Oskaloosa, Iowa
Elliott, Harrison S., New York City
Fries, Rev. W. O., Dayton, Ohio
Gardner, Rev. Wm. E., New York City
Harper, President W. A., Elon College, N. C.
Harris, A. W., New York City
Hartshorne, Prof. Hugh, New York City
Hauser, Rev. C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hicks, Harry Wade, New York City
Hopkins, R. M., Cincinnati, Ohio
Jones, Prof. Rufus M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Katterjohn, Rev. H., St. Louis, Mo.
Kelly, Dr. Robert L., Chicago, Ill.
King, President Henry Churchill, Oberlin, Ohio
Kramer, Rev. H. A., Cleveland, Ohio
Kyle, Ralph D., Chicago, Ill.
Lane, Prof. J. F., Jackson, Tenn.
Langenwalter, Rev. J. H., Bluffton, Ohio
Lawrance, Marion, Chicago, Ill.
McConaughy, Prof. James, Germantown, Pa.
Mathews, Dean Shailer, Chicago, Ill.
Miller, Rev. George H., Steubenville, Ohio
Nash, President C. S., Berkeley, Cal.
Omwake, President George L., Collegeville, Pa.
Padelford, Rev. F. W., Boston, Mass.
Parsons, Rev. E. L., Berkeley, Cal.
Peabody, Dr. Endicott, Groton, Mass.
Race, Rev. John H., Cincinnati, Ohio
Rafferty, Rev. W. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rhees, President Rush, Rochester, N. Y.
Rice, Miss Anna V., New York City
Richardson, Prof. N. E., Boston, Mass.
Stevens, Arthur F., New York City
Stevenson, Rev. Marion, St. Louis, Mo.
Sweets, Rev. Henry H., Louisville, Ky.
Thomas, Rev. Wilbur K., Roxbury, Mass.
Thompson, Prof. W. J., New York City
Thompson, Pres. W. O., Columbus, Ohio
Tillett, Dean Wilbur F., Nashville, Tenn.

Van Ness, Rev. I. J., Nashville, Tenn.
 Veach, Rev. Robert W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Warren, E. K., Three Oaks, Mich.
 Webb, Rev. George T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Weigle, Prof. Luther A., New Haven, Conn.
 Wells, Fred A., Chicago, Ill.
 Wenner, Rev. George U., New York City
 Weston, Sidney A., Boston, Mass.
 Wiles, Rev. C. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Williams, Rev. George P., Philadelphia, Pa.

Commission on International Justice and Goodwill

Chairman President W. H. P. FAUNCE
Secretary REV. SIDNEY L. GULICK
Secretary REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND

105 East 22d Street, New York

Ainslie, Rev. Peter, Baltimore, Md.
 Allen, Mrs. John S., New York City
 Allen, Wm. C., San José, Cal.
 Atwater, Mrs. Anna R., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Baldwin, Simeon E., New Haven, Conn.
 Barrett, Mrs. Kate Waller, Washington, D. C.
 Bitting, Rev. W. C., St. Louis, Mo.
 Boynton, Rev. Nehemiah, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Bridgman, Rev. Howard A., Boston, Mass.
 Brooks, President S. P., Waco, Texas
 Brown, Rev. Arthur J., New York City
 Bruning, Rev. D., Louisville, Ky.
 Burnett, Rev. J. F., Dayton, Ohio
 Christman, Rev. H. J., Dayton, Ohio
 Clark, Rev. Francis E., Boston, Mass.
 Delk, Rev. Edwin Heyl, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dutton, Dr. Samuel T., New York City
 Ewert, Rev. Ben., Gretna, Manitoba
 Fallows, Rt. Rev. Samuel, Chicago, Ill.
 Forbes, Mrs. Malcolm J., Milton, Mass.
 Gardiner, Rev. Theodore J., Plainfield, N. J.
 Greer, Rt. Rev. David H., New York City
 Halford, Colonel E. W., New York City
 Haven, Rev. Wm. I., New York City
 Hendrix, Bishop E. R., Kansas City, Mo.
 Hibben, President John Grier, Princeton, N. J.
 Hodge, Miss Margaret, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Holt, Hamilton, New York City
 Houston, Herbert S., Garden City, L. I.
 Hume, Dr. Edward H., Changsha, China
 Ingham, Rev. John A., New Brunswick, N. J.
 Jefferson, Rev. Chas. E., New York City
 Jennings, Chas. E., South Norwalk, Conn.
 Johnson, Mrs. Luke G., Atlanta, Ga.
 Kirkland, Chancellor, J. H., Nashville, Tenn.
 Kyle, Prof. Joseph, Xenia, Ohio
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm., Boston, Mass.
 Leibert, Rt. Rev. Morris W., New York City
 Lobingier, Chas. S., Shanghai, China
 Lynch, Rev. Frederick, New York City

MacMullen, Prof. Wallace, Madison, N. J.
 McDowell, Bishop W. F., Washington, D. C.
 McDowell, Mrs. W. F., Washington, D. C.
 McGeachy, Rev. A. A., Charlotte, N. C.
 Mead, Mrs. Frederick G., Plainfield, N. J.
 Mead, Mrs. Lucia Ames, Brookline, Mass.
 Merrill, Rev. Wm. P., New York City
 Miller, Rev. G. A., Washington, D. C.
 Morris, Miss Mary Hay, Lutherville, Md.
 Mott, Dr. John R., New York City
 Moxom, Rev. Philip S., Springfield, Mass.
 Nuelson, Bishop John L., Zürich, Switzerland
 Paine, Rev. Geo. L., New Haven, Conn.
 Peabody, George Foster, New York City
 Pendleton, President Ellen Fitz, Wellesley, Mass.
 Plimpton, George A., New York City
 Porter, Henry Kirke, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Pritchard, President H. O., Eureka, Ill.
 Remensnyder, Rev. Junius B., New York City
 Rogers, Judge Henry Wade, New York City
 Root, Robert C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Russell, Prof. Elbert, Swarthmore, Pa.
 Short, William H., New York City
 Sinkinson, Rev. C. D., Atlantic City, N. J.
 Smith, Bolton, Memphis, Tenn.
 Stires, Rev. E. M., New York City
 Stokes, Hon. E. S., Trenton, N. J.
 Vance, Rev. James I., Nashville, Tenn.
 Vickers, Mrs. Charlotte E., Oak Park, Ill.
 Weekley, Bishop W. M., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 Welch, Bishop Herbert, Seoul, Korea
 Williams, Rev. R. J., Venedocia, Ohio
 Winsborough, Mrs. W. C., Atlanta, Ga.
 Wood, L. Hollingsworth, New York City
 Woolley, President Mary E., South Hadley, Mass.

Joint Executive Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches and the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill

Chairman REV. WILLIAM P. MERRILL
Secretary REV. SIDNEY L. GULICK
Associate Secretary MARTHA B. HIXSON

105 East 22d Street, New York

Ainslie, Rev. Peter, Baltimore, Md.
 Baldwin, Hon. Simeon E., New Haven, Conn.
 Boole, Mrs. Ella A., New York City
 Bennett, Belle H., New York City
 Bennett, Mrs. Fred S., New York City
 Bertram, James, New York City
 Boynton, Rev. Nehemiah, Brooklyn, New York
 Brown, Rev. Arthur J., New York City
 Clark, Rev. Francis E., Boston, Mass.

Cratty, Mabel, New York City
 Faunce, President W. H. P., Providence, R. I.
 Greer, Rt. Rev. David H., New York City
 Hicks, Harry Wade, New York City
 Holt, Hamilton, New York City
 Lynch, Rev. Frederick, New York City
 McDowell, Mrs. William Fraser, Washington, D. C.
 Macfarland, Rev. Charles S., New York City
 Mott, John R., New York City
 Peabody, Mrs. Henry W., Beverly, Mass.
 North, Rev. Frank Mason, New York City
 Plimpton, George A., New York City
 Smith, Fred B., New York City
 Wilson, Bishop Luther B., New York City

Commission on Relations With the Orient

Chairman.....REV. WILLIAM I. HAVEN
SecretaryREV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
Advisory Secretary.....FLETCHER S. BROCKMAN
Advisory Secretary.....REV. SIDNEY L. GULICK

105 East 22d Street, New York

Barrows, Prof. David P., Berkeley, Cal.
 Bartholomew, Rev. Allen R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bashford, Bishop J. W., New York City
 Brent, Rt. Rev. C. H., Paris, France
 Briggs, Rev. A. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Brooks, President S. P., Waco, Texas
 Brown, Rev. Chas. R., New Haven, Conn.
 Brown, Rev. William Adams, New York City.
 Clyce, Rev. Thomas S., Sherman, Texas
 Cochran, George I., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Corey, Rev. Stephen J., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Crawford, Hanford, St. Louis, Mo.
 Delk, Rev. Edwin Heyl, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Guy, Prof. H. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Heinz, H. J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Hendrix, Bishop Eugene R., Kansas City, Mo.
 Holt, Hamilton, New York City
 Hurrey, Chas. D., New York City
 Jenks, Prof. Jeremiah, New York City
 Johnson, Rev. H. B., San Francisco, Cal.
 Lawson, Rev. Albert G., New York City
 Lennon, John B., Bloomington, Ill.
 Lynch, Rev. Frederick, New York City
 McConnell, Bishop Francis J., Denver, Col.
 Mathews, Dean Shailer, Chicago, Ill.
 Mott, Dr. John R., New York City
 Nash, President C. S., Berkeley, Cal.
 North, Rev. Frank Mason, New York City
 Olney, Warren, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.
 Scudder, Rev. Doremus, Tokyo, Japan
 Spear, Dr. Robert E., New York City
 Strong, Rev. Sydney, Seattle, Wash.
 Temple, Hon. Henry W., Washington, Pa.
 Wilder, Prof. Amos P., New Haven, Conn.
 Wolf, Rev. Luther B., Baltimore, Md.

*THE HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL**Cooperating Body**Chairman*REV. CHARLES L. THOMPSON

156 Fifth Ave., New York.

Executive Committee

Rev. L. C. Barnes	Rev. Thomas C. Moffett
Rev. W. P. Shriver	Rev. William S. Beard
Rev. W. H. Wilson	Ralph E. Diffendorfer
Rev. C. H. Richards	Rev. Rodney W. Roundy
Rev. S. L. Morris	Rev. Charles L. White
J. E. McAfee	

Members at Large

Rev. C. E. Burton	Rev. C. E. Schaeffer
Rev. J. M. Moore	Rev. G. K. Lewis
Rev. J. C. Kunzman	

Special Committees**Committee on Family Life and Religious Rest Day***Chairman*REV. FINIS S. IDLEMAN
105 East 22d Street, New York

Amstutz, Rev. J. E., Halstead, Kan.
 Atkins, Rev. G. Glenn, Detroit, Mich.
 Bagby, Rev. E. B., Washington, D. C.
 Bates, John L., East Boston, Mass.
 Bevier, Louis, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Bowlby, Rev. H. L., New York City
 Burch, Rt. Rev. Chas. S., New York City
 Cobb, Rev. Henry E., New York City
 Curtice, Rev. Saul O., Freeport, L. I.
 Dodd, Rev. C. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Eckman, Rev. George P., Scranton, Pa.
 Funkhouser, Prof. G. A., Dayton, Ohio
 Goldman, Rev. J. H., Cleveland, Ohio
 Harold, Mrs. Mary Miars, Danville, Ind.

Hart, Rev. Hastings H., New York City
 Isaac, Rev. E. W. D., Nashville, Tenn.
 Jones, George R., Melrose, Mass.
 Kendall, Rev. A. B., Ravena, N. Y.
 Kephart, Bishop Cyrus J., Kansas City, Mo.
 Kneeland, Rev. M. D., Boston, Mass.
 Main, Rev. Arthur E., Alfred, N. Y.
 Parry, Rev. J. O., Cambria, Wis.
 Philputt, Rev. A. B., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Sharpless, President Isaac, Haverford, Pa.
 Stein, Rev. J. Rauch, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Thwing, President Chas. F., Cleveland, Ohio
 Upham, Rev. Francis B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Weber, Rev. C., York, Pa.
 Williamson, Rev. W. C., Clarinda, Iowa
 Woelfkin, Rev. Cornelius, New York City
 Yereance, James, New York City

Committee on Foreign Missions

ChairmanREV. WILLIAM I. CHAMBERLAIN

105 East 22d Street, New York

Barton, Rev. James L., Boston, Mass.
 Fahs, Chas. H., New York City
 Franklin, Rev. J. H., Boston, Mass.
 Goucher, Rev. John F., Baltimore, Md.
 Hough, Rev. S. S., Dayton, Ohio
 Lambuth, Bishop W. R., Oakdale, Cal.
 McBee, Silas, New York City
 Montgomery, Mrs. Helen Barrett, Rochester, N. Y.
 Olcott, E. E., New York City
 deSchweinitz, Rev. Paul, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Speer, Robert E., New York City
 Taylor, Miss Harriet, New York City
 Vance, Rev. James I., Nashville, Tenn.
 Wolf, Rev. Luther B., Baltimore, Md.

Committee on Home Missions

ChairmanREV. JOHN M. MOORE

105 East 22d Street, New York

Barnes, Rev. L. C., New York City
 Beck, Rev. Chas. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Bennett, Mrs. Fred S., New York City
 Burton, Rev. Chas. E., New York City
 Coleman, Mrs. George W., Boston, Mass.
 Forsyth, Rev. D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fout, Bishop H. H., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Lewis, Rev. Grant K., Cincinnati, Ohio
 McAfee, J. E., New York City
 McMillan, Rev. Homer, Atlanta, Ga.

Miller, Rev. Chas. E., Tiffin, Ohio
 Richards, Rev. Chas. H., New York City
 Thompson, Rev. Chas. L., New York City

Committee on Ministerial Relief and Sustentation

Acting Chairman.....REV. WILLIAM HIRAM FOULKES

105 East 22d Street, New York

Fretz, Rev. A. M., Perkasio, Pa.
 Diffendorfer, Rev. G. M., Carlisle, Pa.
 Eichelberger, Rev. J. W., Sr., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Etter, Rev. J. E., Troy, Ohio
 Hingeley, Rev. J. B., Chicago, Ill.
 Holt, Rev. William S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hubbard, William C., Plainfield, N. J.
 Hughes, Rev. E. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Johnson, Rev. C. S., Columbus, Ohio
 McClure, Rev. A. J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mason, Rev. E. G., Greenville, Miss.
 Meminger, Rev. James, Lancaster, Pa.
 Morgan, Wm. Fellowes, New York City
 Rice, Rev. William A., New York City
 Schottle, Rev. Jacob, Scranton, Pa.
 de Schweinitz, Rev. Paul, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Stewart, Rev. J. R., Nashville, Tenn.
 Sweets, Rev. Henry H., Louisville, Ky.
 Tomlinson, Rev. E. T., New York City
 Warren, Rev. W. R., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Wood, Carolena M., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Committee on Negro Churches

Chairman.....BISHOP WILBUR P. THIRKIELD

105 East 22d Street, New York

Dillard, James H., Charlottesville, Va.
 Foster, Rev. J. S., Birmingham, Ala.
 Hammond, Rev. J. D., Augusta, Ga.
 Hope, Rev. John, Atlanta, Ga.
 Jones, Rev. R. E., New Orleans, La.
 Jones, Thomas Jesse, Washington, D. C.
 Lyons, Rev. J. S., Atlanta, Ga.
 McCrorey, Rev. H. L., Charlotte, N. C.
 Merrill, Rev. James G., Winter Park, Fla.
 Moton, Major Robert R., Tuskegee, Ala.
 Proctor, Rev. H. H., Atlanta, Ga.
 Somerville, Judge T. H., Oxford, Miss.
 White, Rev. Charles L., New York City
 Williams, Dr. Talcott, New York City
 Wright, R. R. Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains

Chairman.....BISHOP WILLIAM F. McDOWELL
Secretary.....REV. CLYDE F. ARMITAGE

1112 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Bagby, Rev. E. B., Washington, D. C.
 Batten, Rev. Samuel Z., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bayard, Chaplain G. Livingston, Washington, D. C.
 Bird, Rev. Andrew R., Washington, D. C.
 Bliss, Rev. Edwin M., Washington, D. C.
 Campbell, Rev. J. Alvin, Washington, D. C.
 Cranston, Bishop Earl, Washington, D. C.
 Davis, Rev. Lyman E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Gray, Rev. B. D., Atlanta, Ga.
 Harding, Rt. Rev. Alfred, Washington, D. C.
 Harper, President W. A., Elon College, N. C.
 Jacobs, Rev. Charles M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Keever, Rev. Edwin F., Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
 Lambuth, Bishop Walter R., Oakdale, Cal.
 Prettyman, Rev. Forest R., Washington, D. C.
 Radcliffe, Rev. Wallace, Washington, D. C.
 Steck, Rev. Charles F., Washington, D. C.
 Wenchel, Rev. J. F., Washington, D. C.
 Wood, Rev. Charles, Washington, D. C.

Special Committee on the 400th Anniversary of the Protestant Reformation

ChairmanREV. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS
Secretary.....REV. HOWARD R. GOLD

515 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ainslie, Rev. Peter, Baltimore, Md.
 Bagnell, Rev. Robert, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bitting, Rev. W. C., St. Louis, Mo.
 Blake, Rev. Edgar, Chicago, Ill.
 Bourquin, Rev. L., Baltimore, Md.
 Breyfogel, Bishop S. C., Reading, Pa.
 Burnett, Rev. H. J., Dayton, Ohio
 Davis, Rev. Lyman E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Delk, Rev. Edwin Heyl, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dorsey, C. W., Baltimore, Md.
 Fleming, Rev. R. H., Hillsdale, Md.
 Good, Rev. James I., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hutton, Mr. F. R., New York City
 Idleman, Rev. Finis S., New York City
 Kyle, Rev. M. G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Leibert, Rt. Rev. Morris W., New York City
 Leinbach, Rev. P. S., New York City
 McGill, Rev. D. F., Ben Avon, Pa.
 Pierce, Harold, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prettyman, Rev. F. J., Washington, D. C.
Richards, Rev. George W., Lancaster, Pa.
Sanford, Rev. E. B., Rockfall, Conn.
Schaff, Rev. D. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Scott, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas, Rev. Frank M., Louisville, Ky.
Webb, Rev. R. A., Louisville, Ky.
Wenner, Rev. G. U., New York City
Winchester, Rev. B. S., New Haven, Conn.

AMERICAN HUGUENOT COMMITTEE

Appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

Chairman	WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN
Treasurer	EDMOND E. ROBERT
Delegate from the Franco-Belgian Evangelization Committee,	
Organizer	REV. HENRI ANET PERCY J. CLIBBORN

105 East 22d Street, New York

Alexander, Rev. George, New York City
Brown, Rev. Arthur J., New York City
Boynton, Rev. Nehemiah, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Burch, Rt. Rev. Charles S., New York City
Burrell, Rev. David James, New York City
Coffin, Rev. Henry Sloane, New York City
Eaton, Rev. Charles A., New York City
Elsesser, Rev. Paul D., New York City
Freeman, Rev. Robert, Pasadena, Cal.
Greer, Rt. Rev. David H., New York City
Gresham, Very Rev. James Wilmer, San Francisco, Cal.
Hall, William Phillips, New York City
Haven, Rev. William I., New York City
Hibben, President John Grier, Princeton, N. J.
Johnson, Alba B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jowett, Rev. John Henry, New York City
Lambuth, Bishop W. R., Oakdale, Cal.
Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, Boston, Mass.
Lawson, Rev. Albert G., New York City
Lord, Rev. Rivington D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Macfarland, Rev. Charles S., New York City
Morgan, William Fellowes, New York City
North, Rev. Frank Mason, New York City
Purdy, Hon. Lawson, New York City
Rhineland, Rt. Rev. P. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rendall, Robert J., New York City
Roberts, Rev. William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Speer, Robert E., New York City
Stevenson, Rev. J. Ross, Princeton, N. J.
Twyeffort, E., New York City
Williams, Talcott, New York City
Wilson, Bishop Luther B., New York City
Wittmeyer, Rev. A. V., New York City

UNITED COMMITTEE ON CHRISTIAN SERVICE FOR
RELIEF IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

*Constituted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ
in America*

Committee on Organization

Chairman.....REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
105 East 22d Street, New York

Anet, Rev. Henri
Colgate, Mrs. James C.
Dimock, Mrs. George E.
Kelley, Mrs. Frank B.
Lauga, Chaplain Georges
Monod, Chaplain Victor
North, Rev. Frank Mason
Rendall, Robert J.
Robert, E. E.
Schieffelin, William J.
Twyeffort, E.

COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS WORK IN THE CANAL
ZONE

Appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

ChairmanREV. CHARLES L. THOMPSON
TreasurerALFRED R. KIMBALL
SecretaryREV. SIDNEY S. CONGER

105 East 22d Street, New York

Carman, W. W., New York City
Haven, Rev. William I., New York City
Hodge, Henry W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Horne, Frank A., New York City
Joy, James R., New York City
Lawson, Rev. Albert G., New York City
Lynch, Rev. Frederick, New York City
Macfarland, Rev. Charles S., New York City
North, Rev. Frank Mason, New York City
Post, James H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Scott, Rev. George T., New York City
Smith, Fred B., New York City
Speer, Robert E., New York City
Speers, James M., New York City
Wilson, Bishop Luther B., New York City

GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION

<i>Chairman</i>	ROBERT E. SPEER
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	REV. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN
<i>Associate Secretary</i>	REV. GAYLORD S. WHITE
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	HAROLD H. TRYON
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	REV. SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	ERIC M. NORTH

105 East 22d Street, New York City

Atkinson, Rev. Henry A., New York City
 Barbour, Rev. C. A., Rochester, N. Y.
 Barton, Rev. James L., Boston, Mass.
 Batten, Rev. Samuel Z., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Beardsley, Hon. Henry M., Kansas City, Mo.
 Beauchamp, Rev. W. B., Nashville, Tenn.
 Beck, Rev. Charles H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Berry, Bishop Joseph F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Birney, Dean L. J., Boston, Mass.
 Blake, Rev. Edgar, Chicago, Ill.
 Bowman, E. M., Glen Head, L. I.
 Boynton, Rev. Nehemiah, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Breyfogel, Bishop S. C., Reading, Pa.
 Bridgman, Rev. Howard A., Boston, Mass.
 Brockman, Fletcher S., New York City.
 Brooks, Rev. W. H., New York City.
 Brown, Dean Charles R., New Haven, Conn.
 Brown, George Warren, St. Louis, Mo.
 Carson, Rev. J. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Chamberlain, Rev. W. I., New York City
 Cobb, Rev. Henry Evertson, New York City
 Coffin, Rev. F. G., Albany, N. Y.
 Coffin, Rev. Henry Sloane, New York City
 Coleman, George W., Boston, Mass.
 Covert, Rev. W. C., Chicago, Ill.
 Cratty, Miss Mabel, New York City
 Crawford, Hanford, St. Louis, Mo.
 Cushman, Mrs. James S., New York City
 Delk, Rev. Edwin Heyl, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dillard, Dr. James H., Charlottesville, Va.
 Fallows, Rt. Rev. Samuel, Chicago, Ill.
 Faunce, President W. H. P., Providence, R. I.
 Forsyth, Rev. David D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fosdick, Rev. Harry E., New York City
 Foulkes, Rev. William Hiram, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gamble, James N., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Glenn, John M., New York City
 Goodell, Rev. Charles L., New York City
 Gray, Rev. B. D., Atlanta, Ga.
 Gregg, Frank M., Cleveland, Ohio
 Grose, Rev. Howard B., Boston, Mass.
 Harbison, William A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Harding, Rt. Rev. Alfred, Washington, D. C.
 Haven, Rev. William I., New York City
 Hawkins, Prof. John R., Washington, D. C.
 Heinz, H. J., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henderson, Bishop T. S., Detroit, Mich.
Hendrix, Bishop E. R., Kansas City, Mo.
Herring, Rev. Hubert C., Boston, Mass.
Holt, Hamilton, New York City.
Innes, George, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jenkins, Lieutenant Col. Walter F., New York City
Johnson, Alba, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Prof. Rufus M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Rev. J. Addison, Albany, N. Y.
Jones, Thomas Jesse, Washington, D. C.
Joy, Dr. James R., New York City
Kershner, Rev. Frederick D., Cincinnati, Ohio
Kimball, Alfred R., New York City
King, President Henry Churchill, Oberlin, Ohio
Knubel, Rev. F. H., New York City
Lambuth, Bishop Walter R., Oakdale, Cal.
Lawrance, Marion, Chicago, Ill.
Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, Boston, Mass.
Lawson, Rev. Albert G., New York City
Lee, Joseph, Boston, Mass.
Lloyd, Rt. Rev. Arthur S., New York City
Lord, Rev. Rivington D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lynch, Rev. Frederick, New York City
MacKenzie, President Wm. Douglas, Hartford, Conn.
Marling, Alfred E., New York City
Marquis, Rev. John A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Mathews, Dean Shailer, Chicago, Ill.
McCormick, Rt. Rev. John N., Paris, France
McDowell, Bishop William F., Washington, D. C.
Merrill, Rev. William P., New York City
Meyer, Rev. Henry H., Cincinnati, Ohio
Milliken, Governor Carl E., Augusta, Maine
Moore, Rev. John M., Nashville, Tenn.
Mott, Dr. John R., New York City
Mouzon, Bishop E. D., Dallas, Texas
Mullins, President E. Y., Louisville, Ky.
Nicholson, Vincent D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Parker, Col. Edward J., New York City
Peabody, Mrs. H. W., Beverley, Mass.
Pepper, John R., Memphis, Tenn.
Perry, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf, Jr., Providence, R. I.
Pinchot, Gifford, Milford, Pa.
Pinson, Rev. W. W., Nashville, Tenn.
Poling, Daniel A., Boston, Mass.
Post, James H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Roberts, Rev. William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Schieffelin, William J., New York City
Schlegel, Rev. H. Franklin, Lancaster, Pa.
Severance, John L., Cleveland, Ohio
Short, William H., New York City
Shuey, Edwin L., Dayton, Ohio
Smith, Fred B., New York City
Snyder, Dr. H. N., Spartanburg, S. C.
Southgate, Thomas S., Norfolk, Va.
Speer, Mrs. Robert E., New York City
Speers, James M., New York City
Stevenson, President J. Ross, Princeton, N. J.
Strayer, Rev. Paul Moore, Rochester, N. Y.

Thirkield, Bishop Wilbur P., New Orleans, La.

Thomas, Rev. Frank M., Louisville, Ky.

Thorne, Samuel, Jr., New York City

Tipple, Rev. Ezra S., Madison, N. J.

Vance, Rev. James I., Nashville, Tenn.

Vawter, Keith, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Wilson, Bishop Luther B., New York City

Woods, Robert A., Boston, Mass.

PUBLICATION AND BOOK DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

I. VOLUMES WITH FEDERAL COUNCIL IMPRINT

The Origin and History of the Federal Council. By Elias B. Sanford, Honorary Secretary. Price \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

The Churches of the Federal Council: Their History, Organization and Distinctive Characteristics. Edited by Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

The Federal Council of the Churches. The Record of the First Council at Philadelphia, 1908. Edited by Elias B. Sanford. Price \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.

Church Federation. The Story of Interchurch Federation at Carnegie Hall, New York, in 1905; an Initial and Preparatory Session of the Federal Council. Edited by Elias B. Sanford. Price \$1.50, postpaid \$1.75.

Christian Unity at Work. A Record of the Federative Movement from 1908-1912. Edited by Charles S. Macfarland. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.20.

Library of Christian Cooperation. The Record from 1912-1916. Edited by Charles S. Macfarland. Price \$5.00 per set, postpaid \$5.25.

Volume I. The Churches of Christ in Council. Reports of the actions of the Third Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council at St. Louis, December, 1916, and a general review of the work of Christian cooperation for four years. Prepared by Charles S. Macfarland. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

Volume II. The Church and International Relations. A complete survey of all the movements, national and international, both at home and abroad, of the united efforts of the churches and Christian leaders for international justice and goodwill. Prepared by Sidney L. Gulick and Charles S. Macfarland. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

Volume III. The Church and International Relations. Companion volume to Volume II. Prepared by Sidney L. Gulick and Charles S. Macfarland. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

Volume IV. The Church and International Relations (Japan). The most up-to-date, comprehensive survey of the relations with Japan that has appeared, setting forth in the appendix the important and significant information on this question presented by Sidney L. Gulick. Prepared by Charles S. Macfarland. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

Volume V. Christian Cooperation and World Redemption. Prepared by Charles S. Macfarland. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

1. **The Nature and Tasks of Christian Cooperation.** The reports of the Commissions on Evangelism, Church and Social Service, Family Life, Temperance, and Sunday Observance.

2. **Cooperation in the Home Field.** The reports of the Home Missions Council, the Committee on Negro Churches, the Commissions on the Church and Country Life, State and Local Federations, and Federated Movements.

3. **Cooperation in Foreign Missions.** The report of the Commission on Foreign Missions.

Volume VI. Cooperation in Christian Education. Contains full information concerning interdenominational organizations and movements in the interest of Christian education and a full discussion of the relations between religious instruction and the public school system. Prepared by Henry H. Meyer. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

The Churches of Christ in Time of War. A handbook and guide to the practical work of the churches and Christian people in conserving the economic, social, moral and religious forces of the nation. Edited by Charles S. Macfarland. Price 50 cents, postpaid 60 cents.

A Manual of Interchurch Work. Edited by Roy B. Guild. Price 60 cents, postpaid.

The Country Church. The Decline of Its Influence and the Remedy. The result of an investigation. By Charles O. Gill and Gifford Pinchot, of the Commission on the Church and Country Life. Price \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.

The Fight for Peace. An Aggressive Campaign for American Churches. By Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. Price 20 cents (paper), 45 cents (cloth); postpaid 25 cents (paper), 50 cents (cloth).

Selected Quotations on Peace and War. A Source Book for the use of Sunday-School teachers in connection with the Lessons on International Peace, prepared by the Federal Council Commission on Christian Education. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

The Japanese Problem in the United States. Prepared by Professor H. A. Millis for the Commission on Relations with Japan. Illustrated. Price \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

The Progress of Church Federation. By Charles S. Macfarland. Price 50 cents.

II. YEAR BOOKS.

A Year-Book of the Church and Social Service. Compiled by Harry F. Ward, Associate Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. Price 35 cents (paper), 55 cents (cloth).

The Year Book of the Churches—1918. Edited by Clyde F. Armitage. Contains Directory of Religious Bodies, Directory of Interchurch Organizations, Statistics concerning Religious Bodies, and other valuable information. Price 50 cents.

III. VOLUMES BY THE SECRETARIES OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL AND ITS COMMISSIONS AND COOPERATING BODIES

A History of the Reformation. By Elias B. Sanford. Price \$1.15, postpaid \$1.25.

Spiritual Culture and Social Service. By Charles S. Macfarland. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

Christian Service and the Modern World. By Charles S. Macfarland. Price 75 cents, postpaid 85 cents.

The Christian Ministry and the Social Order. An unusual survey of the Minister's manifold Relation to the Social Movements of the Day. Edited by Charles S. Macfarland. Price \$1.25, postpaid \$1.40.

The Church and Labor. By Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary, for Special Service. Price 50 cents, postpaid 60 cents.

Principles of Successful Church Advertising. By Charles Stelzle. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

American Social and Religious Conditions. By Charles Stelzle. Price \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.

The Gospel of Labor. By Charles Stelzle. Price 10 cents, postpaid 15 cents.

The Socialized Church. By Worth M. Tippy, Executive Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. Price 50 cents, postpaid 60 cents.

The Church a Community Force. By Worth M. Tippy. Price 50 cents, postpaid 60 cents.

Evolution of the Japanese; Social and Psychic. By Sidney L. Gulick. Price \$2.00, postpaid \$2.10.

Working Women of Japan. By Sidney L. Gulick. Price 50 cents, postpaid 60 cents.

The American Japanese Problem. By Sidney L. Gulick. Price \$1.75, postpaid \$1.85.

America and the Orient. By Sidney L. Gulick. Price 25 cents, postpaid 35 cents.

The New Citizenship. By Samuel Z. Batten, Associate Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. Price 60 cents, postpaid 70 cents.

The Christian State. By Samuel Z. Batten. Price \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

The Social Task of Christianity. By Samuel Z. Batten. Price 60 cents, postpaid 70 cents.

The Social Creed of the Churches. By Harry F. Ward. Price 50 cents, postpaid 60 cents.

Social Evangelism. By Harry F. Ward. Price 50 cents, postpaid 60 cents.

Poverty and Wealth. A course of study for adult classes in the Sunday school. By Harry F. Ward. Price 50 cents, postpaid 60 cents.

The Bible and Social Living. A course of study for Senior Classes in the Sunday School. By Harry F. Ward. Price \$1.12, postpaid \$1.22.

The Church and the People's Play. By Henry A. Atkinson, Associate Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. Price \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.

The Church and Country Life. Report of Conference held by the Commission on the Church and Country Life, Columbus, Ohio, December 6-10, 1915. Edited by Paul L. Vogt. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

Anti-Japanese War Scare Stories. By Sidney L. Gulick. Price 25 cents.

American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship. By Sidney L. Gulick. Price \$1.60.

IV. VOLUMES ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED

The Industrial Situation. A study of economic and industrial conditions possessing both historical and constructive value. By Frank Tracy Carlton. Price 75 cents, postpaid 85 cents.

Religious Education and Democracy. By Benjamin S. Winchester, Chairman of the Commission on Christian Education. Price \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.

World's Social Progress Congress. Addresses, San Francisco, California, April, 1915. Edited by William M. Bell, President of the World Social Progress Council. Price \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

V. PAPER-COVERED VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS

Set, including reports and all pamphlets, 25 cents.

Reports:

- Proceedings of the Second Quadrennial Council of 1912, to accompany the volume "Christian Unity at Work." 25 cents.
 Annual Reports for 1914. Price 20 cents.
 Annual Reports for 1915. Price 20 cents.
 Annual Reports for 1917. Price 20 cents.
 Proceedings of the Third Quadrennial Council of 1916. Price 25 cents.
 Proceedings of Special Meeting of the Council at Washington, May, 1917, to accompany "The Churches of Christ in Time of War." Price 10 cents.
 Annual Report of the Home Missions Council for 1917. Price 50 cents.
 Report of Committee of One Hundred. Religious Activities During the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, California, 1915. Price per hundred (Single copies free)

The Federal Council and the Federative Movement:

- The Federal Council: Its Plan, Purpose and Work.....\$.50
 Statement of Principles of the Federal Council..... .50
 New Year and Easter Week of Prayer Topics..... 1.00
 The Federal Council: Its Constitution and Work..... .50

General War-Time Commission of the Churches:

- Organization and Purpose of the General War-Time Commission..... 1.50
 A War-Time Program for Local Churches..... 1.50

Commissions on the Church and Social Service and the Church and Country Life:

- What Every Church Should Know About Its Community.....10.00
 A Social Program for a Federation of Churches..... 5.00
 Social Service for Young People..... 5.00
 Continuous Toil and Continuous Toilers, or One Day in Seven for Industrial Workers 2.00
 The Church and Modern Industry..... 1.75
 The Church's Appeal in Behalf of Labor..... 1.00
 A Plan of Social Work for the United Churches..... 1.00
 South Bethlehem Industrial Investigation..... 1.75
 Social Service Catechism..... .75
 The Church and Industrial Warfare, being a report on the Colorado and Michigan strikes..... 5.00
 Reading Lists on Social Questions..... .75
 Suggestions for Labor Sunday..... 1.00
 Labor Sunday Program..... 1.00
 The Open Forum; by William Horton Foster..... 1.50
 Social Ideals of the Churches (paper)..... .50
 " " (card) 1.00
 Industrial Standards in Time of War..... 1.00
 Christian Duties in Conserving the Social, Moral and Spiritual Forces of the Nation in Time of War..... 5.00
 A Social Survey for Rural Communities; by G. Frederick Wells. Price 10 cents a copy

Commission on Interchurch Federations**(State and Local):**

- Christian Conquests Through Interchurch Activities..... 4.00
 World Needs a Church Heartily One; by William P. Merrill..... .60
 Suggestions for State and Local Federations..... 2.00
 Kinds and Kindliness of Cooperation; by A. W. Anthony..... 1.50
 Model Constitution for a County or City Federation..... 1.00
 How to Organize a Church Federation..... .50
 Mobilization of Christian Forces for the Service of Community and Nation20
 Principles to Guide in the Cooperative Relations of Christian Organizations; by John R. Mott..... .50
 War Time Tasks of Every Church and Community..... .70

Commission on International Justice and Goodwill:

- Europe's War America's Warning; by Charles S. Macfarland..... 5.00
 A Hundred Years of Peace..... 4.00
 New Era in Human History..... 4.00
 Helps for Leaders of Discussion Groups Using "A New Era in Human History" 4.00
 The New Task of the Church..... 2.00
 The Duty of the Church..... .60
 World Reconstruction 4.00
 International Friendship in the Church..... 4.00

Commission on Relations with the Orient:

- Adequate Protection for Aliens 2.00
 A Comprehensive Immigration Policy and Program..... 4.00
 Asia's Appeal to America..... 4.00

	Price per hundred (Single copies free)
The Pacific Coast and the New Oriental Policy.....	4.00
Report of the Christian Embassy to Japan.....	4.00
America's Asiatic Problem and Its Solution.....	.60
New Japan and Her Problems.....	.60
China and the Nations.....	.60
Commission on Christian Education:	
Lesson Courses on International Peace and Goodwill for the Churches, 1915	5.00
Commission on Evangelism:	
Evangelistic Work in the Churches of America.....	4.00
Advance Steps in Evangelism.....	4.00
Call to Prayer for a World-Wide Revival.....	4.00
Library on Evangelism	1.75
Commission on Temperance:	
Temperance Facts. Six Lessons on Educational Temperance.....	\$1.00
	(10 cents each)
Catalog of Temperance pamphlets and leaflets sent on request.	

LITERATURE ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL RELATIVE TO THE WAR

	Price per hundred (Single copies free)
The Duty of the Church in This Hour of National Need.....	1.00
Information regarding Army and Navy Chaplaincies.	
Set of Red Cross literature, including specifications for bandages, knitting, etc.	
WAR RELIEF	
The Opportunity and Test of American Christianity.....	\$1.50
The United Appeal of the Organizations for War Relief in Europe and Asia.....	1.00
The Huguenot Churches of France to the Churches and Christians of America.....	1.00
The Proclamation of President Wilson and the Message of the Federal Council to the Churches and Christians of America.....	1.00
The Christmas Message of the Federal Council in Behalf of the Fathers and Mothers and Little Children of the Lands Across the Sea	1.00
An Easter Message to the Pastors and Sunday School Superintendents of America	1.00
The Appeal of the Huguenot Missions and Churches of Belgium and France to the Christian Churches of America.....	1.00

LUTHERAN REFORMATION

Pamphlet set of literature on Celebration of Quadri-Centennial of the Protestant Reformation, including historical sketches, hand-book of suggestions, etc.

VI. PERIODICALS

Sample copy sent on request.

1. **THE FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN.** A Journal of Religious Cooperation and Interchurch Activities. Published monthly. Price 50 cents per year.
2. **THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.** A comprehensive temperance paper, designed primarily for use in churches and Sunday-schools. Published monthly. Price \$1.00 per year; special rates to pastors, clubs and Sunday-school classes.
3. **THE WORKER.** For use among working men and of special interest to those concerned with the economic phases of the liquor problem. Published monthly. Price 25 cents per year; greatly reduced rates in quantities.
4. **THE YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE BANNER.** A "Youth's Companion" devoted to temperance stories and articles. Published monthly. Price 30 cents per year; in clubs of ten or more to one address, 12 cents.
5. **THE WATER LILY.** A four-page monthly containing stories attractively illustrated; suited to children between five and ten years. Price 15 cents per year; in clubs of ten or more to one address, 6 cents.

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

105 East 22d Street
New York

1 1012 01090 9648

[illegible]

DEMCO 38-297

